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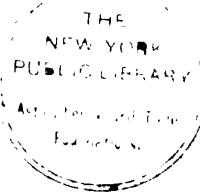
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Anthony Wayne

Major-General Anthony Wayne.

After the original portrait by Charles Wilson Peale. Through the kindness of
Hon. William Wayne.

HISTORY
OF
BEAVER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

BY

REV. JOSEPH H. BAUMAN, A.M.

Member American Historical Association, History of
Pennsylvania Historical Society
Western Pennsylvania

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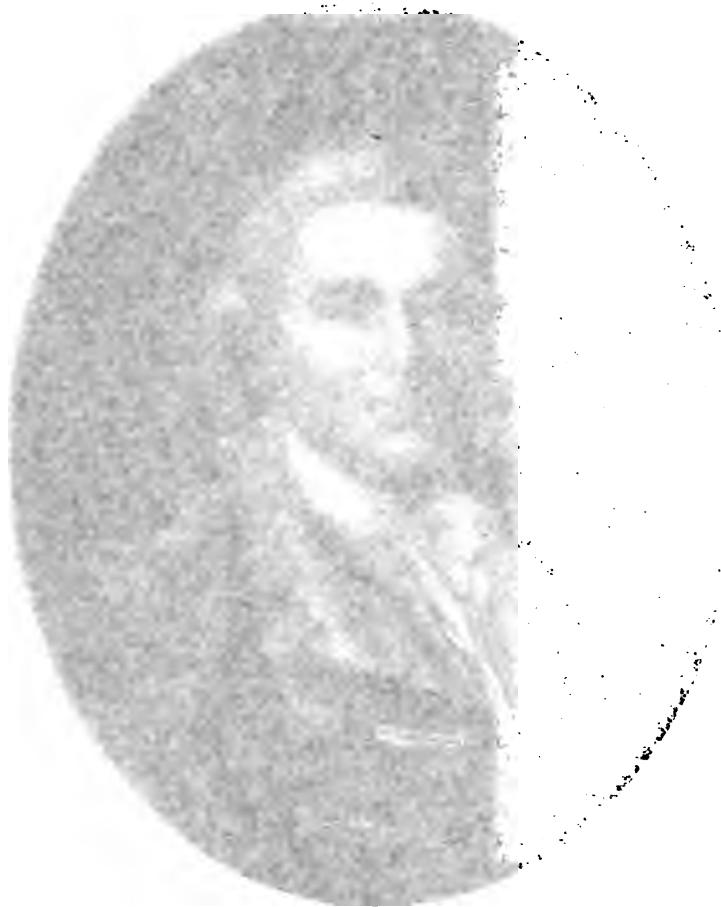
IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME II

The Knickerbocker Press

NEW YORK

1904



Anthony Wayne

Anthony Wayne Through the Mind of
John Peale

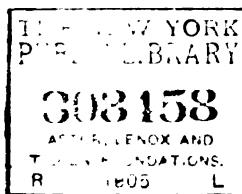
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VOLUME II

**BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS; CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION; APPENDIXES, ETC.**



HISTORY OF BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER XVI

BEAVER BOROUGH

Situation—Relation to other Valley Towns—Beaver Laid Out—Sale of Lots—Judge Addison's Letters Relating Thereto—Designation as County-Seat—Incorporation—Changes of Borough Limits—Water-works—Early Notices of Beaver—Early Borough Officials and Records—Harris's *Directory for 1837*—Beaver Academy—Female Seminary—Beaver College and Musical Institute—Public Schools—Churches—Banks and Building and Loan Associations—Cemeteries—Secret Societies—Hotels—Post-office—Population—Fort McIntosh—Naming of Public Squares.

Imagine a rolling, wooded English landscape, with the softest of blue skies, dotted at three-mile intervals with fat little, quiet little villages, or aggressive little manufacturing towns.—RUDYARD KIPLING.¹

BEAVER, the seat of justice of Beaver County, is one of the quiet little villages referred to in the above quotation from the correspondence of the famous English writer, Rudyard Kipling. Like Zion of old it is "beautiful for situation," standing as it does on a wide, elevated plateau on the north bank of the Ohio River just below the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek and overlooking the rich and populous valleys of these two streams. Although there is no corporate bond uniting Beaver and the

¹ Extract from a letter from Beaver by Kipling in *From Sea to Sea*, vol. ii., p. 158.

other towns in these valleys, there is a close social and economic connection between them. It might almost seem that to outsiders the whole group of towns was formerly regarded as Beaver, for in a historical work on Pennsylvania, written some sixty years ago, we find the following reference to it:

Beaver.—The place known by this name to travellers and others at Pittsburgh, whence so many little steamers are seen plying for this destination, is not, properly, one town, but a little cluster of towns—a sort of United States in miniature, situated around the mouth of Beaver river, and four or five miles up that stream. And it is a singular fact, that, to a traveller passing on the Ohio scarcely any village at all can be descried at the place, although there is here a population of some six thousand.¹

We may take this as an unconscious prophecy of the recent discussion of the project of uniting the towns of the valleys into one municipality, and of the future scene when there shall be a great city of Beaver here, with not *six*, but *sixty* or a hundred thousand population.

BEAVER LAID OUT

What Topsy said of herself, namely, that she "never was born," but just "grow'd and was raised by a *speculator*," might be said of many towns, but cannot be said of Beaver. Beaver knows her parentage, and is, in a unique way, the child of the State. By the Act of September 28, 1791,² the Governor of the State was authorized to direct the Surveyor-General to survey two hundred acres of land in town lots, near the mouth of the Beaver Creek, "on or near the ground where the old French town stood,"³ and also one thousand acres adjoining,

¹ *Historical Collections*, Sherman Day, p. 106.

² Smith's I., 56.

³ This "old French town" probably stood on the present site of Groveland. In reference to it we have previously quoted the following from Bouquet's Journal:

"About a mile below its [the Big Beaver's] confluence with the Ohio stood formerly a large town, on the steep bank, built by the French, of square logs, with stone chimneys, for some of the Shawanees, Delawares and Mingo tribes, who abandoned it in the year 1758, when the French deserted Fort Du Quesne. Near the fording of Beaver-creek also stood about seven houses, which were deserted and destroyed by the Indians, after their defeat on Bushy-run, when they forsook all their remaining settlements in this part of the country."

Christopher Post says:

"At Beaver Creek there is thirty-eight houses, all built by the French for the Indians; some with stone chimneys. When all their men are at home they can send out one hundred warriors."

In his now very rare *The Journal of a Two Months Tour*, etc., the Rev. Charles Beatty describes the locality as he saw it in September, 1766, as follows*:

"We proceeded [from Logstown] to Great Beaver creek, about ten miles, which we

* See in our Chapter XXVIII. a note on Rev. Charles Beatty and his journal.

on the upper side thereof, as nearly square as might be, in out-lots, not less than five, nor more than ten, acres each. These twelve hundred acres were a part of the "three thousand acres on the Ohio and on both sides of the mouth of Beaver Creek, including Fort McIntosh" which were reserved to the use of the State by the Act of March 12, 1783.¹ The survey under the Act of 1791 was made by Daniel Leet, in November, 1792, but the commissioners whose duty it was to direct the survey were not present.² Leet's survey was therefore without authority, but it was confirmed by the Act of Assembly, passed March 6, 1793.³

SALE OF LOTS

March 11th, following, the Governor of the State directed the Surveyor-General to mark the reservations required by the Act of 1791, upon the survey of the town plot, which consisted of eight squares, four in the center and one on each corner, and the next day the Governor issued his commission to sell the lots of the town, with instructions to the commissioners appointed for that purpose. These commissioners were David Bradford⁴; James Marshall (he spelled his name Marshel) and Andrew Swearingen, all of Washington County. The sale began at Washington, Pa., July 2d, and continued until August 12, 1793. The list of purchasers at this time, with those at the later sales, will be of interest and will be found in the very full exhibit of the whole history of the disposition made of the land in the reserve tract drawn from the State records, at Harrisburg, by Mr. J. Sutton Wall, chief draftsman, specially for this work. (See Appendix No. VII.)

crossed and made up our fire on the rich high bank on the west side, which afforded our horses exceeding good pasture, equal to a meadow. In the night there fell a heavy rain which wetted us much notwithstanding all our efforts to screen ourselves. Here the Indians had once a considerable town, but deserted it the last war in order to get at a greater distance from the English.

"The situation is very pleasant, the land being rich and level for a considerable way upon this river, encompassed at a distance by a rising ground, or small hill. A great part of this land that had been cleared, is now grown up again with small brush or underwood. The land we passed yesterday and to-day appears, in general, to be strong and good. The low land on the Ohio, and on the small rivers that empty into it, is very rich and abounds with walnut timber."—Text and note, pp. 34-35.

¹ a Smith's L., 63.

² See reference to this absence of the commissioners in Judge Addison's letter to Secretary Dallas just below.

³ Smith's L., 90.

⁴ David Bradford was an attorney of Washington, Pa., who attained a bad eminence in the so-called "Whisky Insurrection." (See *The Latimers*, by H. C. McCook.) The stone house in which he lived on the west side of Main Street between Wheeling and Maiden is still standing.

It will be seen by those who are familiar with the names of the buyers at the first sale that the majority of them belong to Washington County people. This was perhaps due to the fact that the sale was held in Washington. The unfairness of fixing the place of sale so far from the ground is recognized by Hon. Alexander Addison, at that time president judge of the district in which Washington County and the territory now Beaver County were embraced, in letters written by him a year or two after the sales. These letters are so interesting in themselves and throw so much light upon the history of the formative period of the county that we shall venture to transcribe them here entire. The reader will notice that the sale of the lots, the location of the county-seat, the reservations to be made for water lots, public buildings, cemetery, schools and churches, etc., were not treated in a haphazard way, but enlisted the wisdom and foresight of the ablest men of the time. The first letter we shall give is from Addison to Governor Mifflin. It reads as follows:

WASHINGTON (Pa.), 3d February, 1796.

SIR:—

At the last court in Allegheny County General Wilkins had received no instructions for procuring the attendance of the Indians as witnesses in the case of the attack on the Indians on the Allegheny river.

I think it proper to mention to you, that at least one man has built a house with a view to settle on some of the unsold part of the reserve tract at the mouth of the Beaver creek, and that several others expect to do so next spring. If this measure takes place it will probably occasion disturbance and dispute, the settlers without right will claim a preference to those who, respecting the law, stand back till they can have an opportunity of settling lawfully. The sales will be injured, for some will be backward to purchase a disputed possession. I submit to you the consideration of the probable consequences and the remedy, whether it will be best to proceed immediately to a sale of the residue of the lots and tracts, or whether some notification ought to be given against such settlements, and suits instituted against those who will not go off. I would also mention, that I am informed that havoc is making of the timber and trees of the unsold part, and much greater is to be feared. Whether it will be thought proper to advert to this you will also consider. If the sale of the residue should be determined on, it ought to be attended to, that a certain spring, at some distance from the town is (excepting the rivers which are an hundred feet below the level of the town, with a very steep bank) the only resource for water—a sufficient quantity of ground ought to be reserved round it and between it and the town, for conducting it into the town. There is also a stone quarry near

it, which ought not to be suffered to become private property. Both these ought to be vested in trustees for the use of the town. The most proper trustees would be an incorporation to be made of the town, to take place as soon as a sufficient number of inhabitants should be in it. Many will settle there next summer. Before a sale the future seat of justice ought to be established there—the county to take place as soon as a certain number, say 300 or 500 families live on the N. W. side of the Ohio, within 15 or 20 miles of the town. This being certified to you on certain proof made, the lines of the county on both sides of the Ohio to be ascertained by Commissioners, and declared by proclamation; but no court to be held there until the County Commissioners have built a sufficient Court house and jail, which they should be enabled to do without limitation of price. These sales ought to be on the grounds, I mean at the town itself. And profits ought to be applied to an academy.

Indeed, I should think that in all the unsettled parts boundaries of counties and scites of the county towns ought to be ascertained beforehand and purchases made of 600 or 1000 acres to be laid out in lots and outlots, and the profits to be applied to academies. The county to be declared by proclamation entitled to a separate representation as soon as the ratio of one member shall be complete, and to a separate judicature as soon as a Court house and jail proper for the purpose shall be finished. This plan would prevent much intrigue and partiality, and would throw the profits into a better channel than they are now in. At present county towns are only means of gain without merit to the owners of the land, who may impose what terms they please on the purchasers.

You will forgive me for troubling you with these hasty hints, and deal with them as you please.

I am, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,

ALEX. ADDISON.

P. S.—As no lot has been reserved proper for a grave yard, which ought to be back from the town of Beaver—whether to provide for that and for conducting the spring and a proper road from the stone quarry, a sufficient quantity of ground back of the town, ought not to be reserved from the sale?

To THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.¹

The next letter is from Judge Addison to Secretary Dallas (the italics are ours):

WASHINGTON, 2d March, 1796.

DEAR SIR:—

I formerly wrote to the Governor respecting the sale of the residue of the lots of the town at the mouth of Beaver and the residue of the reserved tract there. I do think that there is a necessity for the sale as early as possible in the spring, and that as good a price will be given

¹ Penna. Arch., 2d series, vol. iv., p. 650.

then as ought to be expected, or will probably be got at any future period within the compass of a proper prosecution of the plan. I think the lots will now sell high. I think *the sale ought to be on the ground*; those who intend to be settlers will go there; those who intend to speculate may go or send there. I am confident that this also will be found true and proper.

I do not know whether the land be all surveyed, and I believe not; it ought to be laid out in small lots near the town and in larger back from it to the extent of the reservation. If a clause of settlement be annexed there ought to be a special method pointed out to ascertain the forfeiture and conclude the purchaser.

The last sale was in this town, *that was not altogether right, as the land is not in this county*. Yet reasons, perhaps true, and if true, sufficient, were given for not selling at Pittsburgh. The people of Pittsburgh, it was said disliked the establishment, and would have thwarted the progress of the sale and settlement of the town. They had engrossed almost all the lots in the reserved tract opposite to Pittsburgh and made use of that as an argument to remove the seat of justice from that place into Pittsburgh, and so prevented any town there. They might have been disposed to do the same thing at McIntosh.

The Commissioners for laying out the town and lots, laid out at McIntosh, that is at the mouth of Beaver, were scattered, one in Pittsburgh, one in Westmoreland, and one in Fayette, and the surveyor was in Washington. The consequence was they never met, and the surveyor after attending on several appointments, was obliged to lay out the lots alone. The blame of this was laid on the Pittsburgh Commissioner. I would recommend Matthew Ritchie, David Redick and Daniel Leet, the two first of this town and the last near it, as Commissioners to lay out and to sell the lots, and if the law for Greene County does not alter the day of next June courts, would suggest the last Monday of May as the time of sale on the reserved tract itself, & to continue from day to day.

You wanted a lot at the last sale. If you should want one now, write to me, point out the lot and the highest price. I wish you would send me a plan of the town and out lots and reserved tract. It would do for the Commissioners. I wish you would accompany it with a list of the purchasers & the numbers purchased & the prices, that will also do for the Commissioners. But send me by post as soon as possible a list of such purchasers as have not taken out patents for their lots (if there be any such) with the numbers & prices. Purchases would be made of them perhaps.

Yours sincerely,

ALEX'R ADDISON.¹

In another letter to the Governor he refers to this subject of the sale of the lots again and, as we remarked in quoting from the letter in a former part of this work, it gives us in a few

¹ *Penna. Arch.*, ad series, vol. iv., p. 648.

words a vivid picture of the great rush of emigration across the Ohio, following upon the opening up of the western country after Wayne's victory in 1794 and the treaty of Greenville in 1795. The letter reads as follows:

PITTSBURGH, 11th March, 1796.

SIR:—At the court this week an application was again made for the discharge of the person taken for killing the Indian boy, on the Allegheny river. But on a statement of the circumstances rendering it impossible to proceed with the prosecution, it was not pressed. It will be impossible, with any decency, that this motion should be restrained or resisted any longer, and I hope measures will be taken to have the Indians here by the next court to prove the death.

Let me again suggest to you the necessity of as early a sale as possible of the residue of the lots and reserved tract at the mouth of Beaver creek. In my opinion the sale ought to be in the end of May next. If not sold soon the lots and land will be occupied by persons without title. The sale ought to be on the ground itself.

The idea of a new county ought to be fixed and prosecuted as soon as possible. I dread the consequences of the flood of mad people who have gone over the Allegheny and Ohio to make settlements; their number is inconceivable and they will, perhaps, be dangerous, unless law can be brought in among them. The establishment of a new county and seat of justice there, with the additional number of officers that would be occasioned by that, would awaken and keep up a sense of submission, and have a good influence on characters and tempers, which otherwise may give rise to some apprehensions.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
your most obed't Serv.

ALEX. ADDISON.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.¹

While these letters may, perhaps, indicate that Judge Addison was looking out for good things for himself and his friends in the way of land values, they reveal still more, as did every word he ever penned, a spirit of high civic patriotism united to clear-sighted wisdom and knowledge of men and law.

When we consider the conditions existing when this town of Beaver was laid out, we must admire the far-sightedness and sure and steady purpose of the men who were the legislators of that time. The Act which directed the Surveyor-General to cause the survey to be made was passed in the fall of 1791. That was still three years before Wayne had fought his battle

¹ Penna. Arch., 2d series, vol. iv., pp. 649-50.

at Maumee; and the region hereabout, though purchased from the Indians, was still dangerous ground for the white man to tread upon. The broad plain on which the beautiful town of to-day stands was then in a wilderness,¹ and there was perhaps no sign of human existence there beyond a hut or two and the dismantled ruins of old Fort McIntosh. When Daniel Leet was laying out the broad streets, and marking the spots for the reserved squares where were to stand the public buildings, there were still eight years to run before there should be erected the county of Beaver.

DESIGNATION AS A COUNTY-SEAT

When the new county was created, it was natural that this town, already laid out by the wisdom of the Legislature, should be designated as the seat of justice, as was done by the Act of March 12, 1800, the law erecting the county.² The reasons for its selection given by Sherman Day in his *Historical Collections* (1843) may have had some influence. He says³:

The probable motive at that day for locating the county seat at a distance from the great manufacturing advantages at the Falls, was the existence of the well-known shoal just below the mouth of the Beaver, a difficult and dangerous passage to the keel-boats and other craft in use at that day. By the location here, the town was accessible alike to the lower and upper trade, and the obstructions themselves would probably throw considerable business into the place.

But there were other reasons that were more likely to operate upon the minds of the legislators of that day. Nature and historical association had together marked this spot as the fitting one for a county-seat.⁴ Its situation was elevated, beautiful,

¹ See in Chapter III., letter from Fort McIntosh, written by Lieutenant Bryson, in 1782. In it he speaks of the Indians making their ambuscades "under the cover of the large trees bordering the plain."

² 3 Smith's L. 429.

³ Page 107.

⁴ While the question of erecting the county of Allegheny was pending in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, a petition was presented, the substance of which as given in the following extract from the Minutes of the Assembly, will be interesting to the reader:

"February 23, 1788. A petition from 90 inhabitants of the county of Washington was read, remonstrating against the petitions presented to this and former Houses of Assembly, for erecting parts of the counties of Westmoreland, Washington and Fayette into a separate county and establishing the seat of justice for the same at the town of Pittsburgh, and suggesting the propriety, in case it should be deemed expedient to erect a new county, that the courts of justice may be established at the mouth of Beaver Creek, or at Old Logstown.

"Ordered to lie on the table."

and healthful, central to the natural divisions of the territory of the county, and easily accessible by all the natural routes of travel along the streams and valleys and ridges. These natural advantages of the site had been thoroughly appreciated by the Indians and by the French, who had long made it a rendezvous and trading center. The erection here of Fort McIntosh had also brought the locality into prominence, and finally the State had already laid out a town here. As the late ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew has said: ¹

The men of 1800 chose the only true center of convenience, population and territory. It was no leap in the dark, but the unbiased judgment of men consulting the public interest. They knew that the natural course of travel is along the valleys, and upon the ridges such as the Ohiosville, Achortown, Brodhead and Frankfort roads, and that public thoroughfares do not seek to cross hills and dales, in ups and downs, like the teeth of a saw, at the expense of horse flesh, vehicles and taxes. These reasons, self-evident then, have never changed, because nature remains the same.

INCORPORATION

Beaver was made a borough by the Act of March 29, 1802,² two years after the erection of the county, and originally extended east of the Big Beaver Creek, including what is now Rochester and Bridgewater.³

¹ *Settlement and Land Titles*, p. 187.

² P. L., 495.

³ This statement as to the extent of the original borough of Beaver may possibly excite surprise in the minds of some of our readers, and we therefore submit the proof of its accuracy, as follows:

The incorporation of the town of Beaver was by Act of Assembly approved March 29, 1802, which enacted

"That the town of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of Beaver, and the line of the out-lots of the reserve tract of land at the mouth of Big Beaver creek, which have already been sold, and the lines of the tract of five hundred acres of land, appropriated by this commonwealth for the use of a school or academy, in Beaver town, together with the in-lots of said town, shall be the bounds and compose the borough of Beaver." (P. L., 495.)

The majority of the out-lots which had "already been sold" were on the east side of the Big Beaver. On the 14th of January, 1804, there was approved an Act reading

AN ACT TO ALTER THE LIMITS OF THE BOROUGH OF BEAVER

WHEREAS, sundry inhabitants, situate within the present bounds of the borough of Beaver, have represented to the legislature, that for the property they possess on the easterly side of Big Beaver creek within the limits of the said borough, they are subject to taxes, and sundry expences, for the improvement and advantage of the town, which is situated on the westerly side of said creek; and that they receive no equivalent benefits from the corporation: For remedy whereof,

SECTION I. *Be it enacted*. That from and after the passage of this act, all lands situate on the easterly side of Big Beaver creek, which have been included within the limits of the borough of Beaver, shall be exempt from all assessments and charges on account of said incorporation, and shall be considered as separate from said borough, and lying without the limits of the same; any former law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. (P. L., 22.)

November 16, 1866, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Beaver, Beaver borough was made subject to the conditions of, and entitled to enjoy, all the advantages conferred by the Act of Assembly of the 3d of April, 1851.¹

CHANGES IN THE LIMITS OF THE BOROUGH OF BEAVER

The limits of the borough of Beaver have been so frequently altered that it may be of interest and value to give here a *résumé* of the history of the changes which have taken place. This is in brief as follows:

By the Act of Assembly of March 29, 1802, incorporating the town of Beaver, its boundaries, as just stated, were made coextensive with the line of the outlots of the reserve tract which had then been sold and the line of the Academy lots, together with the inlots of said town.²

By the Act of January 14, 1804, all that portion of the outlots lying east of the Big Beaver Creek were stricken out of the territory embraced within the borough.³

At the November term, 1804, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, Borough township was formed, its bounds being identical with those of the borough of Beaver as established by law.⁴

January 27, 1806, all of the outlots embraced within the then boundaries of the borough of Beaver were taken out of said borough and annexed to South Beaver township.⁵

By Act of Assembly of February 25, 1814, the Academy lots then within the bounds of the borough were stricken out of the

¹ Road Docket No. 3, No. 2, September Sess., 1866.

² P. L., 495.

³ P. L., 22; see this Act quoted *ante*, page 621.

⁴ Road Docket No. 1, No. 31, Nov. Sess., 1804.

⁵ An Act to alter the limits of the Borough of Beaver:

WHEREAS sundry inhabitants situated within the present bounds of the borough of Beaver have represented to the Legislature, that for the property they possess and have improved on the out-lots, within the limits of the said borough, they are subjected to taxes and sundry expenses for the improvement and advantage of the town, and that they receive no equivalent benefits from the corporation; for remedy whereof,

SECTION I. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passing of this act, all the out-lots which have been included within the limits of the borough of Beaver, shall be exempt from all assessments and charges on account of the said incorporation, and shall be considered as annexed to Beaver township,* and separate from the said borough, and lying without the limits of the same, any former law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved January 27, 1806. P. L., 308.

* South Beaver township is meant. There was at this date no longer a Beaver township.

same. These Academy lots, with the exception of lots Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, constitute approximately the present Borough township. And the same Act repealed the provision of the Act of January 27, 1806, striking the outlots out of the borough, thus bringing these outlots again within its limits.¹

By decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of April 2, 1835, the town of Bridgewater was incorporated under the general borough Act of April 1, 1834,² and made to include that portion of the territory within the bounds of the borough of Beaver lying beyond the lines described in the charter.³

By the Act of April 11, 1866,⁴ and the Act of February 25, 1869,⁵ the boundaries of the borough of Beaver were defined, and as then fixed they are the boundaries of the borough at the present time, excepting that there has been added to the borough a small part of Academy lot No. 37, by action of the town council, November 1, 1898.

We may give here also an interesting fact which has been recently discovered. By the original plan of the town lots of Beaver, Fifth Street and Buffalo Street were of the width of two hundred feet each. By the Act of March 12, 1800⁶ (the same which erected the county), the Governor was directed to cause to be laid off by survey out of the reserve tract adjoining the town of Beaver five hundred acres for the use of such school or academy as should by law be authorized, which survey should be returned to the Surveyor-General's office and a patent therefor issued to the trustees of the Academy. This survey when returned embraced one hundred feet of each of the streets above mentioned and reduced them to a width of one hundred feet.

WATER-WORKS

In his letter to Governor Mifflin, quoted above, Judge Addison, it will be seen, suggested the reservation of a sufficient

¹ An Act to contract the limits of the Borough of Beaver:

SECTION I. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passing of this Act, all that tract of five hundred acres of land appropriated for the use of an academy, which lies within the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, shall from henceforth be without the limits of the borough of Beaver, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION II. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That all that part of an Act of Assembly passed the twentieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, which attaches certain outlots of the town of Beaver, to Beaver township, be and the same is hereby repealed. Approved by Governor Simon Snyder, February 25, 1814.—P. L. 66.

² P. L., 163.

⁴ P. L., 743.

³ See Deed Book M, No. 12, p. 289.

⁵ P. L., 246.

⁶ 3 Smith's L., 429, Sec. 17.

quantity of land around "a certain spring, at some distance from the town," and his suggestion took effect. In the Act incorporating Beaver into a borough the Surveyor-General was authorized to survey two separate lots, containing in the whole not more than fifteen acres, on the north side of the inlots of the town of Beaver, so as to include several streams or springs of water, which were "granted to the inhabitants of said borough forever." And from the proceeds of each of the sales of lots under the Acts of April 10, 1826, and of April 15, 1834, five hundred dollars were granted to the borough of Beaver for the supply of water. One of the first public enterprises of the new borough was the utilization of the water from the springs just mentioned by the construction of a water-works. This was in the first year of its corporate existence, viz., 1802. Daniel Reisinger, referred to below, told a living witness, namely, ex-Sheriff Henry E. Cook, that this water-works was upon the lot adjoining his (Cook's) residence. The borough took charge of the works and had ordinances passed to authorize issue of bonds to refund the subscriptions. The bonds were payable in six years, with interest at six per cent. The response was generous, some making donations of money, some of timber, and some of work. David Marquis, the father of the late David Marquis, M.D., of Rochester, had charge of the boring out of the logs which were used as mains; and Daniel Reisinger, a blacksmith, made the iron end-bands. The following account, which was found in an old ledger belonging to General Abner Lacock, is of interest as referring to this early enterprise:

BEAVER TOWN CORPORATION, DR.,			
	£	s	d
1802.			
June 24—To boarding borers 47 days	3	15	6
" 12 half pints whiskey		5	74
" 7 days burying water pipes	1	6	3
" Cash paid Aaron Porter	1	5	8
" Cash paid Thomas Lewis	1	11	14
" 2 days rafting waterpipe logs		9	4
" 14 half pints whiskey		6	18
" Secretary charge, postage	1	6	
1803.	10	7	04
June 13—By cash in full	10	7	04

And in the borough records for 1803 is found a bill of Jacob

Small against the borough for £1 13s. 3d.¹ for repairing pipes and pumps.

The supply from this source must have been insufficient, for in the accounts of the Treasury of Beaver County for 1806 we find this entry, "John Lawrence, 1st payment for digging a well \$100."² This well was a little east of the old court-house, in the northeast center reserved square, and until a late day could still be seen, though filled up with rubbish. The records of the town council for the same year (1806) show the borough's indebtedness to John Lawrence for two and one half days' service in repairing the water-works, \$2.50; and in 1807 the council agreed with Hugh Wilson to build a stone house, 11 x 13 feet, and seven feet high, on the ground at the source of the springs which supplied the water-works; for which he was given an order on the treasurer for \$25. The borough officers in 1804 were: Samuel Lawrence, chairman; Thomas Henry, treasurer; Hugh Picknoll, clerk; and Joseph Hemphill, waterman. In 1812, as the records show, steps were taken towards erecting a new water-works. On the 8th of April in that year the council passed an ordinance authorizing two things: (1) the bringing down to the public square, in wooden pipes, of the water from the springs in the reserve lots, both of which abutted on the line of the lands of John Wolf; and (2) the borrowing of money at six per cent. to defray the cost of the work.³ The council of Beaver until recently maintained this water-works, furnishing from the same springs a good quality of water.

¹ Pounds, shillings, and pence are found in certain of our old Pennsylvania statutes and official papers still in force and use; for instance, the penalty of one hundred pounds to be imposed upon a non-attending witness duly subpoenaed; but under a post-Revolution order made by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, the pound so mentioned was made of the value of \$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, so that 100 pounds was of the value of \$266.66 $\frac{2}{3}$. See Chapman v. Calder, 14 Pa., 357. Crumrine's *Bench and Bar of Wash. Co.*, p. 22.

² By an Act approved Feb. 10, 1807, the Legislature authorised the commissioners of Beaver County to apply the sum of seven hundred dollars "from the monies arising from the sales of the inlots and reserved lands adjoining Beaver Town to the sinking and completing a public well in such part of the public square in the borough of Beaver as they shall think most proper." P. L., 29.

See just below in this chapter what is said about this ancient well and the water-works in an extract from Cuming's *Sketches of a Tour*, etc.

³ The form of the bonds issued by the council to subscribers to this fund was as follows:

We, the town council of the borough of Beaver, certify that Samuel Power has loaned to, and for the use of, the borough of Beaver, thirty dollars, to be refunded to the said Samuel Power or bearer, by six annual installments, with interest, from the 7th of July, 1812, to which payment the fund of the said borough is hereby pledged. Done in council, May 8, 1812.

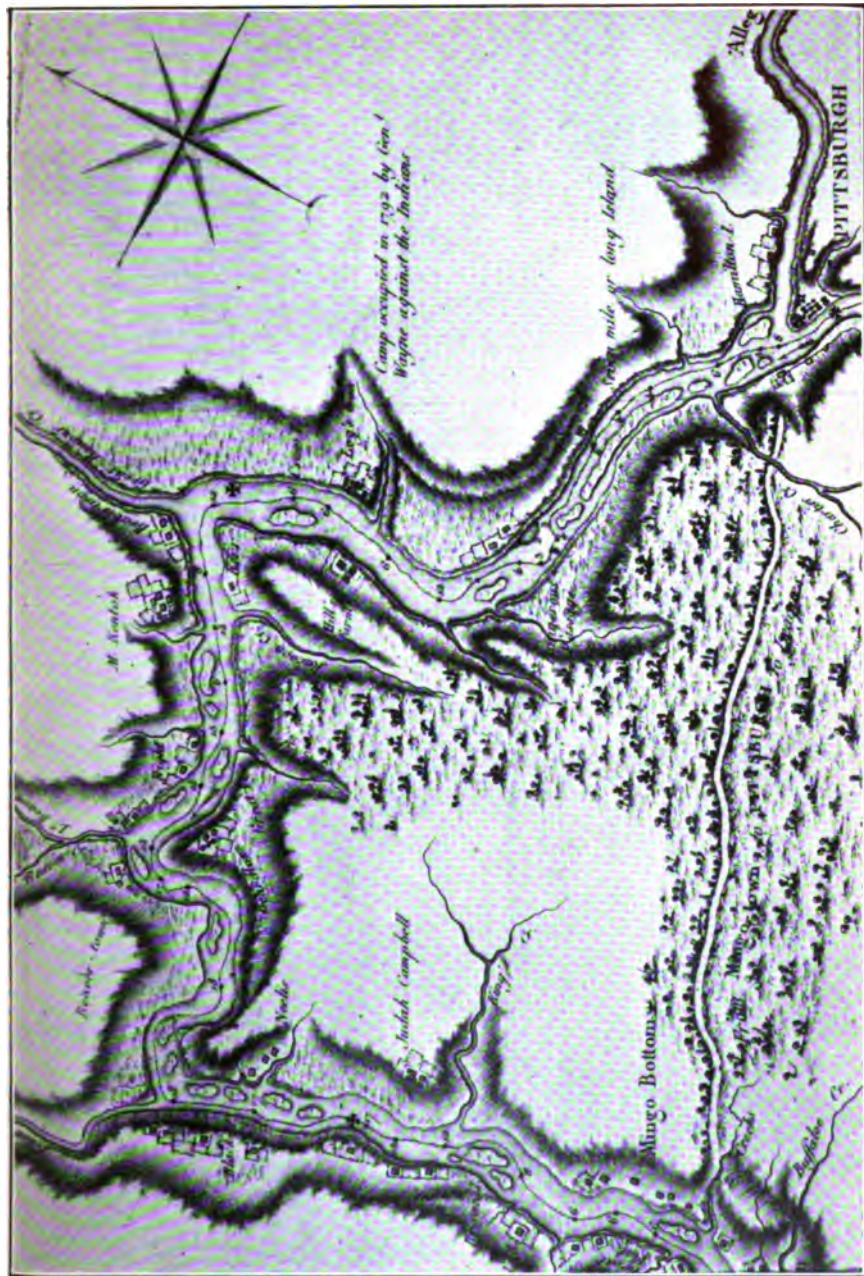
Attest:
HUGH PICKNOLL, *Town Clerk.*

SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
Chairman.

One of these water lots was sold during the past year (1903) by the council of the borough of Beaver to John Galey, who now owns a part of the John Wolf lands. It was thought best that the sale should have the approval of the Commonwealth, and accordingly an Act of Assembly was passed for this purpose, but his Excellency, Samuel W. Pennypacker, returned the same without his approval.

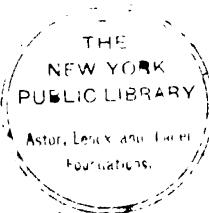
In the year 1845 the first reservoir was built in the water lot adjacent to the property of Henry E. Cook on Fifth Street, and a line of pipe laid therefrom. At that time, and for many years thereafter, there were four hydrants connected with this line of pipe. The first was at Fourth Street and Branch Bank Alley, and was under the charge of Eli Reed; the second on Third Street, at the corner of the same alley, under the care of Dr. Oliver Cunningham, then a member of council; the third on Third Street, in front of the clothing store of Isaac N. Atkins; and the fourth, added later, was about opposite the house of George W. Hamilton, on Third Street. About the year 1848, a reservoir was erected on the water lot adjacent to what is now John Galey's property, and a line of pipe laid therefrom, on which hydrants were placed; the first on Market and Fourth streets, near the house of Daniel Reisinger; the second at the corner of Market and Third streets, near the Presbyterian Church, as it was then located; and, later, a third was placed in front of the property now of Martha McDonald on Third Street then of Hugh Anderson; and a fourth at Fifth and Market, on the property now of Mrs. McConkey. At this time, and for some time preceding this, there had been a well on the property now of Snitger Brothers; one upon the property of David Minis on Buffalo Street; and one on the property where John Caughey lives, being the place where the stages came and left the town; and a fourth, as previously stated, was at the old jail in the northeast center (now Harmar) square.

The next step in furnishing the town with water was the erection of a pumping station opposite what is now Brodhead Square. This system was in operation until November 1, 1898, when it was found inadequate to meet the wants of the growing borough, and accordingly ten wells were sunk upon borough property on the bank of the Ohio River, immediately opposite Wayne Square, and a pumping station erected by Simon Harrold,



Extract from General Collot's Map of the Ohio River, 1796.

In the Atlas accompanying his *Voyage Dans L'Amérique Septentrionale*, owned by the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.



a well-known contractor of that day. A water-main was laid up Beaver Street to a reservoir built on the top of the hill within the limits of Bridgewater borough, on land bought from Joseph May's heirs. From this reservoir water is now distributed to all points in Beaver.

EARLY MENTION OF BEAVER BOROUGH

We congratulate ourselves on some finds that we have made among the treasures of the Carnegie libraries in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in rare and precious old volumes which delight the heart of the antiquary. From these we are able to obtain exact information concerning this region as it was, in some instances, over a century ago. Extracts from these books will be found in other places in our work, and we give one or two here. In 1796 an eminent man, named General Georges Henri Victor Collot, made a journey through the western part of North America, at the instance of Adet, Minister from France to the United States, in order to gather details of its civil, political, and military conditions. His researches led him to voyage down the Ohio River, which he particularly describes. Of that part of his description which pertains to this immediate locality, we give on page 628 the original French, of which the following is a free translation:

Four miles below the head of Crow's island is *Big-Beaver's-Creek*. The land through which it flows is light.

Big-Beaver's-Creek, at its mouth, is hardly fifty fathoms wide. A fall three miles above prevents passage beyond (that distance). On the banks of this creek and on a plateau on the right hand side of the Ohio, a little town called *Beaver's-Town* is being laid out; there are here as yet only five or six houses; on the opposite bank, facing *Beaver's-Town* is a pretty farm called *Kerr's*. The soundings at the mouth of *Beaver's-Creek* showed eight, twelve and thirteen feet.

Below *Beaver's-Town*, the river continues to run in a channel without obstructions. The depth of the water is ten to twelve feet; the soil is thin.

About five miles from *Big-Beaver's-Creek*, are two small, low islands, which are left to the right. The depth of the water in the channel is six feet. The two chains of hills come closer together and shut the river in at this place; this is the most northerly point of the Ohio.

About two miles farther on is another island called *Grant Island*. One leaves it to the left hand and sails close to the right bank: the current is

here very rapid, and the depth of the water in the channel is twelve and fifteen feet. The land is poor, pebbly and rocky.

Three miles below Grant Island, one leaves to the right another island, opposite which is situated a little town called *Bird's-Town*, where there are two or three huts. The river widens, and the hills on both shores retire sufficiently to leave on each side considerable low lands.

Three miles below this last island is *Little-Beaver's-Creek*, on the right hand.

Little-Beaver's-Creek is at most twenty-five fathoms wide at its mouth, and is navigable for only two miles. The lands on *Little-Beaver's-Creek* are lower and of a better quality than those of Great Beaver, which are high and rocky.

After having passed *Little-Beaver's-Creek*, one sees a collection of four or five logg-houses which bear the name of *Little-Beaver's-Town*, opposite which is situated an island, which is left on the right hand side, called *Beaver's-Creek-Island*. The depth of the water is everywhere from fifteen to seventeen feet; the bottom gravelly; land passable.

Here is the State line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. This line runs north and south.¹

We had great delight in finding in an old book of travels an eye-witness's account of how things looked in Beaver in 1807, nearly a hundred years ago. In that year Mr. F. Cuming made a tour of the western country, and came down the Ohio River

¹ Quatre milles au-dessous de la tête de l'île des Corbeaux, se trouve le grand *Beaver's-Creek*. (La crique du grand Castor.) Les terres qu'il traverse sont légères.

Le grand *Beaver's-Creek*, à son embouchure, n'a guère que cinquante toises de largeur. Une chute qu'on rencontre à trois milles au-dessus, ne permet pas de le remonter plus haut. Sur les bords de cette crique et sur un plateau que forment les montagnes de la rive droite de l'Ohio en s'abaisson, on vient de jeter les fondemens d'une petite ville appellée *Beaver's-Town*, ou *ville du Castor*: on n'y compte encore que cinq ou six maisons; sur la rive opposée vis-à-vis *Beaver's-Town*, se trouve une jolie ferme nommée *Kerr*. La sonda à l'embouchure de *Beaver's-Creek*, a donné huit, douze et treize pieds.

Après *Beaver's-Town*, la rivière continue à courir dans un lit sans obstacle. La hauteur de l'eau est de dix à douze pieds; la terre est légère.

A environ cinq milles de *Great-Beaver's-Creek*, on trouve deux petites îles basses; on les laisse à droite. La hauteur de l'eau dans le chenal est de six pieds. Les deux chaînes de montagnes se réunissent et encaissent la rivière en cet endroit: c'est ici la partie la plus Nord de l'Ohio.

A la distance d'environ deux milles, on trouve une autre île appelée *l'Île Grant*. On la laisse à gauche, et l'on range la rive droite: le cours est ici très rapide, et la hauteur de l'eau dans le chenal est de douze et quinze pieds. Mauvaise terre, cailloux et rochers.

A trois milles au-dessous de l'Île Grant, on laisse à droite une autre île, vis-à-vis de laquelle est située une petite ville appellée *Bird's-Town*, (la ville des oiseaux) où il y a deux ou trois baraqués. La rivière s'élargit, et les montagnes s'éloignent assez des deux rives pour laisser de chaque côté beaucoup de terres basses.

Trois milles plus bas que cette dernière île, est située sur la rive droite *Little-Beaver's-Creek*.

Little-Beaver's-Creek a tout au plus vingt-cinq toises de largeur à son embouchure, et n'est navigable que pendant deux milles. Les terres du *Little-Beaver's-Creek*, sont plus basses et d'une meilleure qualité que celles du *Great-Beaver*, qui sont élevées et pierreuses.

Après avoir passé *Little-Beaver's-Creek*, on trouve une réunion de quatre ou cinq logg-houses qui portent le nom de *Little-Beaver's-Town*, vis-à-vis de laquelle est située une île qu'on laisse à droite, appellée *Beaver's-Creek-Island*. La hauteur de l'eau est partout de quinze et dix-sept pieds; fonds de gravier; terre passable.

C'est ici la ligne de séparation entre l'État de Pennsylvanie et celui de Virginie. Cette ligne court Nord et Sud.

Voyage Dans L'Amérique Septentrionale, avec un Atlas de 36 Cartes, Plans, Vues et Figures, par feu le Général Collot, ex-Gouverneur de la Guadeloupe. A Paris, 1826. Vol. i., pp. 72-73.

This is a most sumptuous work, with maps and plates beautifully engraved by Tardieu.

to Beaver in a small boat. We quote in full what he says of his visit to the new county-seat, as follows:

At half past four in the afternoon we were abreast of Big Beaver creek or river on the right. It empties through a level, and is about fifty yards wide at its mouth, with a gentle current.

Some boys on the beach mischievously misinformed us respecting the proper landing to the town of Beaver, which is but a little way beyond the creek, instead of which we rowed a mile lower down, and then had to set our skiff across a bar, which extends above a mile in front of the right bank. After landing we had to climb a precipice to a log cabin, on the top and edge of the cliff, near two hundred feet above the surface of the river. Here we got directions for our path, and after a walk of half a mile, we reached the town of Beaver.

It stands on a stony plain on the top of the high cliff which conceals it from the river, and contains about thirty indifferent houses, much scattered on three parallel streets. There is a stone gaol not quite finished, which was the only publick building we noticed.¹ The inhabitants not finding water at a convenient depth, have, in preference to digging very deep wells, led it by wooden pipes from a hill near a mile from the town, and have placed publick wooden fountains in the streets at convenient distances.

We were shown the scite of Fort McIntosh, of which no vestige remains except the hearth of the officers' fire-place: It is on the edge of the cliff commanding the river. Altogether Beaver seems to be very badly situated on the high plain, when it ought to have been placed at the confluence of Beaver creek with the Ohio, where there is a bottom with room enough for a town, and an excellent landing, and where are now two good looking houses with tavern signs. The neighboring high situation notwithstanding its inconvenience, was probably preferred on account of the superior salubrity of the air.

On entering Beaver, we refreshed ourselves with six cents worth of whiskey and water at general Lacock's tavern. He is one of the representatives in the assembly of the state, and has both considerable influence and abilities. I had heard him in the house of representatives when I was at Lancaster in the winter, and was much entertained by the wit and humor he displayed in the course of a debate on fixing a permanent seat of government. We had not the pleasure of seeing the general now, and proceeded from his house to Mr. Wilson's, one of the best in the place, conformably to a promise I had given him in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Wilson, a very pretty woman, told us that her husband was absent in Philadelphia:—We left our names, walked across the street to Hemphill's tavern, got some information respecting the country; and then returned to our boat—meeting on our way the constable crying at publick sale a poor horse attached for debt, for which the last bid was

¹ There is here a note by the editor, writing in 1810, or perhaps by the author himself, which says: "A small brick market-house has since been built, and after many trials, a well sunk from which the inhabitants are supplied with water."

thirteen dollars twenty-five cents. It is seven years since Beaver was laid out for a town.¹

The author in his last statement has confused the date of the erection of the county of Beaver, which was seven years before (*i. e.*, in 1800) with that of the laying out of the town. Leet's survey, as stated above, was in 1792, and was confirmed by the Assembly in the following year.

The tavern of General Lacock referred to in the above account was on Third Street, nearly opposite the present Buchanan block, and, as we have already said, was later known as the Clark Hotel, and was the place where the court first sat. The Wilson mentioned was James Wilson, uncle of Associate Judge Joseph C. Wilson. He was the father of Samuel Beatty Wilson, who long resided in Beaver and who married Julia Ann, a daughter of James Lyon,² and died recently in Washington, D. C. James Wilson kept a store on the site of Lawrence's drug store, corner of Third Street and Branch Bank Alley.

¹ *Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, etc.*, By F. Cuming, Pittsburgh, 1810, p. 79. The journey described in this book was begun at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807 and concluded in 1809. Cuming left Pittsburg for his trip down the Ohio July 18, 1807.

² James Lyon was an early and highly respected citizen of Beaver. He was born in Westmoreland County, where his father had made a settlement on Turtle Creek. In the year 1782, when he was about six years old, the Delaware Indians attacked the settlement, killing and scalping his father, and carrying his brother and himself captives to the Wabash River, where they were made to run the gauntlet. After the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, which provided for the surrender by the Indians of all prisoners "white and black," held by them, many prisoners were delivered at Fort McIntosh, and among these was James Lyon. He was so favorably impressed with the settlement at Fort McIntosh, that in 1800 he opened a store in Beaver and continued in business there for thirty-five years. He was sheriff of the county from 1818 to 1821.

In an account of his captivity, written by himself and dated "Beaver Town, September 27, 1846," * he being then in his 70th or 71st year, Mr. Lyon gives an interesting glimpse of Simon Girty, which shows that that cruel ruffian had at times some instincts of kindness in his bosom. The narrative says: "We had not been long in camp, until they [the Indians] commenced smoking, and amongst those that visited us, was a white man, immediately upon his coming into the camp I went up to him, and he took me on his knee; I was glad to see a white man, he kept me all the time on his knee while he stayed, and treated me kindly, when he got up to go away, I wanted to go with him, he had no other way of getting me pacified, but by promising to come and see me again, but that was the last I saw of him, my brother told me that he was Simon Girty, that he had seen him frequently at my grandmother Myers' tavern, where we both often visited."

James Lyon married Electa Smith and had the following-named children: Mary, married John Darragh, died in Rochester, buried in Beaver; Matilda, died at nine years of age; Thomas, a steamboat captain, died at Moberly, Mo.; Louisa, married Atlas Lacock; Julia Ann, married Samuel Beatty Wilson, died in Washington City; Sarah K., widow of George W. Allison, M.D., still living and resides in Beaver; Martin Smith, died at Alton, Ills.; Electa, died at Beaver; Harriet M., living in Washington City; Henrietta M., died in Beaver.

* Published in full in *The Olden Time* (Craig) vol. ii., pp. 87-92.

Mary Wilson, the "very pretty woman" referred to, had been a school-teacher, and is mentioned in our chapter on the educational history of the county. She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Adams. She died in Weston, W. Va., at ninety-five years of age. Joseph Hemphill was a well-known early citizen, whose biography is sketched in the chapter of this work on the legal history of the county. He kept an inn just across the street from Wilson's.

The following also, from Zadoc Cramer's *Navigator* for 1818, will be of interest and gives some history:

When about a mile above the mouth of Big Beaver incline toward the left shore, keeping about two-thirds of the river on your right hand, in order to avoid two bars, the one made by the entrance of the creek, which runs down near the right side for a few rods below the lower ware house, and the other called Johnson's bar, a quarter of a mile below the first, and also near the right shore. Below this last bar and opposite the town of Beaver, the right shore is shoal, and affords no landing place until you get down to Carr's ferry, three miles below the creek.—If you want to land at the town of Beaver, you must pull in just below the Beaver bar, where you will fall into an eddy, which will take you up a few rods to the Harmony ware house, where is a good landing place. On coming out from the ware house it requires care to clear Johnson's bar, which lies just below the Beaver bar; keep it well to your right and pull pretty well out into the river, and there is no other impediment until you get down to Carr's ripple, which is made on the left side by the entrance of Raccoon creek, where the channel is nearest the shore. Niblow's ferry is opposite Harmony ware house, and Lawrence's ferry opposite Beavertown.

There has lately [probably just before 1810] been established in Beaver an extensive brewery, by Mr. George Grier, whose beer is esteemed at Natchez and New Orleans.¹

The patriotic spirit of Beaver's early citizens will appear in the following extract from the edition of July 20, 1808, of *The Commonwealth*, a weekly paper published at Pittsburg, by Ephraim Pentland, a son-in-law of General Abner Lacock:

The Fourth of July, the anniversary of our independence, was celebrated by a large number of the democratic republicans of Beaver Town and its vicinity, on the bank of Beaver creek, near the village of Sharon. Stephen Runyan, Esq., was unanimously chosen president, and Robert Moore, Esq., vice president. The Declaration of Independence was read and an appropriate address delivered by Gen. Abner Lacock, when the

¹ Pp. 70-71.

company sat down to a neat and sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion, after which they were honored with the presence of Captain Beon's rifle company, and Captain Davidson's militia. The following toasts were drunk with unanimity and glee, accompanied with discharges of small arms:

By Thomas Henry—"The mechanics of the United States: may they ever possess our democratic principles."

By Robert Moore, Esq.—"Neutral commerce, unrestricted by British orders of council, or French decrees."

By John Lawrence, Esq.—"May the miscreant who espouses the British government, or the administration of it, in preference to that of the United States, be despised by all honest democrats and honoured with a coat of tar and feathers."

By John Wolf, (Sen'r)—"May the standard of liberty and equality flourish in every clime."

By Jonathan Mendenhall—"The Fourth of July: may it ever be held sacred by all true republicans, but never profaned by the mock celebration of aristocrats and tories."

By Robert Darragh—"May the despotic arm extended to molest the flag of neutrals, be forever blasted."

By Wm. Smith (after Gen. Lacock retired)—"General Abner Lacock, the orator of the day: may his talents long be employed in the cause of liberty and the rights of man, to confusion of federalists, tories and apostate whigs."

EARLY BOROUGH OFFICIALS AND RECORDS

The men whose names have already been mentioned in the history of the borough were among its very earliest settlers, and some of them were identified with its most important affairs. A poll-book, which is the oldest one of the kind preserved in the county, contains the names of these, and of still others, spoken of in connection with a special election held July 10, 1805, in the court-house, for the purpose of filling the office of high constable. At this election Joseph Hemphill was inspector; David Hayes, judge; and James Allison, Jr., clerk. William Rhodes was elected. The poll-book contains the following names: William Henry, who was the first sheriff of the county; David Johnson, the first prothonotary; Jonathan Coulter and Joseph Hemphill, two of the trustees appointed in the Act of March 12, 1800, erecting the county, to erect the necessary buildings, Joseph Hemphill being also one of the early associate judges; Guion Greer, the first treasurer of the county; Abner Lacock, one of the first associate judges, and the first member of Congress and the first United States Senator from Beaver

County; James Allison, Jr., the first district attorney, a member of Congress from the county and altogether one of its most eminent and worthy citizens; Robert Darragh, also prominent and respected in all ways; Robert Moore, a representative of the county in Congress, and Thomas Henry, the same, both highly esteemed; Samuel Lawrence, the second to hold the office of prothonotary; and John Lawrence, John Everhart, Matthew Steen, Samuel Johnston, William Shannon, John Light, Jacob Small, James Wilson, David Hayes (one of the first attorneys enrolled at the Beaver County bar), David Boies, Thomas Harvey, Thomas Evans, James Alexander, Stewart Rowan, and Jonathan Mendenhall, all worthy citizens.

In addition to these we find active in the various responsibilities of the borough and the county during the first half-century of their corporate existence (in some cases for a longer period) many others, notices of whom are given in the various chapters of this work. In the records of the town council for the first twenty-five years we find such names as those of John R. Shannon, an eminent attorney, clerk of council in 1807; James Lyon, treasurer of the council; William Clarke; John Berry, editor of the *Minerva*, the first newspaper published in the county; Joseph White; Robert Hamilton; William V. Smith; Milo Adams, one of the first physicians of the county; James Dennis; James Logan; A. Logan; Laughlin Kennedy; Robert Hamilton; John Hemperly; Thomas Hunter; Samuel McClure; David Marquis; Milton Lawrence, eminent physician, associate judge and citizen; David Somers; John Barclay; Joseph Vera; John Pauce; Hugh Picknoll, attorney and borough official; and Joseph S. Moore. And then, after 1825, many new names begin to appear in the records of public affairs, as William Cairns, twice sheriff of the county and one of its associate judges; Jackson Sloan; William Allison, a very able lawyer; James Eakin, Jr.; Joseph Conrad; Daniel Agnew, burgess in 1839, in later years eminent at the bar and on the bench; John Clarke, Evan J. Henry (burgess in 1840-42), R. H. Agnew, John B. Foster, James M. Cunningham, W. K. Boden, William Reed, Thomas McCreery, Alfred R. Moore, S. S. Hamilton, D. L. Imbrie, Joseph Strock, M. B. Welsh, Oliver Cunningham, M.D., J. C. Weyand, David Ramsey, Samuel Davenport, W. S. Barclay, and others. These are from the imperfect records of the

borough, and doubtless do not give a full list of those who were public functionaries, but they show the tradition of civic virtue and usefulness in public affairs as having characterized for several generations many of the families still existing in Beaver County, who are the descendants of these early fathers.

A few items from the records of the borough council may be of interest. John Berry, named above, was a member of council in 1809, but he was afterwards removed, and Jonathan Coulter, at a special election, was chosen as his successor. On the 18th of May he appears as presenting a claim against council as follows:

"For publishing three ordinances, 3 squares, \$3.00; proposals for building a market house, 1 square, \$1.00; total, \$4.00." January 9th, this claim is endorsed as "held under advisement." Did the city fathers think Berry was trying to become a millionaire?

November 10, 1815, an ordinance was passed authorizing: (1) Borough notes or bonds, in the aggregate of \$500, in denominations of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 and 50 cents each, to be signed by the treasurer and placed in the hands of the burgess, to be put upon the market; (2) the treasurer to procure paper and have the notes struck by the editor of the Beaver *Crisis*; (3) the highest number of the lowest denomination, and *vice versa*, to be issued. On these notes the first borough seal was used, viz., a stamp with a tree and a fountain.

A second ordinance, dated July 17, 1815, requires the burgess to charge all traveling shows \$5 license for two nights' and the intervening day's exhibitions.

August 26, 1816, a contract was made with James Dennis to build a market house for \$395, to be completed in workman-like manner by June 1, 1817.¹

In 1823, the valuation of the borough is reported by the clerk of council as being \$48,003.

September 23, 1836, a subscription for a fire-engine was taken, amounting to \$130. The engine was bought for \$125.

THE BOROUGH OF BEAVER IN 1837-38

It may be of interest to our readers to see an exhibit of the business and professional activities of the county seat two

¹ It will be seen just above in the note to Cumings remarks upon Beaver that before 1810 "a small brick market-house" had been built. This must have been too small.

thirds of a century ago. We therefore reproduce here entire the notice of Beaver in a rare old book, viz., Harris's *Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania Business Directory* for 1837, as follows:

Beaver, the county town of Beaver County, is situated on high and elevated ground, on the right bank of the Ohio river, and about half a mile from Beaver creek. It has a population of 1000 inhabitants. In this place are two churches and two Sabbath schools, numerously attended; also a Temperance society, pretty numerous; an Academy, in successful operation, where the ancient as well as modern languages and the higher branches of literature are taught,—L. B. Williams, Principal. It contains likewise an extensive hat manufactory, a tannery, four smithies, ten stores, a watchmaker's shop, three saddlers shops, five shoe and three tailors shops, four public houses, and two printing offices and weekly papers. Among the residents are three clergymen, ten lawyers, four doctors, and one notary public. A bank, being a branch of the Bank of Pittsburgh, is located here, H. Stow, Cashier.

DIRECTORY OF BEAVER

Merchants—James Lyon, James Allison, Jr., John Barclay, James Eakin, Thomas McCreery, Robert McCreery, Thomas Henry, Abraham Nass [Noss], David Minis, Benj. Adams. *Brewer*—Joseph P. Johnston. *Saddlers*—Daniel [David] Marquis, John Douds, J. T. Conn. *Watchmaker*—M. L. Todd. *Tanner*—M. T. Stokes. *Boot and Shoemakers*—Stephen Todd, William Fields, J. French, William Conn, J. H. Kemp [Camp], Michael Kemp. *Tailors*—David Eakin, Jr., Abraham Shelky [Shockey], D. Hall. *Carpenters and House Joiners*—Jackson Slew, Abraham Sutherland, James Anderson, J. Yarley. *Plasterers*—Andrew and Samuel Carson. *Coopers*—Henry and George Streck. *Blacksmiths*—David Somers, C. Risinger, James Risinger, Morton & Eakin. *Hatters*—Shively, Allison & Wilson. *Stone Masons*—Morgan & Maxwell. *Tallow Chandler*, etc.—Daniel Eakin. *Innkeepers*—John Light, David Porter, Widow Moore. *Physicians*—Oliver and Smith Cunningham, R. B. Barker, George Allison. *Attorneys at Law*—James Allison, William Allison, Daniel Agnew, J. R. Shannon, William B. Clarke, N. P. Fetterman, H. Roberts, S. Meredith, Mr. Chamberlin, Mr. Jones, Thomas Cunningham. *Clergymen*—A. O. Patterson, William Maclean, Presbyterian; Mr. Calender, Mr. Munroe, Methodist. *Justices of the Peace*—William Clarke, David Bacis [Backus ?], Jas. D. Eakin. *Member of Congress elect*—Hon. Thomas Henry. *Associate Judge*—Benjamin Adams. *County Commissioner*—James D. Eakin. *Clerk for Commissioners*—Richard Agnew. *County Treasurer*—John Barclay. *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer*—John A. Scroggs. *Register and Recorder and Clerk of Orphans' Court*—Thompson M. Johnson. *Editors*—William Henry, Argus; Alexander Niblow, Aurora.

Additional names are Eli Reed, hatter, sexton of the old

graveyard, and coroner; Samuel, William, and John Gibson, tanners; John and Martin Camp, butchers; John Richardson, blacksmith. The rivermen of the town were the Stone brothers, Charles, Stephen, and Daniel; the Somers brothers, David, Milo, and John; Thomas and Martin S. Lyons; Adam Shoemaker and son John; and George W. Hamilton. Milo Adams was one of the prominent physicians of the place.

As late as 1838 there was still a thick woods from the present passenger station of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway up to the corner opposite the Beaver House, and, from the old Catholic Church site, on the other side, to the corner of Third and Beaver streets, there was nothing but sheep pasture, corn-field, and common land.

There was a daily mail, a four-horse stage-coach, which ran between Beaver and Cleveland; a daily hack to and from Pittsburg, and a triweekly mail on horseback to New Castle, Pa., and New Lisbon, Ohio. The latest intelligence was brought by steamboat to Stone's Point from Pittsburg in the evening. At election times there were always crowds at the landing waiting for the boat. State elections at that period were held in October, and Presidential elections in November. In 1840 the Presidential election was so close, and the two northern counties, Potter and McKean, so difficult to be communicated with, that it was three weeks before official announcement was made that General Harrison had carried the State by 343 majority.

EDUCATIONAL

Beaver Academy.—In the Act of March 12, 1800, by which Beaver County was erected, provision was made for a grant of 500 acres of the reserve tract, to be laid off by actual survey, adjoining the town of Beaver, "for the use of such school or academy as may hereafter be established by law in the town of Beaver."¹ This was accordingly done by laying off the land on the southwest side of the town plot, embracing all that piece running southwesterly down and by the Ohio River to the end of the beautiful plain below Beaver.² By the Act of February

¹ The patent for this grant is recorded in Patent Book P, volume 48, page 516, in the Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa. Therein the land granted is designated as "a certain Tract of Land called 'Good INTENT' situate in the Borough of Beaver, in Beaver County."

² See map of Academy lots in Appendix VII.

21, 1803,¹ four trustees, viz., John Lawrence, Guion Greer, James Alexander, and Samuel Johnston, were appointed in addition to those who had been named under the Act of 1800 to take charge of the land granted under the latter Act for an academy, and they were authorized to erect a suitable building on one of the reserved squares in the town of Beaver for the use of an academy.

June 14, 1806, five of the trustees, viz., Joseph Hemphill, John Lawrence, James Alexander, Guion Greer, and Samuel Johnston, met and adopted two resolutions: (1) That two hundred and fifty acres be laid off the west side of the academy lands, in accordance with the Act of March 21, 1805, and that Joseph Hemphill survey the same; (2) that the sales should begin the last Monday of July following.

August 24, 1806, Joseph Hemphill, Jonathan Coulter, Guion Greer, James Alexander, Samuel Johnston, and John Lawrence, trustees, appeared before William Clarke, J. P., and presented a plot of the lands of the academy disposed of at this sale, containing thirty-five lots aggregating 248 acres and 101 perches. The remaining part of the five-hundred-acre tract was not sold until May 18, 1832, and the aggregate sales then amounted to \$3692.75. David Minis bought at this sale eight lots at \$10 per acre, amounting to \$769.75.² This property is now known as Groveland.

Steps were taken toward the erection of an academy building on the 7th of March, 1812. At that date the trustees contracted with Jonathan Mendenhall as principal, and William Smith, Samuel Eakin, John R. Shannon, Esq., and Jacob Small as sureties, to have made and delivered 140,000 brick at \$4.50 per thousand: total, \$630.

On the 20th of July of the same year, a contract was made with Persifor Taylor for the carpenter work for \$350, and on the 27th with Jonathan Coulter for the stone and brick work for \$498, grand total, \$1478.

On February 25, 1813,³ an Act of Assembly was approved by Governor Simon Snyder, entitled "An Act establishing an academy in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver." Section 1 of this Act gave legal existence to this institution, as "an academy or school for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences, and literature, by the name and style of 'The Beaver Academy.'"

¹ P. L., 1802, 120.

² See Appendix VII.

³ P. L., 91.

Section 2 provided that the first trustees should "consist of James Allison, Jr., Robert Moore, Samuel Lawrence, Samuel Power, James Lyon, and James Dennis, in addition to Jonathan Coulter, Joseph Hemphill, James Alexander, Guion Greer, and John Lawrence, who were appointed trustees over a certain tract of land granted by an Act of Assembly for said institution, which said trustees and their successors, to be elected as herein-after directed shall be, and hereby are declared to be one body corporate and politic, by the name and style of 'The Trustees of Beaver Academy.'"

Section 8 reads as follows:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the trustees are hereby authorized to appropriate one thousand dollars of the money which was raised by the sale of one moiety of the land, granted for the use of an academy or public school, in the town of Beaver, in addition to the thousand dollars heretofore appropriated, for the purpose of completing the building already commenced, and the procuring of books and other necessary apparatus: and they shall have full power and authority to loan, or invest in some safe productive stock, all the residue of the money which has risen or hereafter shall arise, from the sale of the land aforesaid, and apply the proceeds thereof, with the rents, issues, and profits of that moiety of said tract which yet remains unsold until the whole shall be disposed of, to the payment of the teacher, and other necessary expenditures in, and about, the institution, saving always the said residue or principal, after deducting the two thousand dollars aforesaid, for the support of the said institution.

It will be seen that the last section recognizes the steps already taken toward the starting of this institution, since it speaks of the completion of "*the building already commenced.*" But something, probably the disturbing influences of the War of 1812, seems to have interrupted the work, since there is no record of anything further being accomplished until about two years later, when, on the 8th of February, 1815, a meeting of the trustees was held with Robert Moore in the chair, and Samuel Lawrence, secretary. At this meeting it was resolved: (1) That a school be opened in the academy, February 9, 1815, under the direction of David Johnson, for the purpose of teaching the Latin and Greek languages, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, etc. (2) That an English school also be opened in the schoolhouse, to be taught by an usher under the direction of David Johnson. At this meeting also Joseph Hemp-

hill, James Allison, Milo Adams, M.D., Joseph McFerran, and Thomas Henry were appointed to examine one James Stockman as to his fitness to become such subordinate teacher; and the principal, David Johnson, was voted \$600 per year for his own services and those of his assistant.

On the 19th of January, 1844, the Academy was opened for the reception of female students, and about ten years later the school was divided, the boys reciting in the Academy building, and the girls in a building in another part of the town.

The Academy building was erected on the middle lot of the southeast reserved center square, between the site of the old Presbyterian Church (on the west) and the present Methodist Episcopal Church (on the east). This building served its day, and sometime in the later fifties was abandoned for school purposes and was finally torn down. For a time the school was held in Ramsey's building, the house in which Lawrence's drug-store is now.

January 28, 1858, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of M. T. Kennedy, J. H. Wilson, J. H. Dickson, J. A. McGilland, and J. Murray, the board bought for the use of the Academy the Porter House, now the Park View Hotel. In 1863 this property was sold, and a two-story brick building was erected fronting on the public square in the southeast part of the town.¹ The cost of this building, including the price of the lot, was \$2615.08. The superintendent of the work was David Ramsey. On the 10th of December, 1867, a committee was appointed to take steps toward permanently closing the school, and, if deemed advisable, to sell the property; and nearly ten years later, viz., February 27, 1877, the property was sold at public auction to Rev. W. G. Taylor, D.D., for \$1800, and this, with the other funds of the institution, was turned over to the public-school fund, the whole sum being \$6572.37. These and other funds are now in the hands of Hon. Henry Hill, sole trustee.

The last building erected (in 1863), which in its turn soon

¹ By an Act approved May 8, 1855, the trustees of the Beaver Academy were authorized "to take possession of and occupy the reserved lots or public square in the southeast corner of the borough of Beaver for the purpose of locating thereon and erecting new academy buildings. Providing that the same be done with the consent of the burgess and council of the said borough." (P. L. 517.) We are unable to ascertain at this late date why advantage of the provisions of this Act was not taken by the trustees of the Academy. Possibly it was because the consent of the borough officials was not obtained.

came to be known as the "old Academy building," stood until the year 1900, when it was demolished. For nearly twenty-five years it had been unused for school purposes. After the closing of the school the doors were nailed up and the shutters barred. All the maps, globes, and other apparatus passed with the title of the property, and were stored away in the lower rooms, the hope being that the school could sometime be resuscitated. This, however, was never accomplished. The place became a popular resort for adventurous boys, who turned the rooms into a play-house, and destroyed or carried off the apparatus. For a brief period it was occupied by an athletic club, and later by a private military company known as the Beaver Cadets, John Thomas McMahon, captain, who used the chapel as a drill hall, and this was the last legitimate use to which it was put.

The following is a list of the officers and instructors in the Academy, as complete as we are able to make at this late day:

Presidents of the board of trustees: Robert Moore, 1815-'32; James Allison, 1832-'35; Rev. William Maclean, 1835-'36; Daniel Agnew, 1841-'43, 1850-'52; Oliver Cunningham, M.D., 1843-'50; Rev. Isaac M. Cook, 1852-'54; Thomas Cunningham, Esq., 1854-'57; Smith Cunningham, M.D., 1857-'61; Rev. D. A. Cunningham, 1861-'64; Rev. D. H. A. McLean, 1864-'67; Rev. D. L. Dempsey, D.D., 1867-'69; 1879; Dr. John Murray, 1869-'70; Rev. D. P. Lowary, 1870-'75; Samuel Moorehead, 1875-'77; Rev. D. J. Satterfield, 1877-'79.

Secretaries: Samuel Lawrence, 1815-'32; William Allison, 1832-'33; James Logan, 1833-'35, 1843-'45; Robert Darragh, 1835-'36; John Pugh, 1836-'38; William McCallister, 1838-'39, 1840-'43; David Minis, 1839-'40; Hiram Stowe, 1845-'49; B. C. Critchlow, 1849-'52; Benjamin Wilde, 1852-'54; Thomas J. Power, 1854-'57; Dr. J. Murray, 1857-'60; John B. Young, Esq., 1860-'63; Henry Hice, Esq., 1863-'67; J. C. Wilson, 1867-'68; John Barclay, 1868-'70; (vacancy from 1870 to 1875); J. R. Harrah, Esq., 1875-'77; D. Singleton, 1877-'79.

Instructors: David Johnson took charge Feb. 9, 1815, and taught several years. He was greatly venerated by many eminent men as the efficient and faithful instructor who had enabled them to lay broad and deep the foundations of their knowledge and character. Miss Helen Catlett, as elsewhere mentioned, was a successful teacher in this institution from 1826 to 1827; Louis B. Williams, a distinguished scholar and teacher, served 1834-'38; Rev. A. O. Patterson, of great excellence also, was principal in 1838; Rev. Lemuel G. Olmstead, a scholar and author, was teacher 1837-'38. From 1839 to 1841 A. C. McClelland was principal, and Rev. Nathaniel Todd from 1841 to 1843. S. L. Coulter was principal from April 1, 1843, until 1850.

January 19, 1844, the institution became co-educational. T. M.

Hill was employed as assistant teacher. William Y. Brown was principal, and W. W. Laverty his assistant, 1850-'51; and January 8, 1852, Samuel Jones became principal with P. L. Grim, assistant. Nov. 17, 1852, Mr. Jones resigned to accept a professorship in Jefferson (later Washington and Jefferson) College, where he was long a beloved and highly successful teacher. His successor in the principaship of the Academy was Rev. Isaac M. Cook, whose assistants were James Huston, Rev. Charles B. Maclay, and Miss Juliet E. Cook. Mr. Cook died in 1853, and Rev. J. A. McGill was chosen his successor, serving from 1854 to 1858. His assistants at different periods were Mrs. J. B. McGill, Nathaniel McCormack, Miss Ellen Gillis, Miss M. E. Elliott, J. L. Bitner, Miss Margaret Warnock, A. M. Wilson, Miss Margaret Ledlie, Matthew Duff, Miss E. Moon, J. M. Smith, Miss M. J. Haft, Miss E. C. Moore, Miss Jennie Mateer, Miss Bella C. Fry, Miss Maria[Scott], Mrs. N. O. Van Emon, and Madame P. Zwerger. In 1858 C. W. Mateer was principal, his successor from that year until 1864 being Simon B. Mercer. Prof. S. H. Peirsol was assistant in 1862. In 1864, Rev. D. H. A. McLean and Rev. D. P. Lowary were appointed associate principals. January 26, 1865, Frank H. Agnew was chosen principal and M. Gantz, associate. In August of the same year Mr. Agnew resigned, and his associate, Mr. Gantz, was chosen to succeed him. For the five years following July, 1866, Rev. R. T. Taylor was in charge of the institution. Nov. 27, 1868, a contract for one year was made with Rev. J. W. Martin, but at the end of six months the contract was annulled. The last principal was the Rev. John W. Scott, D.D., LL.D., who was elected Feb. 6, 1870, but remained only six months. He was an eminent educator and had previously been president of Washington College.

In the catalogue of 1860-61, the name of J. R. Miller is given as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the English Department of the Academy and Teacher of Phonography in the Seminary. This is the eminent Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, well known as a writer of many religious works.

The Female Seminary of Beaver Academy.—In the summer of 1854, Rev. J. A. McGill, pastor of "Four-Mile Square" United Presbyterian Church, having been elected principal of the Beaver Academy, removed to Beaver and took charge of that institution. At this time the school was divided; the male students assembled and recited in the Academy building, and apartments were rented in a two-story frame house in another part of the town to accommodate the female students. It soon became apparent that more commodious buildings were needed to supply the demand of both departments, and accordingly the principal, by the advice of his friends and of the friends of the institution, purchased the property of R. B. Barker, M.D., a two-story brick building with spacious grounds situated on Third

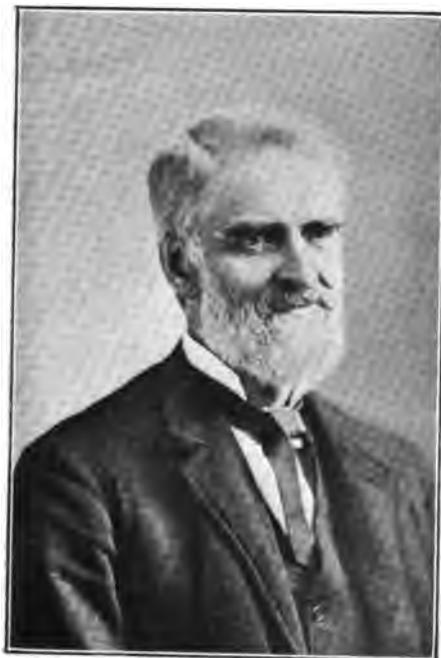
Street, which building he enlarged to 100 by 60 feet, with three stories, containing a chapel, class-rooms, and bed rooms, affording accommodations for twenty or more boarders. This is the present Beaver House, corner of Third and Beaver streets. About the same time, as previously stated, the trustees of the Academy bought from the heirs of Major David Porter the three-story hotel property on the southwest corner of Third and Commerce streets, affording accommodations for school and boarding purposes. Under the principalship of Mr. McGill the Seminary greatly prospered, when, owing to the failure of his wife's health, who had been his efficient assistant in the work, he was compelled to resign in June, 1861. During his principalship of the Academy and Seminary, Mr. McGill, besides teaching for some years the higher branches in the Academy and superintending the interests of both departments, preached for a time in the court-house, and afterwards in the Seminary Hall, and eventually organized the United Presbyterian Church of Beaver, whose first house of worship, a brick building, was erected during his pastorate. On his removal from Beaver Mr. McGill became pastor of East 11th Street United Presbyterian Church, New York City, which he served for some years. At seventy-nine years of age he resides in New Wilmington, Pa., and still occasionally preaches as a supply.¹

In October of the year in which Mr. McGill's connection with the Seminary ceased (1861), the control of the institution seems to have passed to Rev. W. W. Laverty. Of his successors we can find no record, except that mention is made by former

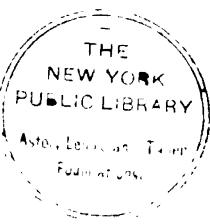
¹ It is difficult to get definite information about this institution. Several residents of Beaver affirm that it was under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church during the greater part of its existence, having no real connection with Beaver Academy unless, perhaps, at the start. But the account of it given above, the data for which we obtained from Mr. McGill himself, seems to be supported by the official catalogues of the Academy. Three of these are before us. The first is for 1857, and the title-page reads, *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Beaver Academy, a classical and commercial school, and Seminary for Young Ladies.* The principal for both the Academy and the Seminary is therein named as Rev. J. A. McGill, A.M. The title-page of the catalogue for 1857-8 is the same, and that of the Seminary in the same catalogue reads, *Catalogue of the Female Seminary of Beaver Academy.* In the catalogue of that year C. W. Mateer, A.B., is named as the principal of the Academy and Rev. J. A. McGill as the principal of the Seminary. The catalogue for the academic year 1860-61 is the same, except that S. B. Mercer is named as the principal of the Academy.

As further showing a very close connection of the Seminary with the Academy we quote the following, which is contained in all of these catalogues:

"FEMALE SEMINARY.—This department is under the same general supervision as the other [the Academy], thus securing to it all the advantages arising from the Endowment and the possession of extensive apparatus, and a fine Library. . . ."



Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D.



pupils of the school of one principal named M. E. Scheibner, and of Rev. Thomas Kennedy, who was in charge when, in 1876-77, the institution closed its career. With the ending of the Academy—about 1867 or 1868—the Seminary had become co-educational.

Beaver College and Musical Institute has an honored history of over half a century. It was chartered December 28, 1853, as the "Beaver Female Seminary," under "the auspices and patronage of the Pittsburg Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States." The charter members were: Rev. Joshua Monroe, R. P. Roberts, Esq., Rev. J. Keiss Miller, Hiram Stowe, Benjamin Adams, William Henry, John Barclay, David Minis, J. J. Anderson, William Barnes, John Allison, Rev. William G. Taylor, D.D., William Anderson, John West, and L. Whitsell.

The first board of trustees consisted of Rev. Joshua Monroe, R. P. Roberts, Esq., Hiram Stowe, Esq., Rev. William G. Taylor, D.D., John Murray, Hugh Anderson, Benjamin Adams, George W. Allison, and David Minis.

Among those actively instrumental in establishing this institution were Bishop Matthew Simpson and Rev. D. L. Dempsey, D.D.

About 1895 the buildings of the college were destroyed by fire, but the work of rebuilding was at once begun and on a larger and more modern plan. The faculty now numbers sixteen experienced teachers. The departments of instruction are literary, including four courses, classical, scientific, Latin, and modern languages, each covering four years of study and leading to a degree. In music there are three complete courses, piano, pipe organ, and voice. There are also art and commercial departments.

The first president of the college was Rev. Sheridan Baker. On his retirement at the end of a year and a half, his place was taken by Professor Samuel Davenport, who held it for about the same length of time. He was followed by Rev. R. T. Taylor, D.D., who served until 1894, a period of continuous service of thirty-five years. Prof. J. A. Alexander, A.M., served from 1894 to 1896; Rev. N. H. Holmes, D.D., from 1896 to 1898; and Rev. Arthur Staples, A.M., B.D., is now at its head.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public-school system of Beaver was organized soon after the free-school legislation was passed in 1834. In 1835 the Beaver school district was formed, including Beaver, Vanport, Bridgewater, and Sharon, and a board of directors elected. Two one-story buildings were erected in 1838, which, in 1861, were replaced by the present large brick structure. The public schools now have a well-graded course of eight years, including all the common branches, and the High School gives a course in Latin, Greek, German, and English, preparing students for admission to the freshman class of the colleges.

CHURCHES

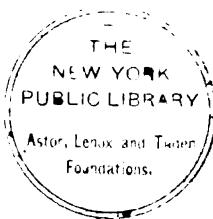
The Presbyterian Church.—The remark made concerning the organization of several of the oldest churches of this denomination in Beaver County, viz., that there was probably never any formal organization by Presbyterial committee made, is doubtless applicable to the church in the county-seat. There is no record of any organization, but there must have been a congregation there for some time previous to the year 1799, for in the minutes of the Presbytery of Redstone under date of October 15th of that year occurs the following entry, "The Congregation of Beaver Creek applied for Mr. Gwin to be appointed there as a stated supply the next winter," and the minutes of the following day say that Mr. Gwin was appointed to "supply Beaver until the next meeting of Presbytery."¹ Still earlier mention is found. After the erection of the Presbytery of Ohio in 1793 mention is early made of "supplication for supplies" coming from McIntosh,² i. e., Beaver, and in 1796 Revs. John McMillan and Thomas Marquis were appointed by that Presbytery to visit the region north of the Ohio. They doubtless found Presbyterian people there, and it may be organized them into churches. In the records of the Presbytery of Hartford, to which the territory in which Beaver is situated belonged from 1808, is a minute of the appointment on April 12, 1809, of the Rev. William Mathews to preach one day at Beavertown; and on September 12th of the same year the Rev. Mr. Sample was appointed to preach

¹ See *Minutes of the Presbytery of Redstone*, Cincinnati, Elm Street Printing Company, 1878, pp. 150, 152.

² See *History of the Presbytery of Washington*, Philadelphia, 1889, p. 11.



Old Presbyterian Church, Beaver.



on the fourth Sabbath of September, and the Rev. M. Barr on the second Sabbath of November. At a meeting of this Presbytery held in Newton, Ohio, April 13, 1813, leave was asked by the congregations of Beavertown and New Salem to present calls to the Presbytery of Ohio, for the services of Ezekiel Glasgow, a licentiate of that body. The request was granted at the June meeting, the calls were accepted, and, on August 31, 1813, he was formally installed at the Beaver church, being its first regular pastor. Rev. Nathan B. Derrow preached the sermon; Rev. Thomas E. Hughes presided and gave the charge.

There was as yet no church building; the services were held in some grove, and after the completion of the court-house in 1810, that building was used both by the Presbyterians and other denominations of the town as a place of worship.

The pastorate of Mr. Glasgow was short. From the records of Presbytery, October 8, 1814, we learn "that Presbytery was informed that the Rev. Ezekiel Glasgow was removed by death on the 23d of April last." He was the first person buried in the old graveyard at Beaver, and his grave receives religious care from the congregation to this day.

The first existing sessional record of this church is dated 1823, and begins with these words: "The Rev. William Maclean undertook the pastoral charge of this church and congregation on the first Sabbath of May, 1823." Then follows a list of thirty-eight persons, members of the church. The first minutes of the session are dated June 14, 1823. The ruling elders at this time were James Jackson, Andrew Jackson, David Johnson, and William Anderson; and the additional names of John Clark, D. Eakin, and Thomas Henry soon after appear on the records. April 1, 1831, the number of communicants was 213.

In 1832 the Presbytery of Beaver was formed and included the Beaver church within its bounds. January 12, 1836, Mr. Maclean requested Presbytery to release him from the charge of the Beaver church on account of severe and protracted illness, and the request was granted. During this pastorate the first house of worship was erected, probably about 1825, for the grant of ground on the public square for this purpose had been made by Act of the Legislature, March 29, 1824.¹ The walls of this first building stood, as part of the several times remodeled

¹ P. L., 1824, 487.

structure, until the present imposing building on Elk Street was erected.

Rev. A. O. Patterson was pastor from May, 1836, until June, 1839. During this time the whole number of additions to the church was seventy-six. In 1837 David Johnson, first proto-notary of Beaver County, and one of the first ruling elders of the church, finally passed away, having been for several years previous too infirm to meet more than occasionally with the session. After Mr. Patterson's resignation the pulpit was vacant for a longer period than usual, there being only occasional supplies by Revs. D. X. Junkin, James Satterfield, and others, from June, 1839, to November, 1840. About the latter date, Rev. A. B. Quay, father of the late Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, assumed the pastoral charge, which he faithfully performed, with the exception of an interval of three months in the early part of 1842, when he was acting as agent for the General Assembly's Board of Education, until February, 1842. In that year he resigned to accept an appointment from the Board of Foreign Missions as their agent. This position he held for one year, when he accepted a call to the church of Indiana, Pa., where he remained as pastor until 1849, after which he became the agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. He died in Beaver in 1856, and his remains, with those of his wife, repose in its beautiful cemetery. For about three years and a half after the close of Mr. Quay's pastorate, the church of Beaver was without a settled pastor. This was a period of storm and stress in the life of the church. Two candidates had been brought before the church, Rev. John M. Lowrie and Rev. Isaac M. Cook. The session and congregation divided on the merits of these two men, and the controversy, after dragging out its weary length in the church and in the Presbytery, ended in the division of the congregation, four elders and eighty-one members being dismissed, January 23, 1845, to unite with a congregation about to be organized, by consent of the Presbytery, in Bridgewater. The retiring elders were James Jackson, John Carothers, David Eakin, and John Alcorn.

On the roll of Beaver church, March 22, 1845, there are recorded sixty-nine names. There were two elders, of whom Thomas Henry was probably one. The roll of session, dated September 14, 1845, shows Rev. B. C. Critchlow, moderator;



The First Presbyterian Church, Beaver.



and Grier McWilliams and Joshua Logan, elders. Mr. Critchlow had accepted a call to Beaver for one half his time, the other half being given to the church then lately organized in New Brighton. In a short time the session had been reduced to one elder, with the pastor, Thomas Henry having died July 20, 1849. In the minutes of May, 1851, the names of Joseph Moorhead and John D. Stokes appear as elders. April 5, 1852, Mr. Critchlow resigned to give his whole time to New Brighton.

From May, 1853, to September, 1856, Rev. W. G. Taylor was pastor. During this period the number of communicants increased from forty-one to sixty-one, and (1854) the church was transferred from the Presbytery of Beaver to that of Allegheny.

From 1856 until 1859 the pulpit was vacant, having occasional supplies. In March of the latter year, Rev. J. F. McLaren, D.D.,¹ became stated supply, preaching every alternate Sunday. Dr. McLaren left about the 7th of May, 1862. On the 7th of September of the same year, Rev. David P. Lowary began the work of supply, and on September 15, 1863, was installed as pastor, which post he held with great success until his death in 1873. During the eleven years of his pastorate there were added to the church 256 persons.

From May 5, 1873, until his resignation on June 28, 1885, Rev. D. J. Satterfield was pastor, and during this period there were 310 accessions to the membership.

The next pastorate was that of Rev. John K. McKallip, who began his labors January 1, 1887. Mr. McKallip continued with this church until his resignation on December 30, 1894.

During his pastorate the congregation entered on the work of building a church more suitable to its needs. The old structure, the only house of worship in the history of the congregation, had fallen into decay, and was besides too small for the growing congregation, and it was decided at a meeting of the people of the church, August 28, 1889, not to repair it. At another congregational meeting, September 4, 1889, it was unanimously decided to build a new church. John M. Buchanan, Esq., then submitted a written proposition offering to donate a building site on the corner of Elk Street and Corporation Alley,

¹ Father of Bishop W. E. McLaren, of the diocese of Chicago, and the father-in-law of Rev. Archibald Hodge, D.D., LL.D., of Allegheny and Princeton Theological Seminaries.

which was accepted. The trustees, by authority of the congregation, appointed the following building committee: Hon. Henry Hice, John M. Buchanan, Esq., Mr. A. T. Anderson, Mr. John A. Shillito, and Hon. Ira F. Mansfield. Mr. Edward J. Allison was elected treasurer of the building fund. The architect selected was Mr. James P. Bailey of Pittsburg. On February 14, 1890, the contract was let to Mr. Robert Hall of East Liverpool, Ohio, to erect the building at a cost of \$42,895. Ground was broken, March 12, 1890, and the finished structure was dedicated January 31, 1892. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, and a formal opening of the beautiful Sabbath-school apartments took place in the afternoon, and Rev. H. T. McClelland, D.D., of Pittsburg, made an address.

The Sabbath-school of this church was organized shortly after the coming to the congregation as pastor of Rev. Ezekiel Glasgow, in 1813. Its first superintendent was Hon. Thomas Henry, and its present one is John M. Buchanan, Esq. The little school received a severe blow, a few months after it started, by the death of Mr. Glasgow.

During the pastorate of Mr. McKallip, he, with a faithful band of workers, began a work at Vanport, which resulted later in the organization of a Sabbath-school and church there.

The present pastor, Rev. James Smith Ramsay, D.D., was installed December 6, 1896, the interval having been filled by supplies, principally by Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D.

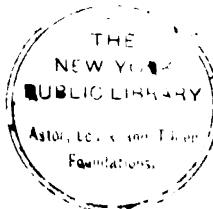
In addition to the usual societies, this church maintains a very successful Men's Club, for the promotion of mutual acquaintance and fellowship. It has a large membership, and meets twice a month. After an address by some one selected for the occasion, in the lecture room, the members adjourn to the dining hall of the church, where a lunch is served and an hour spent in post-prandial talks.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—We have already given some data concerning the early history of this church in the chapter on the religious history of the county, and need not repeat it here. We spoke there of the first steps towards the

¹ For the following sketch we have used part of the *Historical Sketch of Methodism in Beaver*, by Rev. Appleton Bash, Ph.D.



First House of Worship of Methodist Episcopal Church, Beaver.



formation of a Methodist church being made by Elder Swazey and others in the organization of a class which met in Coulter's tavern. Members of this little band were such faithful ones as Mrs. Robert Moore, Mrs. Catherine Gibbs, Mrs. Mary Somers, William Adams, Benjamin Adams, Dr. Milo Adams, Robert Darragh, Joseph Vera, John T. Miller, George Hinds, the family of James Lyon, and others.

The grant of land on the public square for the use of the church has been alluded to. This was by Act of Assembly, passed April 10, 1826,¹ and it was provided by this Act that "Benjamin Adams, Robert Darragh, Milo Adams, Joseph Vera, and John T. Miller, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Borough of Beaver, in the County of Beaver, or a majority of them, or their successors in office, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to erect a church, or house of worship, on the southeast section of the public square, in the town of Beaver, between the Academy and the southeastern boundary of said public square, and to enclose a yard not exceeding one-fourth of an acre." The church was begun in 1829 and finished in 1830. The records of the dedicatory services of this first church have vanished in the mists of the past. From some old subscription papers, however, the following facts were gleaned: Robert Darragh was sent to Washington, Pa., and Pittsburg to solicit aid, and returned with about \$400. The largest single subscription was \$75, made by Robert Darragh himself. It is of interest to know that Frederick Rapp, of the Harmony Society, contributed \$25 to the building of this early church. A small debt remained upon the church for about ten years, when the balance, \$85, was paid by H. Stowe and Robert Darragh. The structure was a one-story frame building with but one room. Frequently two classes met at the same hour on opposite sides of the room. The choir was placed in the rear of the congregation beside one of the front doors.

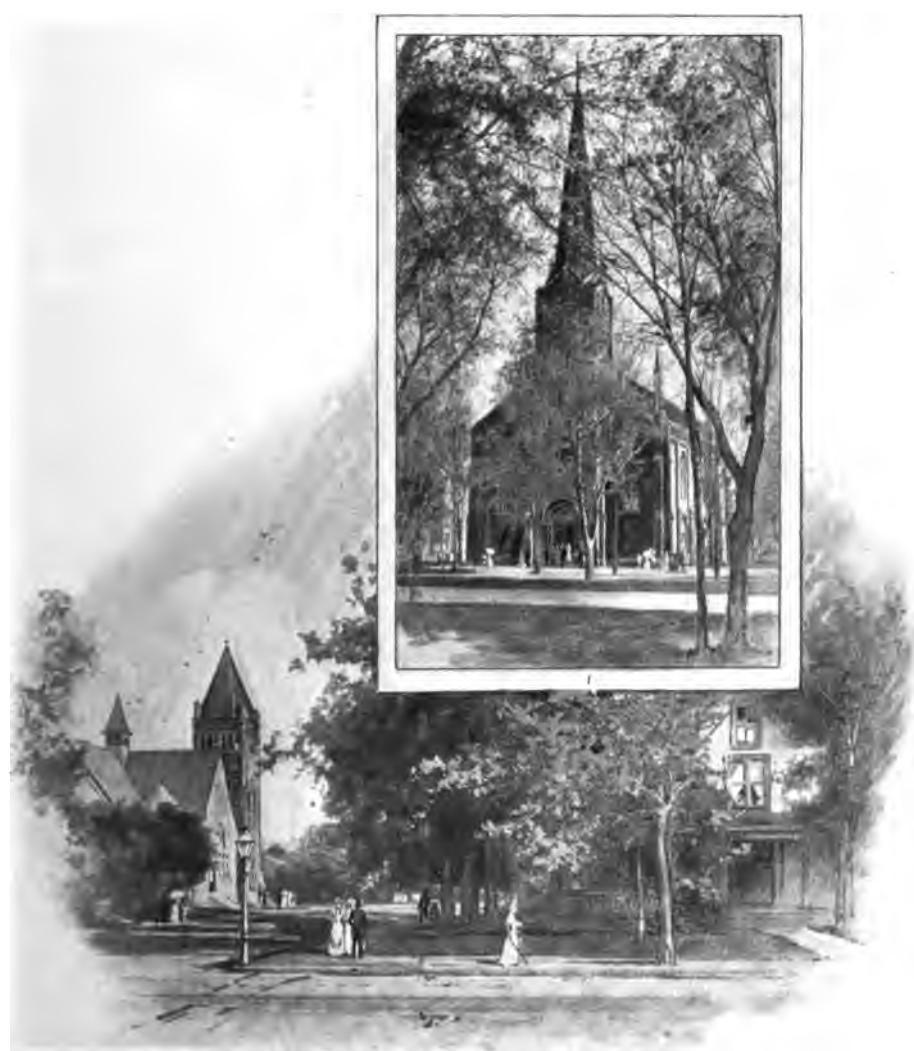
Among the men who preached the gospel in this old church between 1830 and 1870 were some of the giants of the Pittsburg Conference. The close of the war found J. S. Bracken pastor, 1866-67, and he began the agitation for a new church. During the pastorate of Jas. Hollingshead, 1868-69, the old church was torn down, and the congregation began the erection of the

¹ P. L., 1826, p. 352

present church building. During this period services were held in the court-house. Much of the material and furnishings of the old church were used in the erection and furnishing of Dravo Chapel in Vanport, which was built at this time, and in which for more than thirty years the Hon. John F. Dravo, a local elder, has faithfully preached the gospel. In the spring of 1870 Wm. H. Locke was appointed to the Beaver church, and on his arrival found the lecture room almost completed. On June 19, 1870, the completed part of the church was dedicated to the worship of God. C. A. Holmes preached in the morning from Heb. xi., 4, and in the evening S. H. Nesbit, then editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, preached from Ps. xi., 8. A collection amounting to \$2400 was taken, and the congregation continued to worship in the lecture room for two years. The church was finally completed, and on June 30, 1872, the auditorium was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, who preached in the morning, and in the evening Rev. John P. Newman, D.D., afterwards elected a bishop, but at that time chaplain of the U. S. Senate, preached. At the morning service \$6800 was secured, and in the evening an additional \$300, making a total contribution of \$7100 for the day. Though the entire amount necessary to build the church was subscribed, some failed to pay by reason of business reverses, and others on the ground that the subscription was taken on Sunday and therefore not legal (?), hence the indebtedness was not disposed of until 1880, when the ladies finally cleared the debt by a loan exhibition which lasted almost a month. This exhibition netted the church about \$1300. The ladies of the congregation also provided the funds for the purchase of a bell, which was rung for the first time on December 14, 1870. This was the first church bell ever heard in Beaver.

On the first Sunday in December, 1895, the church was partially destroyed by fire. The loss was fully covered by insurance, and the church repaired and remodeled as now seen, at a cost of \$2431.64. During the summer of 1901 the steeple, which had been damaged by a storm, was removed.

Sometime prior to 1866 John Shiveley entered into an agreement with the church by which it would secure possession of a brick house on Fourth Street, next to where Mrs. Mary Anderson now lives, for a parsonage. The congregation for some reason failed to pay for it, and on August 22, 1866, he resumed possession



1. First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Beaver.

2. Elk Street, Looking South from Third
Street, Beaver.



and deeded to the congregation the lot on the corner of Second and Insurance streets. A six-room frame building was immediately erected, mostly by contributions of labor and material, under the superintendence of I. N. Atkins, and occupied by the pastors until 1889, when during the pastorate of A. L. Petty a four-room addition was built. In January, 1900, the society was incorporated and the parsonage lot deeded to the corporation. The old parsonage was removed in the spring of 1900. Under the direction of the pastor, Appleton Bash, who was made superintendent of the building, aided by a building committee, composed of A. S. Moore, Homer Hartley, Mrs. Wm. Galey, Mrs. John Dravo, and Mrs. S. M. Wallace, the present handsome and commodious parsonage was erected at a cost of \$6200. Owing to the fact that on January 14, 1900, the congregation had subscribed \$6270 towards the debt of Beaver College, which was afterwards increased by a gift of \$5000 from John and Wesley Snyder, no effort was made to pay for the parsonage at the time of building. Nevertheless during its erection, without special effort, \$2784 was paid on the parsonage and the improvements on the church. On April 6, 1902, the entire indebtedness was provided for by subscription and a small bequest from the Dempsey estate. This success was made possible by the generous offer of John and Wesley Snyder to give \$1000 if the entire amount was raised. The pastor announced at this time that the late ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew, who had given the first \$500 towards the erection of the new parsonage, had given \$5000 towards the creation of a fund for the building of a new church, and now (1904) the congregation is erecting on the southwest corner of Elk Street and Turnpike Alley a beautiful structure which it is estimated will cost \$60,000.

Following is a list of the appointments for the First M. E. Church of Beaver:

1825, C. Cooke; 1826, D. Sharp; 1827, A. Brunson; 1828, J. Holt; 1829, G. S. Holmes; 1830, W. C. Henderson; 1831-'32, G. S. Holmes; 1833, J. Monroe and W. Hunter; 1834, J. Monroe; 1835-'36, N. Callender; 1837, Z. H. Coston and J. Ray; 1838, A. Jackson and J. Knox; 1839, W. Stevens and A. Jackson; 1840, W. Stevens; 1841-'42, D. R. Hawkins; 1843, J. Monroe and W. Long; 1844, J. M. Bray and W. Stevens; 1845-'46, D. L. Dempsey; 1847, E. G. Nicholson; 1848, J. T. W. Auld; 1849-'50, H. Cree; 1851, G. S. Holmes; 1852, J. Dillon; 1853, J. Gibson; 1854, T. McCleary; 1855, T. McCleary and J. K. Miller;

1856, S. Baker; 1857, J. K. Miller (supply); 1858, S. M. Hickman; 1859, M. L. Weekly; 1860, T. Davidson; 1861, H. M. McAbee; 1862, H. W. Baker; 1863-'64-'65, S. Burt; 1866-'67, J. S. Bracken; 1868-'69, James Hollingshead; 1870-'71-'72, W. H. Locke; 1873-'74-'75, W. Lynch; 1876 (spring conference), Hiram Miller; 1876 (fall conference), Hiram Miller; 1877, Hiram Miller; 1878-'79-'80, I. A. Pearce; 1881-'82-'83, R. B. Mansell; 1884-'85-'86, W. B. Watkins; 1887-'88-'89, A. L. Petty; 1890-'91-'92-'93, E. J. Knox; 1894-'95, C. A. Holmes; 1896, C. A. Holmes, M. C. Hartzell; 1897-'98, M. A. Rigg; and the present pastor, Appleton Bash, from 1899 until 1904.

The United Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized August 1, 1853, through the efforts of Rev. John A. McGill, who for five years was its stated supply. On the 10th of June, 1868, a charter for the church was secured, on application of the following persons: J. C. Wilson, James Crawford, W. Myers, T. Smith Stokes, D. L. Imbrie, A. M. Mahan, James Ramsey, William Wallace, R. S. Imbrie, E. M. Thomas, and H. R. Herford. In 1861 the present brick structure was erected at a cost of \$3000, and in the summer of 1904 work was begun on a new church located on Commerce Street at the southwest corner of McIntosh Square, to cost \$25,000.

The congregation has been served by the following pastors: Rev. J. A. McGill, 1853-60; Rev. D. H. A. McLean, 1861-68; Rev. J. C. Wilson, 1869-72; Rev. J. A. Wilson, 1872-76; Rev. J. D. Sands, 1876-80; Rev. W. A. Edie, 1880-87; Rev. W. S. Harper, August 1, 1887—October 12, 1893; Rev. H. H. Crawford, August 1, 1895—August 1, 1900; Rev. W. H. Fulton, November 1, 1900—December 1, 1901; R. B. Miller the present pastor, August 1, 1902. There are enrolled 203 members of the church and 126 Sabbath-school scholars.

The First Christian Church of Beaver.—The first preaching in Beaver looking to the organization of a Christian Church in that place was by O. A. Richards, who was pastor of the Beaver Falls congregation. This was in the summer of 1896. Among the zealous workers who were determined to have an organization of this faith in Beaver was D. M. Llewellyn, of Vanport, Pa., who was at that time a member of the church at Beaver Falls.

On July 28, 1897, R. W. Abberly, evangelist for the W. P. C. M. S., was secured to hold a meeting. A tent was pitched on

one of the public squares, and he, assisted by O. A. Richards and W. H. Hanna of Carnegie, began the work. The meetings were so successful that on August 31, 1897, a congregation was organized for the worship of God, according to the order and doctrine of the New Testament, as interpreted by this branch of the Church. A board of trustees was chosen, as were also two elders and three deacons, with a secretary and financial secretary.

About the time of the organization of this congregation, Rev. V. J. Rose of Kansas was called by the W. P. C. M. S. to do evangelistic work in this field. He was given charge of the work at Beaver, beginning October 1, 1897, but the climate not agreeing with his health he returned to Kansas after a few months. During Mr. Rose's pastorate, through the zealous work of the ladies, a lot was purchased at a cost of \$1000 and paid for.

Rev. J. K. Shallenberger of Minnesota was called as successor to Mr. Rose and remained until November 1, 1898. During his pastorate Rev. J. A. Irwin, now of Porto Rico, held an evangelistic meeting in conjunction with the pastor, which was so successful that it was decided to erect a tabernacle or temporary church building on the lot which had already been purchased.

The contract was let and in less than two weeks the building was completed. The building was 32 x 60 feet, with robing rooms and baptistry, lighted with gas and electricity and heated with gas. On December 1, 1898, Z. E. Bates was called from the Shady Avenue Church of Allegheny, Pa. He was pastor of the church for one year and ten months. During his pastorate there were 52 accessions to the church, making a membership of 140, with an enrollment of 150 in the Bible School, 50 in the Y. P. S. C. E., 27 Junior Y. P. S. C. E., a C. N. B. M. of 15 members, and a Ladies' Aid Society which has done effectual work.

Z. E. Bates was succeeded by W. H. Fields of Bethany College, the present pastor, through whose labors one hundred members have been added to the church. A handsome new church building was erected by this congregation, on Iroquois Place at a cost of \$21,000 which was dedicated May 10, 1903.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The general history of the Roman Catholic church in the county given in the chapter on

"Religious History" is really a part of that of the local congregation in Beaver. Following the development of this religious body, as there related, steps were taken early in 1835 to build at the county-seat a Catholic church. In the *Western Argus* of Beaver, upon several dates between September 16, 1835, and January, 1836, the following notice appeared:

To the Catholics of Beaver County: Owing to the generosity of an enlightened and liberal Protestant, J. W. Hemphill, of Bridgewater, giving a lot of ground to build a Catholic church in that vicinity, we, the undersigned, have offered a subscription and hope that the Catholics of Beaver County and elsewhere will not lose this favorable opportunity of providing a place for divine worship for themselves and their posterity, but will step forward and contribute as much as they can afford, so as to erect a convenient and respectable building for that purpose. We hope our Protestant fellow citizens will assist us in this charitable and Christian undertaking.

H. McGuire,
M. O'Byrne,
J. C. Murphy.

September 16, 1835.

In response to this appeal sufficient funds were furnished to build a small frame church about 24 x 40 feet, which was dedicated by Bishop Patrick Kendrick of Philadelphia (brother of Archbishop Francis Kendrick of St. Louis), and which, after over sixty years of continuous service, was destroyed by fire on the morning of April 4, 1898. This church was popularly known as the "Beaver church," though its proper name was the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. This has been the mother church of all the other Catholic churches in the county. A new and substantial church of brick and stone, costing with the parsonage about \$12,000, has taken the place of the one that was destroyed. The old structure was inseparably connected with the name and memory of Father James Reid, who for twenty years was its pastor. He died July 14, 1868, and was buried in the little graveyard of the church, but after the church was burned his body was removed to Daugherty's cemetery.¹

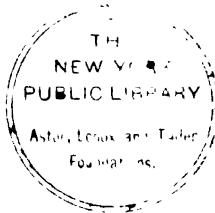
¹ Rev. James Reid was born at Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1793. Coming to this country in 1817, he taught school in Westmoreland County and in the academy at Butler, and in 1822 entered the Seminary at Bardstown, Ky. Having finished his studies, he was ordained by Bishop Fenwick at Cincinnati on Easter Monday, 1832. After serving on the mission in various parts of Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland, he entered the diocese of Pittsburg, in 1846. Here he attended Pine Creek and Wexford, in the latter place finishing a church, and was in about a year transferred to the scene of the closing years of his life.—Lambing's *History of the Dioceses of Pittsburg and Allegheny*, p. 456.



James Lyon.



Rev. James Reid.



After the death of Father Reid, the succession of pastors in the Beaver church was practically the same as at St. Cecilia's in Rochester until 1900, when Father Anthony Vogel assumed the care of the congregation, and it was separated from that of St. Cecilia's. For the names of these pastors and the dates of their service, we refer the reader to the history of the last-named church in the chapter on the borough of Rochester. Father Vogel left the charge in the spring of 1904.

BANKS AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The banking facilities of Beaver have always been of the best. Before speaking of the more recent institutions we shall give the history of the first bank of Beaver, which possesses a peculiar interest, and which has fortunately been fully written by the careful pen of Major Thomas Henry of New Brighton. We are indebted to him for the following article on this subject:

The Bank of Beaver was incorporated by Act of Assembly, March 21, 1814, in connection with forty other banks throughout the State. For banking purposes the State was divided into 27 districts; Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties constituted one of them, and three banks were incorporated in this district, to-wit: The Bank of Pittsburg, the Bank of Beaver and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburg; for this last bank the Act provided that the directors should be, by trade and occupation farmers and mechanics, actually employed in their respective trades and occupations, and when they ceased pursuing their respective callings they became ineligible as directors. All the banks under this Act were incorporated for a period of eleven years.

The number of shares, of fifty dollars each, allotted to Beaver County was twenty-five hundred; that is, the capital stock of the Bank of Beaver could not exceed \$125,000, but might be much less. The commissioners named in the act to receive subscriptions in Beaver County were Jeremiah Barker, James Cochran, John Christmas, Evan Pugh, James Allison, James Lyon, Aaron Mendenhall, Robert Moore and William Clark. The subscribers were required to pay \$5 at the time of subscribing and the remainder was to be paid to the cashier of the company as soon as the same should be organized and the officers chosen. James Allison was chosen president of the bank, and Samuel Lawrence appointed cashier. The directors were annually chosen by the stockholders, but no director was entitled to any emolument, unless allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting; which was to be held in November of every year, at which time the directors were required to lay before the stockholders a general and particular statement of the affairs of such company. The stockholders were to make such compensation to the president for his extraordinary attention at the bank as should appear reasonable. In other

words, the stockholders were the owners of the bank, and not, as in modern times, the directors whom they have created. In the case of Allison the salary was fixed at \$50 per annum. The president was constituted one of the board of directors; and Gen. Robert Moore and Joe. Hemphill also served in that capacity, and perhaps a majority of the commissioners constituted the board.

Discount on loans for 30 days was to be at the rate of one half per centum; but loans to the amount of one fifth of the capital stock actually paid in were authorized to be made to farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, in the district, for one year at 6 per cent., on sufficient security being given by bond, mortgage, note, or otherwise. The debt of the bank, whether by bill, bond, or other contract, except the money deposited for safe keeping, was not to exceed double the amount of the capital paid in; and the State required the bank to pay into the State treasury 6 per cent. on the amount of the dividends annually declared, and in case the United States exempted the bank then 8 per cent. of the dividends was to be paid for the use of the Commonwealth.

Among the original stockholders were James Allison, John Clark, Thos. Carter, Joseph Caldwell, Wm. Cairns, James, John, Charles and Robert Davidson, William Frazier, Alexander Gibbs, Joseph Hemphill, Thos. Jones, Andrew Johnston, Thomas Kennedy, James Logan, James Lyon, Jonathan Mendenhall, Evan Pugh, Robert and John Showalter, George Sutton and Robert and William Wilson.

The exact time the bank opened for business is not known, but it closed its doors in 1819; we all have a keener memory for the years of blight and mildew, than for those of abundance and prosperity. Many of the stockholders, as well as some of the directors, paid for their stock in "stock notes," and after the failure or suspension many declined to pay the amount due on such notes; but the immediate cause of the suspension was owing to large loans made to individuals not citizens of the county. On March 17, 1818, Detmar Basse Müller, of Bassenheim, Butler County, sold 5632 acres for \$70,000 to William Robinson, Jr., Daniel Beltzhoover and John K. McNickle. At the time of this conveyance there was due from Müller to John L. Glaser, and secured by judgments and mortgages the sum of \$30,211, which was assumed by the purchasers from Müller. This firm of iron manufacturers, residing in the banking district in which the Bank of Beaver was located, were entitled to borrow, and readily availed themselves of the privilege. Here the trouble of the bank began. The loan was made in the name of John K. McNickle, who soon after became insolvent and removed to Covington, Ky.

A considerable portion of the indebtedness of Robinson and company was paid by transfers of stock of the bank, purchased by them of stockholders after the failure of the bank. The inability of these persons to fully pay their liabilities, and the refusal of those who had given "stock notes" to pay the same, and other difficulties and embarrassments thrown in the way, long retarded a final close of the affairs of the institution. This was not effected until 1842; the note holders were paid, for

it was a bank of issue, and those stockholders who had given "stock notes" received the full amount of the stock which they had respectively paid into the bank, together with the dividends remaining unpaid. On the 1st of February, 1842, there remained in the hands of the president, after deducting \$1300, his salary for 26 years, \$2958.44, as follows: one package of par paper, \$2000; Wheeling bank paper, \$500; Pittsburgh, \$35; broken banks, \$124; Ohio and Indiana, \$299.44, besides a desk, a pair of shears, an iron chest and a pair of scales.

Subsequently it was ascertained that John K. McNickle, who was still liable to the bank, on judgments held against him, had grown wealthy, and it was resolved to pursue him. For this purpose, on the 14th of April, 1851, the Legislature passed an Act, reviving the charter of the Bank of Beaver, and named John Barclay, Hiram Stowe, Matthew Kennedy, William Henry and John Allison, trustees. After organizing, the trustees resolved to institute suit against John K. McNickle, and engaged E. J. Henry, Esq., an attorney of Cincinnati, to conduct the proceedings and collect the money. It was a long drawn battle, but the McNickle heirs finally compromised by paying \$9459. Of this amount Henry retained \$3000 for his services, a nice, tidy fee for those days. The balance, \$6459, after paying the expenses of the trusteeship, was distributed to the original stockholders or their heirs.

The Beaver Deposit Bank was organized in 1872. The original partners were Sam. B. Wilson, Joseph R. Harrah, Matthew S. Quay, David McKinney, Eben Allison, and Laura E. Harrah. The bank is now under the management of Cashier S. P. Stone, with Charles H. Stone as assistant cashier.

The First National Bank was incorporated April 1, 1888. The main room has an attractive plate-glass front, with safes and vaults. By its last statement this bank shows deposits of over \$510,000, and has a surplus in excess of its capital of \$100,000. Its officers are John M. Buchanan, Esq., President; Jefferson H. Wilson, M.D., Vice-President; Edward J. Allison, Cashier; Robert F. Patterson, Teller; directors: John M. Buchanan, Edward J. Allison, Jefferson H. Wilson, David A. Nelson, Alfred C. Hurst, John I. Martin, John T. Taylor, Samuel Moody, and Joseph L. Holmes. The First National Bank has paid a dividend of six per cent. per annum from the date of its organization, and for the past five years has paid twelve per cent. per annum, and at the same time has added to its surplus.

The Beaver National Bank was chartered in 1896, and began business July 1st of that year with a capital stock of

\$100,000, its first board of directors being Jesse R. Leonard, Edward K. Hum, Ulysses S. Strouss, Thomas F. Galey, Joseph H. Evans, James Scroggs, Jr., and J. Frank Reed. Officers: Jesse R. Leonard, President; Edward K. Hum, Vice-President; Frederick Davidson, Cashier; and William P. Judd, Teller. In February, 1897, Mr. Reed was succeeded as a director by Winfield S. Moore, and Mr. Davidson as cashier by Charles M. Hughes, Mr. Judd being made assistant cashier. In January, 1898, James Scroggs, Jr., retired from the board of directors, and Agnew Hice was elected to succeed him. From that time to July 1, 1902, when the bank was merged with the Beaver Trust Company, there were no changes in officers or directors except that upon the death of Mr. Judd, July 15, 1901, Harry R. Ross was appointed to succeed him.

The Beaver Trust Company was organized in April, 1902, and on July 1st of that year absorbed the Beaver National Bank and began business with a paid-in capital stock of \$300,000, the directors being Jesse R. Leonard, Edward K. Hum, Thomas F. Galey, Winfield S. Moore, Agnew Hice, Ulysses S. Strouss, Joseph H. Evans, John M. Buchanan, J. Rankin Martin, William J. Mellon, Robert Ritchie, Lewis W. Reed, and Edwin S. Weyand. Officers: Jesse R. Leonard, President; Edward K. Hum, Vice-President; Ulysses S. Strouss, 2d Vice-President; Charles M. Hughes, Secretary and Treasurer; and Harry R. Ross, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Since the date of organization two changes have occurred in the board; John M. Buchanan and Edwin S. Weyand being succeeded by James Galey and Sturgeon E. Duff. The Trust Company owns its own banking building, situated on the north side of Third Street, built of stone and thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances both for comfort and safety.

The County Seat Building and Loan Association was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$1,000,000. Directors are G. C. McJunkin, A. G. White, J. H. Wilson, I. F. Mansfield, J. W. McKenzie, O. H. Mathews, R. E. Tallon, and E. W. Brown. The Moore Brothers are solicitors. The Association meets every Thursday from four to eight o'clock p.m. They have been a great factor in the improvement of the town and offer every inducement for patronage.

The Beaver Savings and Loan Association was organized November 26, 1894, and chartered on the 24th of December following, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Its officers were as follows: A. T. Anderson, President; John M. Buchanan, Vice-President; Harry D. Anderson, Secretary; Edward J. Allison, Treasurer; Directors: A. T. Anderson, John M. Buchanan, L. S. Anderson, J. H. Shumaker, George Q. Wolf, Smith Curtis, Oliver Molter, George W. Mackall, and James Beal. David A. Nelson, Esq., is its solicitor. January 1, 1904, the loans of this Association were \$150,000.

CEMETERIES

As frequently noted in this work, the State reserved from the Depreciation lands, which had been granted to the soldiers of the Revolutionary line, three thousand acres at the mouth of the Beaver, for her own use "to discharge the debts of the State and promote the progress of settlements, by establishing towns within the reservations." Within this reservation the Governor was authorized to lay out the town of Beaver and its out lots, and a minor reservation was made of four squares in the center of the town and a square at each of its corners. By the 4th section of the Act of March 14, 1814,¹ the northwest corner square was appropriated as a burial-ground. The first burial in this graveyard was of the body of Rev. Ezekiel Glasgow, the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, in April, 1814. In the course of time this old burial-place had become so filled up, that the need of another site was made evident. The perception of this finally led to the organization of a corporation for the purpose of laying out a new cemetery. The first steps towards this end were taken in December, 1864, when a meeting was held in the office of the sheriff, with Hiram Stowe, Esq., Chairman, and Henry Hice, Esq., Secretary. Messrs. M. Darragh, George Hamilton, John Caughey, and Rev. D. P. Lowary were appointed a committee to recommend grounds for a location for a new cemetery. At a subsequent meeting this committee reported, recommending the purchase of Academy lots Nos. 38 to 44 inclusive, lying immediately west of the borough limits and containing about twenty-six acres,

¹ P. L., 109.

at a purchase price of \$5000. Their report was adopted and these lots were bought. At the March term of court, 1865, a charter of incorporation was granted, with a final decree, June 10th. The following persons were named as incorporators:

Samuel B. French, John May, D. M. Donehoo, Daniel Agnew, John Barclay, James Porter, I. N. Atkins, D. L. Imbrie, Thomas McCreery, William Davidson, Sr., Thomas Stokes, A. C. Hurst, James Darragh, George W. Hamilton, D. H. A. McLean, H. Hice, N. I. McCormick, William Barclay, J. C. Wilson, Samuel B. Wilson, M. Darragh, Hugh Anderson, William Davidson, Jr., John Sharp, Hiram Stowe, Scudder H. Darragh, Robert Darragh, John Murray, William Cox, Charles B. Hurst, David Minis, Samuel Ecoff, Amelia Blake, William G. Wolf, James H. Dunlap, Thomas J. Davidson, Benjamin Adams, R. T. Taylor, William Henry,¹ Johnson Small,¹ John V. McDonald, and James McConnell.

The first officers of this company were: Dr. John Murray, President; Henry Hice, Esq., Secretary; and George Hamilton, Treasurer. The name and style of this corporation is the Beaver Cemetery. The cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, August 15, 1866.²

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES

St. James Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., was instituted in 1870 by James Herdman of Pittsburg, Deputy Grand Master, with S. B. Wilson, Esq., S. B. French, George W. Hamilton, J. W. Hum, and J. Morton Hall as charter members. After many vicissitudes the lodge is now in good condition.

¹ William Henry was acting as the executor and trustee for the estate of Richard P. Roberts.

² In this cemetery is buried a British soldier who was one of the famous Six Hundred of the battle of Balaklava. He was known to the community of Beaver as John Ubalto, but his true name was John Specht. Born Feb. 17, 1831, at Heerda, Germany, Specht drifted to London, where he became an assistant in a photograph gallery. While there he met an Italian count, a political exile, with whose daughter he fell in love. The father and the daughter both favored his suit, but the father would not permit the marriage unless Specht would become a Catholic. This he refused to do. The relations between the parties, however, continued to be amicable, and the old count gave Specht his signet ring and promised him that if at any time he reconsidered his refusal, and the estate in Italy should become free, he should have the girl and the property. Entering the British army, Specht fought in the Crimea, and after many wanderings in various lands, including some time spent in Germany, where he married one of his own countrywomen, he came to America. He made many friends in Beaver, where he died Jan. 2, 1883.

Occidental Lodge, No. 720, I. O. O. F., was chartered August 8, 1870, and organized on the 8th of the following month by D. Woodruff, D. D. G. M., and still flourishes.

Beaver Post, No. 473, G. A. R., was organized March 19, 1885. Its charter members were: Andrew G. White, Isaac Minor, Henry Edwards, John D. Irons, John McCullough, Moses B. Sloan, Samuel Hamilton, Henry E. Cook, Darius Singleton, Elliott W. McGinnis, John E. Harton, Thomas Clark, John Rising, Joseph W. Miller, James Crooks, James Fogg, George W. Johnson, Jacob Weyand, Samuel D. Swaney, Washington D. Tallon, Marcius C. Harton, Christie Craner, and James H. Cunningham.

This post, though reduced by deaths, is still vigorously maintained.

HOTELS

We cannot in every case give exact dates concerning the early inns and innkeepers of Beaver, but mention of the following is made. About 1838 there was a hotel called the American House, situated opposite the present site of the Buchanan block. Here was, thirty-five years earlier, the Clark Hotel, where the first Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Beaver County sat. This was also in 1807 the site of the house kept by General Abner Lacock, mention of which is made by the early traveler, Cuming, quoted in a preceding part of this chapter. On the corner where Lawrence's drug-store now stands was a store of which James Wilson was the proprietor: since Cuming calls this "one of the best houses in the place," it may have also been a hotel. Just opposite was, as we have seen, the hotel kept by Joseph Hemphill, one of the first trustees of the county. At a later period Samuel Todd kept a tavern on the corner where Lawrence's drug-store is. His successor was George Robinson, afterwards sheriff, father of Mrs. S. B. Wilson, widow of the well-known attorney. A very early tavern-keeper of Beaver was Samuel Johnston. On the lot on which stands the house of F. H. Laird, Esq., a place of public entertainment was kept by Eli Moore. John Hunter was his successor, and a number of others followed him. Stephen Todd kept a temperance house in the brick building on the corner of Third Street and Elk, until recently the home of Mrs. Judge Thomas

Cunningham. Reference has more than once been made also to the hotel kept by Jonathan Coulter on Second Street, on the middle lot between Elk Street and the alley east of Elk, called Branch Bank Alley.

The present hotels of Beaver are the Beaver House, Mr. John H. Ewing, proprietor; and the Park View, formerly known as the National Hotel, which name it kept from the time the Beaver Academy was removed therefrom until about 1900.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—POPULATION

In the early references to the county-seat its name is often given as "Beavertown," or "Beaver Town," and the latter was the style by which it was known to the postal authorities until 1829, when it was changed to Beaver. Following is a list of the postmasters of the place from the beginning:

James Alexander,¹ 1802; Joseph Hemphill, 1803; James Alexander, 1804; John C. Weiser, 1816; James Alexander, 1818; Andrew Logan, 1832 (after April 24th); Charles Carter, 1838; James Lyon, 1841; Elvira D. Carter, 1855; Miss Margaret J. Anderson, 1861; Mrs. S. J. McGaffick, 1866; Miss M. A. McGaffick, 1867; Mrs. Sophia C. Hayes, 1868; Miss M. A. McGaffick, 1869; Miss N. B. Imbrie, 1875; Mary E. Imbrie, 1883; Daniel M. Donehoo, 1887; A. G. White, 1891; L. W. Reed, Esq., 1895; Michael Weyand, 1900.

The population of Beaver borough for 1900 was 2348, showing an increase over 1890 of 796.

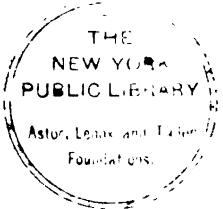
NAMING OF THE PUBLIC SQUARES

On the 24th day of November, 1903, the council of the borough of Beaver, at the suggestion of John M. Buchanan, Esq., passed a resolution naming the public squares within that borough as follows:

¹ James Alexander, the first postmaster, great-grand-uncle of W. B. Cuthbertson, Esq., of New Brighton, came to Beaver County in 1792. He went to Carlisle, Pa., in 1795, where he married Lydia Davidson in that year and returned to Beaver County immediately after his marriage, for permanent settlement. He was one of the first county commissioners and held other county offices; was several times postmaster, holding that office at the time of his death in 1832. He was a merchant and probably held the office of postmaster for accommodation and not for profit, as the business of the office was certainly not very lucrative at that time. In 1797 Alexander bought a farm on Brady's Run, which he conveyed to his brother-in-law, William Beacom, in 1830, in whose family it has since remained.



Public Squares and First Methodist Episcopal Church, Beaver.



The square upon which the court-house is located, being the northwest center reserved square, was called Gibson Square, in honor of Colonel, afterwards General, John Gibson, for a time commandant at Fort McIntosh.

The square upon the opposite side of Market Street therefrom, and upon which the first court-house and jail were erected,—the northeast center square,—was called Harmar Square, after Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmar, also for a time commandant at Fort McIntosh.

The square upon the opposite side of Third Street from the square last named, and upon which were built the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches and the Beaver Academy,—the southeast center square,—was called Irvine Square, in honor of General William Irvine, who, in September, 1781, assumed command of the Western Department, in which was included Fort McIntosh.

The remaining central square, being the one upon which is located the Soldiers' Monument (on the opposite side of Third Street from the square upon which stands the present court-house), was called McIntosh Square, after General Lachlan McIntosh, who, in 1778, built on the present site of Beaver the fort named from him Fort McIntosh.¹

The four squares at the corners of the town plot were named as follows:

The square at the southwestern corner, fronting on the Ohio River, was called Brodhead Square, after Colonel Daniel Brodhead, for a time in command of the Western Department, and associated with the history of the post at this place.

The southeast corner square, also fronting on the Ohio River, was named Wayne, after General Anthony Wayne, whose army, known as the "Legion of the United States," was, during the winter of 1792-93, located at Legionville, within the present limits of Beaver County, and whose splendid victory at the battle of "Fallen Timbers," gained with that army, won for this region deliverance from the domination of the savages.

The corner square at the northeastern portion of the town was named Bouquet, after Colonel Henry Bouquet, whose expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764 passed over the ground upon which the borough of Beaver now stands.

¹ A full account of the history of Fort McIntosh will be found in our third chapter.

The remaining corner square, being in the northwestern portion of the town and now occupied by the old cemetery, was named Clark Square in honor of Colonel George Rogers Clark, who was one of the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, who, in January, 1785, made at Fort McIntosh a treaty with the Delaware, Wyandot, Chippewa, and Ottawa Indians.





CHAPTER XVII

BEAVER FALLS BOROUGH¹

Situation—Water-power—Gen. Daniel Brodhead's Land Warrants—Doctor Samuel Adams—Adamsville—Early Enterprises—Town Plot—Constable Bros.—Names of Town—Other Early Enterprises—Harris's *Directory* for 1841—James Patterson's Town Plot—Purchase by Harmony Society and their Influence—Incorporation—National Armory Recommended—Manufacturing Enterprises—Banks, etc.—Churches—Public Schools—Business Colleges—The Young Men's Christian Association—Societies—Hotels and Theaters—Fire Department—Newspapers—Post-office and Population.

THIS busy manufacturing center is situated in the valley of the Big Beaver Creek, about three and a half miles from its mouth. The town occupies mainly a plateau some fifty or sixty feet above the creek, and has thus excellent natural drainage. The hills on either side, especially to the west, rise boldly to a height of perhaps two hundred feet, with immense perpendicular cliffs, making very wild and picturesque scenery. The high ground here was formerly covered with those blocks of granite known to geologists as "erratics," which are supposed to have been transported hither from the Canadian highlands by ice-bergs and deposited as the bergs melted.

Very early the immense water-power afforded by the Falls of the Beaver at this point, and the consequent possibilities of successful manufacturing being carried on here, impressed themselves upon all visitors. Among those who perceived these advantages at an early period was General Daniel Brodhead, who, while commandant at Fort Pitt (1779–1781), became well acquainted with this locality, and on the very day that the

¹ We are indebted to Charles Reeves May, Esq., of Beaver Falls, for intelligent and energetic assistance in the collection of much of the data for this chapter.

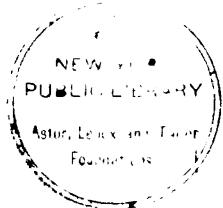
celebrated Land Act of April 3, 1792, was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, offering for sale the vacant lands within the Commonwealth, he, being then Surveyor-General of the State, took out two warrants of four hundred acres each for lands lying on Walnut Bottom Run, opposite the great, or Middle Falls¹ of the Beaver, on which the town of Old Brighton (now part of Beaver Falls) was afterwards located. In August, 1801, Brodhead sold these two tracts of land to David Hoopes of Chester County, Pa., for three thousand dollars. Previous to 1800, Dr. Samuel Adams, spoken of in our chapter on the medical history of the county, had settled at the Upper Falls of the Beaver on a tract of four hundred acres, and had built a dam, erected a sawmill, and made other improvements. His land extended from what is now Seventeenth Street, Beaver Falls, north to what is known as Twenty-eighth Street, College Hill borough; and west including what is now called Mount Washington. The place was later named for him, "Adamsville."

In 1801, David Hoopes, who, as stated above, had purchased from General Brodhead two four-hundred-acre tracts at the Middle Falls, took possession of the same, and, with others, began to build mills. Hoopes, Townsend & Co. erected a saw-mill, which was shortly afterwards burned, but soon rebuilt, and later a flouring mill, the second of its kind in the valley, was added. They soon began also the erection of a forge near the mills, but before it was finished the entire property was sold to Isaac Wilson. The latter took hold of the plants in 1805, and completed the forge the following year, and commenced soon to build a charcoal furnace. September 13, 1808, Mr. Wilson sold a half-interest in the whole property to Messrs.

¹ In early times there were three general divisions of the Falls of the Beaver, named respectively the "Upper Falls," the "Middle Falls," and the "Lower Falls." They were situated about as follows: the Upper Falls, were near the present Fetterman Bridge; the Middle Falls, near the present Tenth Street Bridge, and the Lower Falls near the Fallston Bridge. Day's *Historical Collections* says (page 108): "The Beaver river, within five miles of its mouth, falls 60 feet. 'The Falls' originally consisted of a succession of rapids for about two thirds of that distance. By individual and state enterprise the stream has been made to assume a succession of pools and dams. Five miles from the mouth is a dam of 15 feet; a mile below, another of 20 feet; a mile below that two others, giving together a fall of 19 feet; and near the mouth another, with a fall of 15 feet at low water." The date of this publication is 1843. The dams are to-day about the same, except that at the point where it is said there were two, which is at Fallston, there is now but one, and the second one named in the excerpt ("20 ft.") has been built higher. This was done by the Beaver Falls Water Power Co., which supplies by means of it extensive manufacturing establishments.



Old Brighton, now Beaver Falls, 1853.



Barker & Gregg for \$16,000, and the firm was then known as Isaac Wilson & Co.

In 1806 a town plot was made by this firm and lots were sold, and a brisk business began to be built up. In 1808, Wilson, Barker & Gregg were operating their iron blast furnace, and manufactured for several years stoves, pig-iron, hollow ware, etc., using the kidney ore found on the ground. In April, 1812, Barker & Gregg purchased from Wilson for \$15,000 the other half-interest in the property. The plants later became the property of Oliver Ormsby of Allegheny County, who actively operated them under the able management of John Dickey and James Glenn until 1818. The financial depression then became so great that the furnaces could not be worked profitably, and the whole property was allowed to go down. When David Hoopes came on from Chester County to take possession of this property at the time referred to above, he had found several settlers seated on the lands and claiming them under the provision of the law of 1792, relating to securing title by "settlement and improvement." General Brodhead had instituted suit in the United States Court of Equity against these persons and had secured judgment in his favor, but Hoopes had trouble with them also and had to buy from some of them fifty acres at one time and fifty at another. Had it not been for this trouble about the title, the Harmony Society, which later did so much for the development of the business interests of Beaver Falls, would have located here instead of going to Posey County, Indiana. Shortly before their removal thither they had tried to purchase these two tracts, with the improvements thereon, for \$32,000, but were discouraged from the purchase by the difficulties in the way of securing a clear title to a large part of the property.

We have said that in 1806 a town was plotted on this property by Isaac Wilson & Co. The survey for this was made by two brothers, named Constable, from Brighton, England. As a favor they were allowed to name the new town, and they chose the name of their home town for it, calling it Brighton. This name was retained for some years, but when a town was laid out on the east side of the Beaver, which was first called East Brighton and afterwards *New Brighton*, the town on the west side came to be generally known as "*Old Brighton*," and

continued to be so designated until the time when the Harmony Society became the owners of the property on the west side. The latter place was thereafter called Beaver Falls, though that name is said to have been sometimes applied to it in the earliest days of its existence.

After the suspension of activity in the industries at this point of which we have spoken, the property remained idle until 1829, when it was bought from Mr. Ormsby by James Patterson of Philadelphia. Mr. Patterson acquired by this purchase 1300 acres, and the same year brought his family and some machinery to the place and began to improve the property, building a flouring mill with a capacity of 200 barrels a day, and a cotton factory which employed thirty-five hands and yielded 3000 pounds of yarn per week. Mr. Patterson did much by his various enterprises to revive the trade of the whole region.

In 1829 Archibald Robertson¹ built a steam paper mill in Brighton, which was operated successfully until 1849, when Mr. Robertson becoming convinced that water-power was more economical, built another paper mill at the head of the falls. Mr. Robertson manufactured an excellent quality of printing and wall paper, employed a considerable number of hands, and did much for the general business interests of the valley. This second mill was in 1876 under the control of Frazier, Metzgar & Co.

Harris's *Pittsburgh Business Directory* for 1841 gives the following showing of the business occupations of the people of Brighton:

Laborers—David Ames, Jeremiah Maid, Emory Maloy. *Millwright*—James B. Angel. *Paper makers*—John Baker, James C. Fulton, James Roberts, H. Woods, Jessie Zeigler. *Innkeepers*—Luke Bland, Widow Sutliff. *Blacksmiths*—David Boiles, William J. King. *Farmers*—John Boiles, Robert McGaughey.

Engineers—William Carter, Daniel Loomis. *Carpenters*—Robert Calhoun, Joseph Reeves. *Calico printer*—William Clayton. *Clerks*—J. K. Dean, C. H. Gould, William Harrison. *Coal diggers*—Charles Day, Nathan Dillon.

Machinists—James M. Greig and James Wilson. *Canal-boat captain*—George Hemphill. *Tanner*—John R. Hoopes. *Foreman flouring mill*—H. Huggins. *Sign painter*—Samuel Kennedy. *Cabinet makers*—Horatio Large, Henry Sims, Sr., Henry Sims, Jr. *Forgemen*—John Martin, James Richards.

¹ Archibald Robertson, State Senator 1851-52. See vol. I., page 230 ante.



James Patterson.



John Reeves.



Tailors—Ephraim Martin, William Wallace. *Brick-maker*—Robert Moffit. *Teamsters*—Joseph Mahaffee, John Murrell. *Cooper*—Peter W. Maltby.

Foreman cotton factory—Andrew Nelson. *Storekeeper and flour merchant*—James Patterson. *Shoemaker*—William B. Platte. *Wheat agent*—Ira Ransom. *Paper mill owner*—Alexander [Archibald] Robertson. *Soap manufacturer*—Isaac Warren. *Saddler*—David Whitla.

During the ownership of the lands here by James Patterson a town had been plotted by him, July 4, 1849, the plan of which was acknowledged before William Richardson, J. P., on the 4th of August following. The names of the streets starting with the creek were—Water, Front, and Second; those running at an angle of forty-five degrees with the former were—Tank, Main, and Cedar; those at a right angle with the latter—Factory, Mill, Race, Mulberry, Linden, and Oak.

In 1859 the Harmony Society, which held several mortgages on this property, purchased it at sheriff's sale for the sum of \$34,500, the deed being dated September 14th of that year. In 1866 the Society made a new survey of the town, and greatly enlarged its limits, extending it along the Beaver Creek nearly three miles, and began actively to carry on and to aid various manufacturing and other enterprises. The growth of the town in population and business became as a consequence very rapid, and in 1868 it was felt by the citizens that they should have the advantages of a borough incorporation.

INCORPORATION

Accordingly at the September sessions of the court in that year application was made for incorporation as the "Borough of Beaver Falls," under the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851, and, November 9, 1868, the decree of the court was made granting the application.¹

In 1822 the United States Government sent engineers to examine the water-power afforded by the several falls of the Big Beaver, with a view to establishing here a national armory. The report of the engineers favored this site, but it was not adopted owing to opposition from other sections. After the destruction of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, efforts were made in the two sessions of Congress, 1861-2 and 1862-3, to have the

¹ Road Docket No. 3, No. 9 Sept. Session, pp. 422-3.

Government purchase the Brighton property for the same purpose, but these were also unsuccessful.

Under the wise and generous policy of the Harmony Society Beaver Falls grew to be one of the most active manufacturing centers of western Pennsylvania, and we shall now give a brief account of the most important concerns of the town either in successful operation in the past or still running.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company was organized in 1867 by Dr. C. G. Hussey, General Thomas M. Howe, and James W. Brown of Pittsburgh, the last-named gentleman being now (1904) member of Congress from Allegheny County and president of the Colonial Steel Company of Monaca. A charter was obtained, October 13, 1867, and the plant was started on a small scale in Rochester, Pa., but it was shortly afterwards removed to Beaver Falls, where operations were begun in 1868 on the extensive premises in the lower end of the town, familiarly known as the "cutlery property." In 1870 the concern was changed to a joint-stock company, the ownership passing largely into the hands of the Harmony Society. The capital stock of the company was \$400,000, and during the height of its prosperity its plant turned out over 1200 dozen of finished cutlery products. Labor troubles arising, the company tried the experiment of employing Chinese as workmen, having at one time four hundred of them in its shops. In 1886 the business having ceased to be profitable, the works were closed.

Metric Metal Works.—This concern, whose principal production was gas meters, occupied the cutlery buildings from 1888 until about 1892, when it was removed to Erie, Pa.

Eclipse Bicycle Company.—After the premises of the cutlery works were vacated by the last-mentioned concern, they were occupied by a company from Indianapolis, Ind., which was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$200,000 for the manufacture of the Eclipse Bicycle. In 1896 this plant was moved to Elmira, N. Y.

McCool Tube Company.—This was the next firm to occupy the buildings of the cutlery property. It was organized in

1896 for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel and other material into tubes. In 1901 it was absorbed by the Shelby Steel Tube Company.

The Shelby Steel Tube Company was in 1901 made one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation. Soon after its passing to the control of that corporation the buildings were all destroyed by fire, with the exception of the one used by the New York-Pittsburg Company. (See below.)

Beaver Falls Car Works.—This enterprise was started in 1878 under the management of Hon. Henry Hice, president; John Reeves, secretary; Jacob Henrici, treasurer; and John Corbus, superintendent. The company manufactured all grades of cars, and did general repair and foundry work. January 15, 1886, the plant was destroyed by fire, with a total loss, except a little machinery. One week later the company secured room in the old cutlery-works property, and began anew in a general machinists' business, which they continued for about a year after the Eclipse Bicycle Company came into the premises; they then moved to a building almost opposite, in which they had operated a foundry since the fire. Mr. John Corbus bought the machine shop and foundry at the time the former was moved, and ran the business until 1897, when it was given up.

Beaver Falls Iron Company.—Originally J. S. Craft Iron Works, which was succeeded by McKee, Anderson & Co. The latter firm was succeeded by the Beaver Falls Iron Company, organized in October, 1885, under the management of N. E. Whittaker, president, and E. C. Ewing, secretary. The works of this company were quite extensive, and gave employment to about one hundred and fifty men. The product was exclusively sheet iron. November 19, 1888, the plant was burned down and was not rebuilt.

Co-operative Foundry Association.—This was organized January 1, 1872, with the following officers: A. J. Sennett, president; I. Armor, secretary, and H. Dufford, treasurer. The capital stock was \$25,000, and the product was stoves, hollow ware, and ranges. The concern did a good business, and was later known as the Paisley Foundry. It is not now in existence.

J. H. Knott & Company.—This firm owned a flouring mill, which was built in 1882 on the site of the old Patterson mill, which burned the year before. The members of this firm were John H. Knott, Joseph Wilson, F. K. Brierly, and M. Shaner, who was the miller in charge. The company did a general milling business for the local market. They sold out in 1896, and the building has since been used for other purposes.

The Old Brighton Paper Mill Company was started about 1835. The present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway freight depot at the west end of Fifth Street is on its site. Robertson, Lee & McElroy were the original owners of this plant and operated it by steam. About the year 1840 it changed hands and was called the Pittsburgh Wall Paper Company, and under the new management was built the old paper mill at the Adamsville dam, where water-power was used. In 1876 Frazier, Metzgar & Company operated this mill in the same building in which the Beaver Falls Paper Company was afterwards located.

The Beaver Falls Paper Company was organized in 1883. The mill was merely a branch of the New Castle establishment, and was owned by Dillworth Brothers of Pittsburg. It is no longer in operation.

Wagner's Brewery was established in 1880 by Henry Wagner, and had a yearly capacity of about five thousand barrels of beer. The plant stood on what is now known as Bridge Street, about one hundred yards from the overgrade bridge, and is not now in operation.

Spring Water Brewery was established by James Anderton in 1869, and is now the Anderton Brewing Company, which was incorporated in 1891 with a capital of \$50,000, and with the following officers: James Anderton, president; Jonathan Anderton, vice-president; and W. H. Anderton, secretary and treasurer. The brewery stands at Twenty-fourth Street and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Whitla Glass Company, Limited, was organized in June, 1887, to make a general line of glassware. The officers were J. C. Whitla, president; J. P. Stone, secretary and treasurer; directors: Simon Harrold, John M. Hughes, F. G. Tallman,

Stephen P. Stone, and J. R. Harrah. The plant was located in a large building on the east side of Seventh Avenue, near the present overgrade bridge, was equipped with the best modern machinery, and employed about 150 men. April 25, 1890, this concern was incorporated as The Valley Glass Company, with J. C. Whitla, president; J. P. Stone, secretary and treasurer; and Wm. Breitenstein, W. A. McCool, Simon Harrold, J. C. Whitla, J. P. Stone, John A. Ferguson, and Ernst Woelfel, as trustee of the Harmony Society, directors. The works were burned April 9, 1892, and were not rebuilt.

The Beaver Falls Gas Company was organized in 1871, with Hon. Henry Hice, president; J. H. Conway, vice-president; F. S. Reader, secretary; George S. Barker, treasurer; and John Reeves, J. M. Fessenden, W. W. Keyser, James Edgar, and M. Naylor, directors. The capital stock was \$75,000. The company manufactured illuminating gas, and supplied the towns of New Brighton and Beaver Falls, but finding it difficult to meet the competition of the companies supplying natural gas, they ceased to operate in 1902.

Keystone Chemical Works.—In February, 1887, Mr. C. C. Beggs began to manufacture silicate of soda for making soap, stiffening prints, etc., using for his works quarters in the rear of the Mayer pottery building. Mr. Abraham Green was the manager, seven men were employed, and a large daily output was shipped to all parts of the country. The works are no longer in operation.

The Pittsburg Hinge and Chain Factory, operated by Reiter & Armor, was founded in 1870, and was succeeded by the Pittsburg Chain Company, and they by the Baker Chain and Wagon Iron Company. While operated by the latter, this plant was burned down, October 25, 1885, and was not rebuilt.

Beaver Falls Glass Company, Limited.—This company was organized January 1, 1887, under the following officers: George E. Smith, chairman; C. T. Mustin, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Ohnsman, superintendent. In addition to the officers named, James M. May, H. W. Reeves, F. F. Brierly, and George W. Coates constituted a board of managers. The firm employed

about two hundred men, and manufactured all varieties of pressed glassware, which they shipped to every part of the country. This concern went out of business some years ago, but their premises are now occupied by the Imperial Glass Company, mentioned below.

Algeo & Sons' Coffin Works were removed from Rochester, N. Y., to Pittsburg, and fifteen years later (about 1879) located in Beaver Falls, where they were operated successfully for a number of years.

Hartman Steel Company, Limited.—This company was organized in January, 1883, and in March of the same year the buildings, which had been begun in October preceding, were occupied, and the wire department put in operation. The property of the company consisted of twenty acres, situated on the "Marginal Railroad," which was operated by them. Nine hundred men were employed, and an immense daily output of all kinds of wire was made. Branch offices were maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago. The officers of the company were: H. W. Hartman, chairman; G. H. Wightman, secretary; R. A. Franks, treasurer; and F. G. Tallman, general superintendent.

This company has been succeeded by the following: Carnegie, Phipps & Company in 1892; Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., in the spring of 1895; Consolidated Steel & Wire Company in the fall of 1895; American Steel & Wire Company of Illinois in 1898; and the American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey in 1899, absorbed in 1901 by the United States Steel Corporation. Since 1899 the works have been shut down.

Emerson, Smith & Company, Limited.—This concern was organized under the firm name of Emerson, Ford & Company, in 1871. In February, 1877, a change in the membership of the firm gave the new name of Emerson, Smith & Company. This name was retained until July 16, 1884, when a dissolution of partnership occurring, a reorganization under the Pennsylvania limited partnership laws was effected, with the present title and with a capital of \$250,000 of stock paid in. The officers were then: James E. Emerson, chairman; Julius F. Kurtz, Sr., vice-chairman and treasurer; and Edward L. Hutchinson, secretary. The

present officers are: J. F. Kurtz, Sr., chairman and treasurer; and E. L. Hutchinson, vice-chairman and secretary. The company has agencies in San Francisco, New Orleans, and Atlanta; and its products, which are saws of all kinds and sizes, and saw tools and apparatus connected with mill saws, are in demand in all portions of the world.

Nicholson File Works.—The works of the Great Western File Company, Limited, were built in 1869 by David Blake and James M. Fessenden. Four years later the capacity was doubled. In 1875 the firm was changed to a limited company, with James M. Fessenden, chairman; E. L. Blake, secretary; and F. F. Foshay, treasurer.

On the 19th of April, 1880, the entire works were destroyed by fire, with an almost total loss, but in eighteen weeks they were rebuilt on a much larger scale and were again in active operation. In 1883 Hon. Henry Hice became chairman, and George W. Morrison, secretary and treasurer.

In 1899 the Great Western File Works was absorbed by the present company, under the style of the Nicholson File Works. The firm is composed of Eastern capitalists. At present (1904) the plant is not in operation.

Penn Bridge Company.—This concern was organized by T. B. White & Sons in 1868, and the plant was located in New Brighton. Ten years later the works were removed to their present site in Beaver Falls. The firm was reorganized and incorporated in 1887 as the Penn Bridge Company, and was then composed of the following members: S. P. White, T. S. White, J. F. Miner, J. F. Mitchell, and F. Degner. Its capital is \$50,000, and the present officers are Hon. Samuel P. White, president; T. S. White, vice-president; and J. F. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer.

The products of this company consist of wrought-iron, steel, and combination bridges, iron sub-structures, buildings, roof-trusses, plate, box, and lattice girders, and general architectural ironwork. In 1902 they made, and they are still making, large additions to their plant.

Crucible Steel Company of America.—This company is the successor of the Beaver Falls Steel Works, which were estab-

lished in 1875 by Abel, Pedder & Company, and, three years later, bought by the Harmony Society, and operated by them in the manufacture of tool and file steel, iron center cast steel, soft steel, finished rolling coulters, patent cutlery steel, and cast and special plow steel, etc. About eighty hands were employed, and the products were shipped throughout the United States, into Canada, and occasionally into Mexico. The superintendent was Mr. James M. May, who had been connected with the enterprise since its origin. In August, 1881, the works of the Beaver Falls Steel Company were burned, but they were soon rebuilt, and, April 6, 1893, they were purchased from the Harmony Society by J. M. May, J. F. Merriman, G. W. Coates, and John T. Reeves, who operated them under the same name until July, 1900, when the company was absorbed by the Crucible Steel Company of America.

American Axe & Tool Company, formerly Hubbard & Company.—These works were established in 1870 by Joseph Graff & Company, and were operated by them until 1879, being known as "The Empire Axe & Hoe Works." March 16, 1875, the works were burned down, but were promptly rebuilt, being ready for operation again May 16, 1875. Later they were again burned.

In 1879 the firm name was changed to Hubbard, Bakewell & Company, these parties securing the works as a branch to their extensive plant in Allegheny County. Later the firm was known as Hubbard & Company, and consisted of the following members: Charles W. Hubbard, S. A. Rankin, D. M. Long, Charles Lockhart, W. W. Frew, and S. D. Hubbard, the last-named gentleman managing the works.

In 1893 this company was absorbed by the American Axe & Tool Company. The present superintendent is F. T. Powell. The axes made here are sold in the whole of the United States, in Canada, and in South America.

Ames Shovel & Tool Company, formerly H. M. Myers & Company, Limited.—In 1869 the "Economy Works" were established by Myers & Armor, and in 1875 the firm of H. M. Myers & Company, Limited, was formed, with H. M. Myers, chairman; Joseph M. Morrison, secretary, and John Reeves, treasurer. Its products were shovels, spades, and scoops of all kinds, and it gave employment to a large number of men. Its

market was the whole Union. In 1902 this company was absorbed by the Ames Shovel & Tool Company. Mr. C. H. Myers is the general manager.

Imperial Glass Company.—This company, which occupies the premises of the Beaver Falls Glass Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1900 with a capital of \$50,000 for the manufacture of glassware.

Co-operative Flint Glass Company, Limited, succeeding the Beaver Falls Co-operative Glass Company.—The latter concern was organized February 7, 1879, under the management of John Stoehr, chairman, and George K. Brown, secretary and treasurer. At a later date the firm was composed of the following officers: William Scheffler, Sr., chairman; C. C. Vogely, secretary and treasurer; Philip Scharf, foreman. The company manufactured general glass tableware, etc., and found a market in all parts of the United States and in portions of South America. This company was succeeded by the Co-operative Flint Glass Company, Limited, organized in 1889, with J. H. Ruhlandt, chairman, and Charles W. Klein, secretary and treasurer.

Howard Stove Company.—The works of this company were formerly controlled by A. F. Wolf, who started a stove foundry in 1868, and after suffering two losses by fire, sold in 1883. The present officers are Jacob Ecki, manager; and James D. Perrott, secretary and treasurer; with Howard D. Perrott and Frank C. Perrott, traveling representatives. The products of this company are all kinds of stoves and ranges, and a good market is found for them everywhere.

Knott, Harker & Company organized in 1884, and operated for a few months in New Brighton, where they bought the property of the American Grate & Fender Company. They then removed to Beaver Falls. The officers of the company are: Joseph Wilson, president; J. W. Knott, secretary and treasurer; and W. G. Harker, superintendent. F. F. and F. K. Brierly are also members of the firm.

The company has a capital of \$50,000. They are founders and machinists, and manufacture and deal in mantels, grates, and all kinds of fireplace goods, and are doing a large business.

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Keystone Driller Company.—In 1880 Mr. R. M. Downie invented and patented a steam-drill, and in 1882 a company was formed to put it on the market, with Mr. Downie, superintendent, and Rev. H. H. George, D.D., chairman of the board of directors. The company operated successfully in Fallston for several years, and then removed to Beaver Falls. The company's title was at first the Keystone Portable Steam Driller Company, Limited, but in 1891 it was incorporated under its present name, with a capital of \$300,000. The present officers are Rev. D. M. McAllister, D.D., president; R. M. Downie, secretary and manager, and R. G. Forbes, treasurer. In the fall of 1902 the plant was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt.

Beaver Falls Planing Mill Company.—This company was organized in 1878 by Simon Harrold, who had conducted a general planing-mill business until 1877, when the concern passed into the hands of S. N. Douthitt and Simon Harrold, who styled themselves the Beaver Falls Planing Mill Company. In April, 1886, George C. Wareham and Frank Pearson were admitted into partnership; and in September, 1887, the company became a limited concern, with the following officers: G. C. Wareham, chairman; Frank Pearson, secretary; and S. N. Douthitt, treasurer.

In 1893 the company was incorporated as the Beaver Falls Planing Mill Company, with a capital of \$50,000, and the officers as follows: Frank Pearson, president; and Charles F. Ross, secretary and treasurer. About five or six years ago this company absorbed the firm of Wilson & Brierly, which was itself a reorganization of the old firm of Waddle, Wilson & Company. The firm last named, Waddle, Wilson & Company, deserve mention as having built in 1866 the first lime-kiln opened near Beaver Falls. The first switch laid in the city was one from the railroad track to this kiln. This same firm also made the first purchase of real estate sold under the new corporation of Beaver Falls.

J. S. Mitchell & Sons.—This firm is composed of James S. Mitchell, Fred S. Mitchell, and David J. Mitchell, who, in 1898, came to Beaver Falls and bought the property formerly used by

the Steam Planing Mill Company. The latter company had been organized June 25, 1887, as the successor of L. E. Pierce. Mitchell & Sons deal in rough and planed lumber and in general planing-mill products.

The Beaver Falls Chemical Company was organized in 1884 to manufacture general chemical products. The company is composed of Cleveland men. Mr. W. C. Bailey is superintendent.

Mayer Pottery Company, Limited.—This company was organized in 1881, with Joseph Mayer, chairman, and Ernest Mayer, secretary and treasurer. The plant is large and complete in all its details, and manufactures as its specialty under-glaze printed dinner, tea, and toilet ware. The factory was entirely destroyed by fire in 1896, and the new one is a modern plant in every respect. This firm does a large business throughout the United States. It manufactures yearly \$150,000 worth of ware, and employs 175 hands.

On the site of the Mayer pottery a cooper shop was operated by James Patterson until 1859. At the same place Chapman & Company later made stoneware, crocks and jugs, and still later Elijah Webster had here a stone-china pottery. With him was afterwards associated Benjamin Nowling. The plant was then run for a short time by the Harmony Society, who sold it to the Mayer Pottery Company.

The Beaver Falls Art Tile Company, Limited, was organized February 1, 1887, with the following officers: John Reeves, chairman; F. W. Walker, Jr., secretary and treasurer, and L. Roden, superintendent. The products are a superior quality of artistic decorative tile, including stove, fireplace, and mantel tiles. The present officers are J. M. May, chairman, and F. W. Walker, Jr., secretary, treasurer, and general manager. Capital, \$47,500.

The premises used by this company were originally occupied in the fall of 1868 by Isaac A. Harvey, who made "Liverpool Ware." Later, Elijah Webster manufactured door-knobs, and still later Joseph Graff manufactured yellow ware in the same place. While the latter was in business, the plant was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by the Beaver Falls Art Tile Company.

A. S. & R. W. Hall Carriage Works.—This firm began operations in Beaver Falls April 1, 1874. It is the only one in

this line in the town, and turns out a fine make of buggies, phaetons, barouches, buck and spring wagons, and general carriage goods.

The Valley Ice Company was incorporated in 1897, with a capital of \$30,000. The officers are Frank Pearson, president; T. M. Adams, secretary and treasurer, and J. K. Fleming, manager. This firm manufactures pure ice and deals in ice, coal, and coke.

The Union Drawn Steel Company was incorporated in 1889, with a capital of \$200,000. Its works and general offices are located at Beaver Falls, Pa. It manufactures high-grade cold-die rolled steel shafting, pump-rods, piston-rods, and special shapes of cold-finished steel on a large scale, employing steadily between four and five hundred men, and has the heaviest payroll in the town. Its product is marketed in all parts of the world, and the company has warehouses in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago, where a large stock of bright, finished steel in rounds, flats, squares, and hexagons is carried at all times. It is also represented exclusively in all the principal American cities, which gives it exceptional distributing facilities. The manufacturing is done under patents covering machinery and appliances, by a process superior to anything known for producing work mathematically accurate as to size, of absolute straightness, and of a perfectly polished surface.

The company is fortunate in being located so as to have the service of two railroads—the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt systems—and these roads haul annually for it nearly one hundred thousand tons of steel and iron. The officers are F. N. Beegle of Beaver Falls, president, and Frederick Davidson of Pittsburg, treasurer and secretary.

Finished Specialty and Machine Company.—This company is controlled by the Union Drawn Steel Company. It was organized in the fall of 1902, purchased the old nail-mill property, and employs about fifty men.

The Standard Gauge Steel Company was incorporated in 1892. Its capital is \$600,000, and its officers are as follows: A. Rasner,

president; J. Wylie Forbes, vice-president; J. A. B. Patterson, secretary; F. Dinger, treasurer, and S. Moltrup, superintendent. The firm manufactures finished machine keys, machine racks, square, flat, round, and special shapes in finished steel; also compressed steel elevator guides.

The Hartman Manufacturing Company, which formerly occupied these premises, removed to Ellwood City, Pa.

The Douglas-Whisler Brick Company was incorporated in 1898. Capital, \$75,000, increased to \$100,000. The officers of this company were as follows: W. C. Simpson, president; Abelard Whisler, secretary; and J. A. Douglas, superintendent (Douglas deceased, December 8, 1900); they are now W. C. Simpson, president and treasurer; J. R. Douglas, vice-president; and Abelard Whisler, secretary. This company moved their offices to the Masonic building in Beaver Falls in the spring of 1902, at which time they began the erection of a plant for the making of brick at Eastvale. The offices are now at Eastvale, and the plant is in active operation.

The New York-Pittsburg Company.—This company was organized in 1902 for the manufacture of typewriters and an attachment for sewing-machines for blind stitching. It is located in the remaining building of the property familiarly known as the cutlery works.

The Standard Connecting Rod Company was incorporated in 1902. Capital, \$30,000. They are manufacturers of connecting-rods, strap-joints, finished crank shafts, and special rods. The officers are: A. Rasner, president; W. Moltrup, vice-president; Arthur Ball, secretary, and S. Moltrup, treasurer.

Commercial Sash and Door Company, J. M. Hastings, president; Frank Pearson, secretary and treasurer. This company, which has its general offices in Pittsburg, built here in the summer of 1902 a large mill which stands over the race near the Tenth Street bridge.

McLean Bros. & Company operated a steam laundry under the name of the Mutual Laundry. The company was incorporated in 1902. Capital, \$15,000. Officers: J. L. Kirkpatrick,

president; D. H. A. McLean, vice-president, and J. P. McLean, secretary and treasurer. This plant was shut down November 1, 1903, and in February, 1904, was leased by the assignee, Mr. B. F. Dunkle of Bedford, Pa., who will operate it.

The Beaver Falls Supply Company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of \$15,000; officers: A. M. Jolly, president; W. S. Morrison, secretary and treasurer; and S. L. Adams, manager. The company produces natural-gas-pressure regulators.

The Mound Brick Company was incorporated 1902, with a capital of \$15,000, and its officers were H. E. McLain, president; H. W. Reeves, secretary and treasurer. They are manufacturers of red brick.

The Beaver Valley Boiler Works manufactures boilers, stills, tanks, plate and sheet-iron work. Charles Miller is manager.

Beaver Falls Manufacturing & Fuel Company.—This concern is owned and operated by the Messrs. Hileman, who handle coal and manufacture coal-drilling machines.

The Keystone Store Service Company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing computing scales. About the first of 1902 the concern was absorbed by the National Computing Scale Company.

The Keystone Wire Matting Company, on Seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, are manufacturers of wire netting. T. C. McPherson is superintendent.

Max Solomon, dealer in scrap iron, has large yards near the west end of Tenth Street bridge. He employs thirty or forty men.

Harn, Ow & Company's foundry and machine shop was operated only a little while and was destroyed by fire.

J. Bell & Sons were manufacturers of kegs and barrels. The concern is not now in existence.

R. A. Bole, formerly in the flour and feed business, has been succeeded by John G. Allen.

Paper Box Factory.—This was a factory operated for some years by A. P. Bryson, upon whose death it was discontinued.

Walker & Hillman's Brush Works was on Fifth Street, where it crosses Walnut Bottom Run. It has not been in operation for some time. The brush works was succeeded by the plow factory of the Brown Manufacturing Company, now of Zanesville, Ohio. Later, a son of Mr. Walker of this firm established a brush factory in which Mr. Walter Foss was afterwards interested. It also has not been in operation for some time.

The Beaver Valley Brush Works.—This plant was at first operated by Stauffer & Pfeffer on the present site of the First National Bank. Later, George E. Smith and J. E. Kirchartz went into it. It was moved from the place above named to the old Masonic block, and from there to Fallston. Another brush works was operated by a man named Potter on the present site of Pfaff Brothers' store.

The Beaver Valley Trunk Works was established in 1893, and operated for a while. Their premises were in 1897 occupied by the Roberts Manufacturing Company, which ran about one year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Beaver Valley Water Company.—This company owns the water-works of all the towns in the valley except Beaver and Monaca. It has its offices in the Masonic building, Beaver Falls (see Chapter VII.).

Patterson Heights Street Railway Company.—Incorporated 1895; capital, \$6000. Officers: John Reeves, president; James F. Merriman, secretary; John T. Reeves, treasurer.

The road operated by this company connects Patterson Heights with Beaver Falls, its terminus in the latter place being near the Penn Bridge Works.

Beaver Valley Street Railway Company and Beaver Falls Bridge Company are mentioned in Chapter VII.

Wholesale houses: Armour & Company; Cudahy Packing Company; McHattie Bros. (wholesale fruits, produce, butter, eggs, cheese, and grocers' specialties); Beaver Valley Produce Company; The D. L. Clark Company (manufacturing and wholesale confectioners, cigars, tobaccos, and grocers' sundries); Joseph B. Lytle (wholesale confectioner, dealer in tobacco, cigars, cakes, crackers, and novelties).

BANKS, ETC.

Economy Savings Institution.—This strong financial institution has been of great importance to the business interests of the county. It was established in March, 1868, with Hon. Henry Hice, president; H. T. Reeves, vice-president; John Reeves, cashier; T. R. Hennon, assistant cashier; George W. Morrison, teller. The board of directors consisted of the officers and the Harmony Society, acting through its trustee, Jacob Henrici. The capital stock was at first \$20,000, successively increased to \$450,000, but the whole wealth of the Harmony Society was practically back of this institution. Its first place of business was at what is now Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, in the building at present occupied by McHattie Brothers, but, February 1, 1870, it was removed to the new building, corner Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street. This institution wound up its banking business May 1, 1893, and was succeeded by John T. Reeves & Company.

We mention here, as of interest, that the first telephone message sent in Beaver County passed between the central office in the cutlery works and the Economy Savings Institution.

Exchange Bank was founded in 1880, in the building afterwards occupied by the First National Bank. Its officers were: John Reeves, president; C. P. Wallace, cashier. In 1882 Mr. Wallace purchased the interest of Mr. Reeves, and removed the bank to its quarters on Seventh Avenue. In 1901 Mr. Wallace died, and the bank has ceased to exist.

The First National Bank was organized in July, 1885, with the following officers: Hon. Henry Hice, president; Joseph Wilson, vice-president; P. Robertson, cashier; J. M. May, John Reeves, Simon Harrold, H. W. Reeves, H. C. Patterson, J. C. Whitla, J. L. McCartney, and the president and vice-president, directors. The capital stock was at first \$50,000, which has been augmented to \$150,000. J. T. Reeves afterwards succeeded P. Robertson as cashier, and has been in turn succeeded by H. W. Reeves. The present officers are: John Reeves, president; J. M. May, vice-president; H. W. Reeves, cashier; and W. F. Bell, assistant cashier. The present board of directors is John Reeves, J. M. May, W. A. McCool, H. C. Patterson, John

T. Reeves, H. W. Reeves, George McHattie, Jos. Wilson, and J. W. Knott.

John T. Reeves & Co.—This firm, composed of John Reeves, John T. Reeves, James F. Merriman, H. W. Reeves, and J. M. May, was established April 17, 1893, succeeding the Economy Savings Institution. Its capital is \$50,000.

The Farmers' National Bank was organized April 17, 1893, with a capital of \$100,000, and officered as follows: Frank F. Brierly, president; Theodore P. Simpson, M.D., vice-president, and George W. Morrison, cashier; directors: F. F. Brierly, J. R. Martin, Esq., Abram Bentley, T. P. Simpson, E. L. Hutchinson, J. M. Buchanan, Esq., M. L. Knight, J. C. Whitla, John S. Duss.

The present officers are: Frank F. Brierly, president; Theo. P. Simpson, M.D., vice-president; George W. Morrison, cashier; Walter G. Bert, assistant cashier. Directors: F. F. Brierly, T. P. Simpson, M.D., J. R. Martin, Esq., Abram Bentley, A.M. Jolly, J. S. Louthan, M.D., L. W. Reed, Esq., George W. Morrison, E. L. Hutchinson.

The Federal Title & Trust Company of Beaver Falls was incorporated March 24, 1903, and has a capital stock of \$150,000, fully paid. It began business October 26, 1903, in temporary quarters, and about September 1, 1904, removed into its new building at the corner of Eleventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Its officers are: Charles W. Klein, president; W. J. Davidson and H. C. Purviance, vice-presidents; Walter W. Potts, secretary and treasurer.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Of these useful institutions Beaver Falls has the following: People's Building and Loan Association, incorporated in 1888; Columbia Building and Loan Association, incorporated in 1894; Dime Savings and Loan Association, incorporated in 1896; Beaver Falls Building and Loan Association, organized in 1878; Carbon Building and Loan Association, incorporated in 1901; Union Alliance Building and Loan Association (composed of colored people). Two other similar institutions were in existence for a short time, viz., the Workingmen's Building and Loan Association and the Homestead Loan and Trust Company.

CHURCHES

First Presbyterian Church.—Previous to the existence of a Presbyterian congregation in this place, irregular services by people of that faith had been held in the old school building; and May 1, 1866, a union Sunday-school had been started there with thirty scholars.

Sometime in 1867 application was made to Presbytery for an organization, and, November 22d in that year, a committee was appointed by Presbytery to organize a church in Beaver Falls, if the way should be clear. This committee organized a church with twenty-three members, three of whom, William Frazier, A. C. Thorne, and W. W. Parkinson, were made ruling elders. Until the spring of 1868 the church had supplies, and at that time Rev. Albert Dilworth was settled as the first regular pastor. In the summer of 1869 a house of worship was commenced, which was dedicated April 14, 1870. Mr. Dilworth severed his relations to the congregation March 14, 1871, and it was supplied by Rev. R. R. McNulty until January, 1872. In that month and year the present pastor, Rev. J. D. Moorhead, began his work.

Following are the ruling elders in this congregation: M. L. Knight, J. A. B. Patterson, John Douds, H. E. Scott, Jas. F. Merriman, Geo. C. Wareham, S. C. Gormley, John A. Campbell and J. J. Kennedy.

The deacons are J. M. May, M.D., George W. Morrison, John Douds, J. A. B. Patterson, and the Sunday-school superintendent is B. C. Barnard.

This church has a large brick house of worship, which a few years ago was greatly enlarged and beautified. Its present membership is 502.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the spring of 1867 the Rev. J. J. McIllyar, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Brighton, began to hold services in the schoolhouse in Beaver Falls, which were continued through the summer and fall. During the following winter a protracted effort was made, which resulted in quite a number of accessions to the New Brighton church. In the early spring of 1868 an effort was made to build a Methodist Episcopal church in Beaver Falls. A

subscription paper was circulated and the effort met with hearty favor. Having secured the donation of two lots, and a loan of \$2000 from the Harmony Society, the brethren proceeded to the immediate erection of a church. The basement story was completed the same year and formally dedicated by Rev. J. J. McIllyar. The Rev. B. F. Sawhill took charge of the congregation, which then numbered about twenty members, and remained in charge till the spring conference of 1869. Since then the following pastors have served the church: 1869, John McCarty; 1870, J. R. Roller; 1871-4, W. B. Grace; 1874-6, Theodore Finley; 1876, S. T. Mitchell; 1877-9, D. A. McCready; 1879, Edward Williams; 1880, John Conner; 1881, J. E. Wright; 1882-5, M. M. Sweeny; 1885-9, A. H. Miller; 1889-94, M. J. Sleppy; 1894-7, G. W. Terbush; 1897-8, R. T. Miller; 1898-03, R. C. Wolf; 1904, R. B. Mansell, D. D.

During the pastorate of M. M. Sweeny the church was rebuilt at an expense of about \$7000. It was again rebuilt and enlarged to its present proportions during the pastorate of M. J. Sleppy, at an expense of about \$12,000.

This church was incorporated as the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Beaver Falls," September 19, 1874, its incorporators being Henry T. Reeves, Henry M. Myers, William H. H. Jones, F. K. Brierly, Daniel C. McCann, F. F. Brierly, Thomas Leslie, John Snair, and Joseph Sponsler.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Beaver Falls was organized May 23, 1869, when most of the buildings in the town were below the Seventh Avenue hill, by members of the New Brighton church who had moved from the opposite side of the river.

The following persons were the organizers: Henry T. Reeves and wife; Charles Taylor and wife; George Zahler and wife; Abijah McClain, wife, and daughter Agnes; Mrs. Catharine McClain, Mrs. Sarah Howe; Mrs. Sarah Scott; John Kensley and wife.

The meeting-place was the old brick schoolhouse, Seventh Avenue, near Eighth Street. Sunday-school was organized July 11, 1869. Rev. John Hodgkinson was the first preacher in charge.

In July, 1869, a lot was donated by Mr. Henry T. Reeves, on which the present church building was erected. The building

was commenced in May, 1870, and dedicated in July of the same year. The dedicatory services were in charge of the venerable Wm. Collier, D.D., who was at that time president of the Annual Conference. The church was served by Rev. S. F. Crowther for a time, and he was followed by Rev. John Hodgkinson, 1869-70. Rev. W. J. Shehan was the first regularly appointed pastor of the new church, serving it from September, 1870, to September, 1871; and at this time the membership numbered forty-one and the Sunday-school, 120.

Since this time the following pastors have served the church: Rev. J. F. Dyer, 1871-73; Rev. G. G. Westfall, 1873-75; Rev. G. B. Dotson, 1875-76; Rev. E. A. Brindley, 1876-77; Rev. M. B. Taylor, 1877-79; Rev. J. C. Berrien, 1879-80; Rev. John Gregory, 1880-82; Rev. J. C. Berrien (second appointment), 1882-91; Rev. W. R. Cowl, 1891-95; Rev. J. B. Nixon, 1895-99. Rev. C. F. Swift, the present pastor, was appointed by conference to this charge, September, 1899. During the pastorate of Dr. Westfall in 1874-75, the present parsonage was erected.

The church has been steadily increasing for thirty years, each of the pastors named having been instrumental in bringing valuable accessions to the society. During Mr. Berrien's long pastorate the church membership was more than doubled, and the property was enlarged by the addition of the commodious Sunday-school rooms. During Mr. Cowl's pastorate the interior was frescoed and the audience room reseated. This congregation is now building at Thirteenth Street and Sixth Avenue a fine new stone church.

The First United Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls.—This church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery July 26, 1869, with a membership of fifty-one. It depended at first upon supplies, and the pastorates from the first have been as follows: Rev. J. I. Frazer, January 1, 1871, to April 10, 1883; Rev. E. N. McElree, February 1, 1885, to 1892; and Rev. R. W. Kidd, from 1892 until the present.

In 1869 a brick church was built at a cost of \$6000, and in 1894 this was replaced by a much larger and very handsome building, also of brick, costing about \$17,000. The church is in a flourishing condition. The present membership is about four hundred.

The Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Beaver Falls.—This congregation was organized by committee of the Pittsburg Presbytery of that denomination, November 24, 1874, with twenty-four members. J. D. McAnlis, Robert Paisley, and John Cook were its first ruling elders; and James Cook, J. B. Maxwell, and John Kirker its deacons. Its first pastor was Rev. R. J. George, who was installed June 15, 1875, and remained until 1892. He was followed by W. M. Glasgow, 1893-1899, and the present pastor, Rev. J. S. Thompson, began his work January, 1, 1901, the church having had supplies in the interim. The eldership was increased at intervals by the addition of the following: William R. Sterrett, R. J. Bole, William Pearce, R. A. Bole, and the diaconate by the addition of J. J. Kennedy, William Cook, John Copeland, D. P. White, R. M. Downie, S. W. McAnlis, C. J. Love, and William T. Anderson.

The church had at the date of its organization secured a fine lot in the central part of the town and on its principal street, Seventh Avenue, on which it shortly afterwards erected a substantial brick house of worship.

First Christian Church.—As early as the middle of 1884 a few persons in Beaver Falls who held the Christian belief began to assemble themselves together in private houses for worship, and in the early part of 1886 efforts were made to secure a regular organization. At this time occasional services were held in a small room on Seventh Avenue, and the people obtained the occasional ministry of Elder William F. Cowden of Allegheny City, and Dr. I. A. Thayer of New Castle.

In October, 1886, Elder C. G. Brelos, of Sharon, was called to this field by the missionary board of the first district of western Pennsylvania. In 1887 the church obtained a charter, and the following trustees were chosen: C. A. Barker of New Brighton, W. P. Barnum, and Geo. W. Casner. The present pastor is John R. McKee, and the membership is about 250.

First German Evangelical "St. Paul's Congregation."—This church was organized in 1871 with about twenty members. It has had two buildings; the first, a small structure, was sold, and the present one erected at a cost of about \$3000. The pastors from the beginning have been as follows: Otto von

Zech, the founder, 1871-75; G. T. Müller (supply), 1875-76; G. E. Sylla, 1876-77; John Müller, 1878-83; Otto von Zech, 1883-84; Wilh. Steinmann, 1884-85; M. F. Lauffer, 1886-87; C. J. Bohnen, in connection with New Castle, 1887-89; H. Wellhausen, 1889-90; Ewald Hann, 1890; E. F. Steinhagen, 1891-92; Paul Kummer, 1893-96; T. P. Hansen (died during the year), 1896; and the present pastor, Johannes Scheer. This church has at present seventy-five supporting, and one hundred and fifty communicant, members.

St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Beaver Falls, is the seventh Episcopal church in Beaver County, and was organized October 31, 1870. While the youngest Episcopal organization in Beaver County, St. Mary's is the largest, having a confirmed membership, in 1904, of 281. This church has been served by the following rectors: Rev. Henry Genever; Rev. Charles N. Spalding, D.D.; Rev. Thomas W. Martin; Rev. Samuel Edson; Rev. Hugh Q. Miller; Rev. H. J. Beagen; and the present incumbent, the Rev. Amos Bannister, who took charge of the parish August 30, 1893.

St. Mary's Catholic (German) Church.—The few German families who located themselves at Beaver Falls in early days were obliged to content themselves with the English services at St. Joseph's Church, New Brighton, or to travel to Rochester. They finally determined to build a church for themselves. By an independent movement they purchased a site, and erected a frame church, 60 x 36 feet, which they furnished very neatly, and which was dedicated by Bishop Domenec, July 4, 1872. Owing to the shutting down of the cutlery works, in which most of the members of this church found employment, they had at first a hard struggle, and did not obtain a pastor for two years. But the earnest efforts of the leaders, such as John Paff, John Ebner, Joseph Daibler, John Anders, John Rebeske, and others like-minded, tided the congregation over the hard times, and the church became prosperous. A brick parsonage was erected, and the membership was enlarged and encouraged. The congregation was at first under the care of the Carmelite fathers, one of whom, Father F. Otto, O. C. C., came to the field occasionally as a missionary. The first regular pastor was Father Herman

Joseph Frieling, who was, after long service, followed by the present pastor, Father J. M. Wertz.

In 1896 the present noble church building was erected at a cost, with the interior furnishings, which are very fine, of about \$35,000; and, in 1901, an annex was made to the parsonage costing \$3797. The present membership is principally composed of German and English families, which number 172; and in addition there are about 100 Polish, 15 Slav, 15 Hungarian, and 30 Italian families—in all, 332 families, estimated to give to the parish the care of over 1600 souls.

United German Evangelical Protestant Church.—In 1871 a few persons met for the purpose of holding a Sunday-school in the old public-school building on the lower end of Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls, and finally associated themselves together as members of a congregation. For some time they held services in the buildings of other congregations, and finally bought at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street a dwelling-house, which they remodeled into a church. The panic of 1873 followed closely, and the congregation were compelled to sell this property, the proceeds of the sale being generously devoted to help other struggling churches, and for a time the church disbanded.

July 15, 1888, the following persons came together in order to reorganize the United German Evangelical Protestant Congregation: George Schmidt, Fred. Mix, Fritz Belke, M. Steinbrecher, Mrs. K. Selig, George M. Selig, Christ. Sauer, George Heineman, William Damasky, John O. Schmidt, John E. Miller, Christ. Wm. Reich, George H. Gerber, K. Muny, Christ. Holk, Henry Bimber, Fred. Schmidt, George Burham, Robt. Jahrman, William Daum, John Jung, John M. Eppler, Fred. Dressler, J. H. Schindehütte, and Ernst Dunkel.

George Schmidt was made president, and M. Steinbrecher, secretary *pro tem.* July 22d a committee was appointed to provide quarters for preaching services and Sunday school, and soon after a lot was bought for \$1000 at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Vine Street. Here in 1890, a neat frame church was built, which cost in all about \$4500.

The list of pastors is as follows: Pastor Firgau, 1888-89; Frederick Fürst, 1889-90; Pastor Bauer, several months in 1891; H. Fuchs, August, 1891-93; Pastor Neuman, several

months in 1893; Johann Schoenwandt, July, 1893-1900; Michael Orend, 1901-02; the present pastor being Rev. Paul Reikow. The membership of the church is at present forty.

Hebrew Congregation.—This congregation was originally organized in New Brighton, about forty years ago, by Raphael Steinfeld of that place. It has been identified with Beaver Falls for about twenty-five years, but the membership has been drawn from other places, as New Brighton, Rochester, Beaver, and even New Castle. The synagogue is what was formerly known as Masonic Hall. The congregation has never had a regular rabbi, but has depended upon teachers and readers. Raphael Steinfeld was, however, a regularly ordained rabbi, made so in Europe, and those who have served the people are called rabbis. Of these we have only learned the name of Rabbi Wilkofsky, and the present minister, Rabbi Greene. There are now about twenty-five members of the congregation.

There is a Jewish cemetery in New Brighton called the Tree of Life, the ground for which was donated to the cemetery association by Raphael Steinfeld. This cemetery is used by the Hebrews of Beaver and Lawrence counties.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Beaver Falls, was organized on Trinity Sunday, June 20, 1886. This congregation was organized to supply the needs of the English-speaking Lutherans of Beaver Falls.

The Rev. J. W. Myers was elected the first pastor, and it was under his care and guidance that the congregation was organized. There were twenty-five charter members. A charter was secured in 1887. The first communion was celebrated, July 18, 1886. The first services were held in the W. C. T. U. rooms on Seventh Avenue. Afterwards services were held in the German Methodist (Evangelical Association) Church, corner Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, until the completion of the present church building, corner Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street. This building, a frame 30 x 46 feet, and with a seating capacity of two hundred, was first occupied and dedicated on Trinity Sunday, 1887. The basement is used as a Sunday-school room, and for mid-week services. The present membership of the church is 145, and of the Sunday school, 190. The congrega-

tion also owns a frame parsonage of eight rooms on Fourth Avenue, just in the rear of the church building. The value of the church property, including the parsonage, is \$8000. The pastors of the congregation have been as follows: J. W. Myers, 1886; J. Howe Delo, 1888; J. Sarver, 1891; J. C. N. Park, 1894; C. Theodore Benze, 1897; John A. Zundel, 1898, the latter still in charge.

Immanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association.—Rev. L. Scheuermann, who started this church, began to preach in Beaver Falls on Sunday afternoons in June, 1876, in a hall above a saloon. Some accessions to the congregation were secured and the movement was prospering when, through the opposition of certain persons, the hall was closed to them. The English Methodists then opened the basement of their church for their use, prayer-meeting was held, and, with the aid of brethren from Rochester, the work was continued. The formal organization may be dated from 1877, with William Marx, class leader and Sunday-school superintendent; and C. Von Moos, exhorter. A. Kunigunde Herwig, Elis. Marx, Anna Hennig, Christ. Startz, Clara A. Dreher, and brother and sister Meckelburg were some of its first members. The following ministers have served in this charge: Rev. L. Scheuermann, 1876-77; Rev. Theo. Suhr, 1878-80; Rev. Geo. Goetz, 1880-82; Rev. J. Vogel, 1882-83; Rev. L. Pfeiffer, 1883-84; Rev. J. G. Ziegler, 1884-85; Rev. C. Wohlgemuth, 1885-87; Rev. J. H. Huebner, 1887-88; Rev. A. H. Wendt, 1888-89; Rev. C. W. Neundenorf, 1889-91; Rev. E. W. Yaecker, 1891-93; Rev. J. Finkbeiner, 1894-96; Rev. J. Hoffmann, 1897-99; Rev. Chas. Holliger, 1899-1900; Rev. Geo. W. Miller, 1900-01; Rev. J. Hoffman, 1901-03. Rev. J. Wahl is now pastor of this charge. A small frame church building was erected by Rev. Th. Suhr in 1878, at a cost of \$1500. The present membership is fifty-eight.

The First Baptist Church of Beaver Falls was constituted February 21, 1883, in the old brick schoolhouse at the corner of Eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, Rev. M. B. Sloan of Beaver acting as moderator, and George W. Yoho as clerk.

The following persons were constituent members:

S. H. Myers, L. M. Guy, William Mellon, George W. Yoho, Richard Barton, Henry J. Lonkert, Richard Hemphill, John A. Mellon, W. J.
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Pierce, William Coulter, W. D. Fisher, S. K. Humes, and William T. Carnes; Alice P. Humes, Pamelia Coulter, Anna Mellon, Nannie Crabb, Lizzie Myers, Elizabeth Pierce, Mary A. Guy, Mary J. Mellon, Mary E. Jackson, Elizabeth Barton, Emily Christy, Mary E. Lonkert, Maria M. Bennett, Mrs. Kaiser, Tillie Kaiser, Ella L. Carnes, E. J. Dean, Isabella Lancaster and Susan Thompson.

The membership on July 1, 1903, was 140, at which time the pastor and officers were as follows: Rev. W. H. H. McKinney, pastor; Rev. M. B. Sloan, clerk; Miss Edith Pierce, treasurer; George W. Mitchell, James N. Dunlap, George Lowry, trustees; G. W. Mitchell, H. O. Craighead, and S. K. Humes, deacons; H. O. Craighead, superintendent of Bible School; superintendent of the Twenty-fourth Mission Bible School, Miss Edna Pierce.

The church owns a valuable lot the corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street, on which there is situated a brick church edifice with a seating capacity of 250.

United Brethren in Christ Mission was opened June 2, 1901, in Fox's Hall, corner of Third Avenue and Eighth Street. Previous to this, Mrs. Mary J. Campbell and members of her family had made arrangements with Rev. J. J. Funk of Industry to preach. At this meeting, June 2d, there were twelve persons present. Following this, services were held every Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock. June 23d, a finance committee was appointed, consisting of D. A. Messner, president; F. Y. Addis, secretary; and Thomas Campbell, treasurer. The meetings in Fox's Hall were continued until September 8, 1901, when the hall at 1821 Seventh Avenue was opened. Rev. Mr. Funk preached twice in this place before the annual conference which met in Coalport, Pa., made Beaver Falls a mission station, and appointed Rev. J. R. King pastor. Mr. King, with his wife, had been superintending the mission work in Africa.

The church was formally organized, January 12, 1902, with Mr. King, pastor. In the fall of 1902 Mr. King returned to Africa to resume his work, and Rev. C. W. Hutsler was appointed pastor of the church. The present membership is about thirty.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The first annual report of the public schools of Beaver Falls was made in 1867. The old two-room schoolhouse on Seventh

Avenue was the only building owned by the district until 1872, when the Eleventh Street or Central building was erected, containing ten school rooms and a public hall. In 1875 this hall was divided, making two more school rooms, which the increased attendance demanded. In 1880 the Seventeenth Street building, with eight rooms, was erected, and, two years later, the Fifth Street building. By 1884 the increase was such as to require a class room for the relief of the grammar department, and one was provided in the Eleventh Street school, and a year later assistant teachers were employed in the first primary rooms of Eleventh and Seventeenth Street schools. In 1887 two more rooms were provided; and, in 1888, the Eighth Avenue building, with eight school rooms, was erected. The Fifth Avenue building, with eight rooms, was erected in 1898, and all the schools have now full day sessions. The High School, which was the first established in Beaver County, is in the Eleventh Street or Central school building. Its first commencement exercises were held May 20, 1879. The estimated value of the school property of Beaver Falls is \$135,000.

The following is a list of the superintendents of the schools since their gradation: Miss Margaret Foulk, 1872-73; Rebecca Forbes, 1873-75; V. B. Baker, 1875-77; M. L. Knight, 1877-89; J. M. Reed, 1889-96; J. Y. McKinney, 1896-97; C. J. Boak, 1897-1902; Edward Maguire, 1902-04.

The public schools of Beaver Falls rank very high in the estimation of educators, and are the just pride of its citizens.

Geneva College belongs to the borough of College Hill, in connection with which its history is given, but it is popularly spoken of as belonging to Beaver Falls, and in reality is a part of the educational equipment of that place.

Two excellent commercial colleges are here also, viz., Butcher's Business College and Rand's Business College.

The Young Men's Christian Association was first represented in Beaver Falls by an organization which was effected about 1878, but which did not long continue. On the 29th of June, 1886, a new organization was effected, the incorporators, who were also the first board of managers, consisting of S. D. Hubbard, Robert J. Jamison, J. A. Millan, F. F. Brierly, J. F. Kurtz, Prof. E. P. Thompson, Dr. H. C. Watson, H. W. Reeves, Ernest

Mayer, W. H. Chandley, and A. P. Bryson; with the following officers: F. F. Brierly, president; Ernest Mayer, vice-president; Prof. E. P. Thompson, recording secretary; Lyman R. Swett, secretary; and A. P. Bryson, treasurer. For the first three months its meetings were held in the city council chamber, when commodious quarters were secured in the Surls Block, corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street. This organization did a good work, but finally went the way of its predecessor.

The present Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver Falls, Pa., had its inception as a section of the State organization in October, 1902. Two rooms over 1224 Seventh Avenue were rented and fitted up as a reading and game room. In July, 1902, a Board of Directors was formed and organized by electing Joseph W. Knott, president; J. C. Brittain, recording secretary; and W. T. Reeder, treasurer. At a meeting of the directors, held August 18, 1902, Nathaniel I. Gordon of Jamestown, N. Y., was called to the office of general secretary, and assumed the duties of that office, September 1, 1902. At the same time, additional rooms were engaged over 1222 and 1224 Seventh Avenue.

A charter was granted the Association on April 1, 1903. In the charter the following were named as trustees: J. F. Merriman, H. W. Reeves, John A. Campbell, F. F. Brierly, R. M. Downie, M. L. Knight; and directors: J. W. Knott, J. C. Brittain, J. F. Merriman, Frank B. Bruce, J. L. Kerr, Thos. Stenhouse, W. J. Dunlap, I. N. Mason, J. H. Ohnsman, W. T. Reeder, C. M. Emmons, Chas. N. Ramsey, Geo. W. Johnson, Robert Pearce, and Frank W. Richter. The directors organized by electing J. W. Knott, president; Thos. Stenhouse, 1st vice-president; J. L. Kerr, 2d vice-president; J. C. Brittain, recording secretary; and W. T. Reeder, treasurer. The Association has now 112 members.

The Ladies Auxiliary is composed of thirty members, with Mrs. H. W. Reeves, president; and Mrs. Chas. M. Emmons, secretary and treasurer.

SOCIETIES

Harmony Chapter, No. 206, R. A. M., organized and chartered in 1870; meets in Masonic Building; Beaver Valley Lodge,

No. 478, F. and A. M., organized and chartered in 1870, meets in Masonic Building; Rising Star Encampment, No. 264, I. O.; O. F., organized December 10, 1883, meets in Lyceum Hall. Beaver Falls Lodge, No. 758, I. O. O. F., organized March 13, 1871, meets in Hanauer's Hall; Valley Echo Lodge, No. 622, I. O. O. F., chartered January 25, 1868, meets in Mechanics Hall; Beaver Valley Post, No. 164, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, chartered April 8, 1880, meets in Dawson's Hall; Encampment No. 4, Union Veteran Legion, chartered December 2, 1885, meets in Hanauer's Hall; Beaver Valley Camp, No. 71, Pa. Div. S. V., U. S. A., chartered August 5, 1885, now defunct.

Beaver Falls Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., meets in Martzolf Block; Beaver Falls Circle, No. 23, P. H. C., Ewing's Hall; Beaver Falls Turn Verein, organized August 2, 1871, has its own building; Myrtle Council, No. 121, N. U., chartered January 5, 1885; Schiller Grove, No. 8, U. A. O. D., chartered August 22, 1880, Lyceum Hall; the Fraternal Mystic Circle, chartered July 21, 1886, Hanauer's Hall; Beaver Falls Council, No. 311, R. A., organized April 18, 1879, Ewing's Hall; Mechanics Lodge, No. 28, A. O. U. W., organized September 19, 1872, Lyceum Hall.

Beaver Falls Council, No. 48, Jr. O. U. A. M., chartered August 11, 1884, Ewing's Hall; Concord Lodge, No. 75, A. O. U. W., organized May 28, 1874, consolidated with Mechanics Lodge, No. 28, in January of 1901; Lone Rock Lodge, No. 222, K. of P., chartered December 7, 1869, Hanauer's Hall; Malvina Lodge, No. 18, D. of R., organized October 2, 1869, Hanauer's Hall; the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, St. Mary's Branch, No. 31, St. Mary's Hall; Beaver Falls Castle, No. 299, K. of G. E., Martzolf Hall; Knights of Malta, organized in 1891, Ewing's Hall; Lawton Camp, No. 7397, Modern Woodmen of the World, Fox Hall.

Walnut Camp, No. 2, Woodmen of the World, Fox Hall; Beaver Falls Tent, No. 53, Knights of the Maccabees, Fox Hall; Beaver Valley Lodge, No. 1288, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Fox Hall; Home Guards of America, Ewing's Hall; Beaver Falls Lodge, No. 348, B. P. O. E., Hanauer's Hall; Sons of St. George, Dawson's Hall; First German Sick Benefit Society, Hanauer's Hall; Beaver Falls Circle, No. 1, U. A. O. D., Han-

auer's Hall; Social Grove, No. 9, U. A. O. D., Hanauer's Hall; Valley Falls Council, No. 6, Loyal Additional Benefit Association, Martsof Block; Mound Valley Lodge, No. 733, I. O. G. T., Martsof Block; Falls City Council, No. 385, O. U. A. M., Ewing's Hall; William McKinley Commandery, No. 311, Ancient and Ill., K. of M., Ewing's Hall; Honor Council No. 101, American Legion of Honor.

HOTELS

Beaver Falls has several good hotels. These are: the Seventh Avenue Hotel, E. Fred Hughes and Robert L. Lowe, proprietors; Grand Hotel, William Boyle; Central, John M. Magaw; Hotel Anderson, Frank Macdonald; Windsor, Frank Teufel; and the Book House, John J. Patterson.

There are two theaters, the Sixth Avenue and the Lyceum.

Beaver Falls maintains a very efficient fire department. There are three companies—fifty volunteers and three paid men. The apparatus consists of one Silbsy fire-engine, one combination hose-wagon, one ladder-truck, and four hose-reels, and there are five head of horses to haul these. The three stations of the department are located as follows: No. 1, at Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street; No. 2, at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue; and No. 3 at Eighteenth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

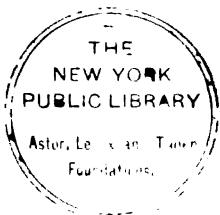
Newspaper Press.—Mention of the excellent local newspapers will be found in the chapter of this work devoted to the general history of the press in the county.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

The post-office at what is now Beaver Falls was first known as Brighton. It was established in 1818 and discontinued, April 22, 1857. During this period the postmasters, with the dates of their service, were as follows: John Dickey, April 11, 1818; David Hoopes, May 17, 1821; James Patterson, December 26, 1832; Archibald Robertson, February 8, 1843; Matthew H. Robertson, December 19, 1850; James B. McCallan, June 19, 1856. Since the re-establishment of the office in 1867 under the name of Beaver Falls, the following have served: Edward A. Noble, July 3, 1867; Milo A. Townsend, February 11, 1869; James L. B. Dawson, December 10, 1872; Samuel S. McFerran,



First Hotel, Beaver Falls, 1893.



January 14, 1881; Wm. H. Grim, February 28, 1889; Harry F. Hawkins, February 6, 1893—.

By the United States Census for 1900 the population of Beaver Falls was 10,054.





CHAPTER XVIII

NEW BRIGHTON BOROUGH

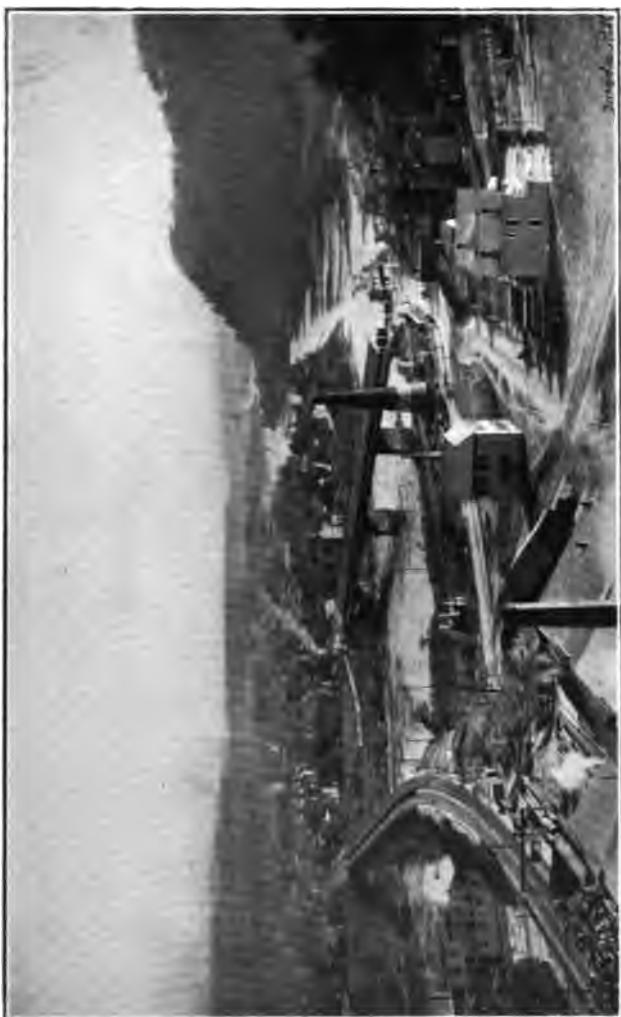
Location—Depreciation Tracts on which it was Laid Out Described—First Flouring Mill—The “Old Red Front”—Aaron Burr’s Operations—Constable Bros.—Origin of Name, New Brighton—Old Bill of Sale of Lots—Pioneer Enterprises—Early Prosperity and Depression—Branch of United States Bank—Early Educational Movements—Public Schools—Manufactories—Churches and Societies—Anti-Slavery Agitation—Hotels—Financial Institutions—Post-office—Grove Cemetery—New Brighton’s Patriotism—Secret Societies and Orders—Incorporation—Population—Notable Residents.

NEW BRIGHTON is located on the east bank of the Beaver River, about two miles from its junction with the Ohio River, and is built upon what was designated as tracts Nos. 91 to 95, in Leet’s district of Depreciation Lands.

Tract 91 began at the south line of the town, extending to Eighteenth Street, contained 160 acres, and was patented to Mark Wilcox, January 19, 1786. It was conveyed to Benj. Wynkoop, March 20, 1793; by his heirs to David Shields and James Allison, November 21, 1834; and by them to Robert, David, and Hugh Mitchell, December 24, 1834, the last conveyance of the tract as a whole.

Tract 92 extended from Eighteenth Street to Thirteenth Street, contained 232 acres, and was patented to John Lukens, January 18, 1786. It was conveyed to Thomas Lukens by John Lukens’s executor, April 18, 1807; from Thomas Lukens, by sheriff’s sale, in 1811, to James Allison and Parker Campbell; and by them to John and Charles Lukens in 1829, who partitioned it between them the same year, and then began its subdivision into lots.

Tract 93 extended from Thirteenth Street to Eighth Street,



View of New Brighton from Lower End of Beaver Falls.



contained 262 acres, and was patented to Elias Boudinot and William Bradford, April 20, 1786. William Bradford died, and his interest passed to his brother, Thomas Bradford. In a partition between Bradford and Boudinot in 1812, the tract was taken by Bradford. The Bradfords came from Philadelphia, and their ancestor, William Bradford, came from England with William Penn in 1682. Bradford conveyed the tract to David Townsend, August 11, 1829, who laid out a considerable part of it in lots, many of which he sold during his lifetime, and many were sold after his death by his executors, John Pugh, Levi McConnell, and Nathan Townsend.

Tract 94 extended from Eighth Street to a point on the river bank between the Brighton and Fort Wayne Railroad bridges, contained 265 acres, and was patented to Thomas Bradford, April 21, 1786. Mr. Bradford sold it to Benj. Sharpless and David Townsend in 1801; and Mr. Sharpless conveyed his interest to Mr. Townsend, August 15, 1815, who laid out a plan of lots, which will be more fully described later on. This tract was laid out in lots first, followed by tract 93, the plans supplementing each other.

Tract 95 extended from the north line of tract 94 to the north line of the present borough, contained 286 acres, and was patented to Mark Wilcox, January 31, 1786. During its early history it passed through the hands of several persons, among them Daniel Leet, John Wolf, and David Shields, the latter conveying it to Oliver Ormsby in 1829. Ormsby the same year conveyed it to James Patterson, who conveyed it to Samuel C. Atkinson. Atkinson's title was sold by the sheriff to the assignees in trust of the Bank of the United States, and, April 20, 1848, the latter conveyed the larger part of the tract to John Miner and Silas Merrick. They sold it off in smaller tracts, considerable portions being purchased by Edward Hoopes, William Kennedy, Samuel A. McGowan, Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, and others, and since then several plans of lots have been laid out on different parts of the tract, now covered by hundreds of homes.

These tracts extended eastward beyond the borough line into Pulaski township, but all terminated westward at the Beaver River. The title to tract 95 was in 1799 conveyed to John Wolf, who put in operation a flouring mill near the present dam

and east end of the Tenth Street bridge, known as Wolf's mill. This was probably the first mill of any kind east of the Beaver, and people came to it from a distance of over thirty miles, even from east of Pittsburg, over a bridle path cut through the forest. It was operated until 1820, and remained standing until the canal was dug.

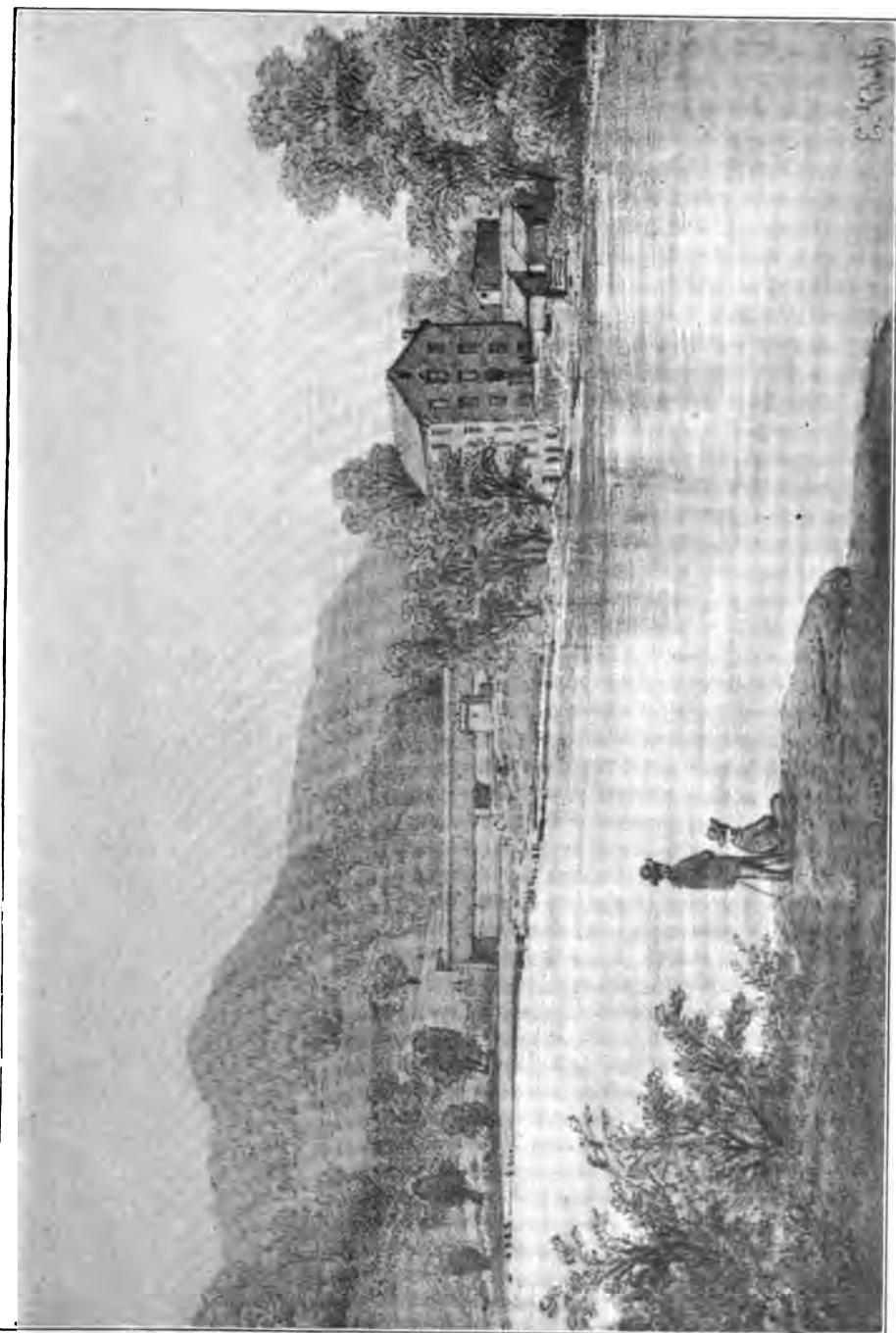
In 1803 Hoopes, Townsend & Company erected a building in Sharon, the second house from Brady's Run, for the use for merchandising of Isaac Wilson, who came from Chester County, Pa., The Hoopes family were from the same county, and the progenitor of the family came from England with William Penn in 1682. The building referred to was called the "Old Red Front," and is yet standing, remodeled, and made more modern. Near this old building, on the flat between the river and Brady's Run, in 1806, Aaron Burr's managers and workmen built a flotilla of boats as a part of his expedition down the Ohio to found an empire.¹

With this expedition were two English brothers named Constable, who had no part in the enterprise, but went along to see the country and sketch its interesting points. The owners of the "Black Walnut Bottom," where the lower part of Beaver Falls now stands, wished to lay out a plan of lots, and engaged the Constable brothers, who were engineers, to do the work. For their services they were granted the privilege of naming the new town, which they called Brighton, after their old home in England.

In 1815 a plan of lots was laid out on tract 94, which led to the name given to New Brighton. By an Act of Assembly of March 20, 1810,² a company was incorporated under the name, style, and title of "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek opposite the Town of Brighton," where the Brighton (overgrade) bridge now stands. If erected where laid out it would not be opposite Brighton, but in a township, and in order to conform to the charter, the name of East Brighton was given to the plan of lots surveyed on tract 94, and thus the eastern end of the bridge was built opposite (East) Brighton, and the conditions of the charter carried out. In course of time East was changed to New, and the newly

¹ See chapter on the borough of Bridgewater for further particulars of this enterprise.
² P. L., 169.

Wilson's Mill, New Brighton, 1850.





laid out village became known as New Brighton, while Brighton came to be known as "Old" Brighton. The late Joseph T. Pugh had a bill of sale of these lots, in excellent condition, dated September 1, 1815, from which we quote: "Any person purchasing one or more lots shall improve them as follows: If one lot, the purchaser shall erect thereon, within three years from this date, a building equal to 15 by 20 feet, two stories high, with shingle roof and stone or brick chimney; if more than one lot, one such building for every two lots." The bill is signed by D. Townsend, Evan Pugh, John Pugh, and Benj. Townsend, and 54 lots were sold, averaging about \$33 each. Joseph Hoopes, grandfather of Henry Hoopes, was the surveyor, and J. W. Wilson, father of Wade Wilson, the chain carrier. The part of the town surveyed was largely a wilderness, and the surveyors had to carry a hatchet and chop the saplings out of the way, in order to run their lines. The original plot is yet in good condition, and is in the possession of Wade Wilson.

In 1806 or 1807 a man named Walton attempted to establish boat yards a short distance below the foot of Thirteenth Street, but he met obstacles that defeated his project. The brick dwelling formerly occupied by J. W. Wilson, now a part of F. G. Rohrkaste's property by the Brighton bridge, was built by his father, Isaac Wilson, in 1817, and was known as "the Brick House," being the only brick house in this region. In 1828 a fine flouring mill was built by David Townsend, which was operated for many years by J. W. Wilson, and afterward by his son, Wade Wilson, and is now in operation under the name of the Quaker Milling Company. It has been remodeled in part, and has been burned out, but the strong old walls yet stand.

New Brighton started on a new career of prosperity with the opening of the Pennsylvania canal, but the boom came when a branch of the United States Bank was established. In the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania, under the influence of Hon. John Dickey, it was stipulated that the bank might establish branches, "one of which must be in Beaver county." Taking advantage of this the bank established a branch at New Brighton, with the following officers: President, John Pugh; Cashier, Dr. William Denny; directors, R. Townsend, M. F. Champlin, James Patterson, Ovid Pinney, Dr. E. K. Chamberlin, A. W. Townsend, and J. P.

Johnston of Beaver County; John B. Pearson of Mercer County; and John Gilmore of Butler County. All responsible persons were urged to borrow money, which increased the volume of business in the community, but at a fearful cost when settlement day came. Bank obligations had to be met, the mother bank in Philadelphia failed, and a financial panic followed, causing disaster and ruin. Values were depressed, property had no sale, and the effect on the community was disastrous. Afterwards a large amount of the debts were compromised, by which most of the manufacturers were enabled, in a small way at least, to resume business, and in process of time confidence was restored.

EARLY EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS

July 4, 1833, Marcus T. C. Gould, from Rome, N. Y., advertised the establishment of the New Brighton Female Seminary, wherein young ladies were taught all the useful branches of modern female education.

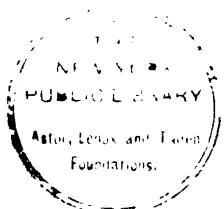
May 1, 1837, Richard Leech and his wife, of Harrisburg, opened a female seminary, announcing that they would teach the English branches and French and Latin and the higher mathematics.

The Beaver County Institute, of New Brighton, was organized in 1837, the object being "the promotion of science and literature, but more especially of natural history." At a meeting, January 16, 1838, the association was fully organized by the election of the following officers: President, James Patterson; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Hoopes, Robert Townsend, and Enoch Marvin; Curator, A. W. Townsend; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. T. W. Powers; Recording Secretary, Rev. A. Williams; Librarian, B. B. Chamberlin; Treasurer, M. F. Champlin; managers, M. T. C. Gould, H. Mendenhall, Dr. E. K. Chamberlin, Dr. John Winter, Edward Hoopes, John Collins, and J. W. Maynard. The frame building adjoining the *News* office, burned in February, 1899, was the hall of this society for a number of years. It was then located on Third Avenue, near the Presbyterian Church.

In 1840 the "New Brighton Female Seminary" was chartered. Robert Townsend was the president, and B. B. Chamberlin secretary. It was advertised as under the superin-



John Pugh.



tendency of Mrs. M. Sheldon, assisted by Laura K. Collins. In it were taught Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, and Italian, with music, drawing, and the usual English branches. In 1841 and 1842 Mrs. Eunice Critchlow was advertised as the principal of the seminary. The "Greenwood Institute," under the direction of Miss Myra Townsend and her sisters, was established later. It was held in the brick building on Third Avenue, now the residence of Chas. A. Barker (then the home of the Townsend sisters), and a part of the time also in the frame building on the corner opposite, where the new residence of Charles C. Townsend is built. In 1840 and later there was a male academy known as the "Brighton Institute," of which S. L. Coulter was principal in 1841.

In 1841-2 a private school was conducted by Rev. Mr. Hawkins, back of the Presbyterian Church, corner Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue; one by A. P. Dutcher in 1843, in B. B. Chamberlin's office; and one about the same time by Harvey Thomas, at the Steinfeld corner, Third Avenue and Eleventh Street. Miss Curtis had a school in the early fifties in the building where Hon. G. L. Eberhart now lives and the one torn down by Dr. J. S. Boyd, Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Later a building was erected where the Central school building now stands, in which the Davis school, and later the Curry Institute were held. In the early sixties the Johnston school was held in this building for a short time. It was also used afterwards as a Water Cure establishment, an asylum for the insane, and later as a fine boarding house and dwelling.

In 1855 Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, rector of the Episcopal Church, established the Kenwood boarding school for boys. Its main building is now occupied by the Beaver Valley General Hospital. Subsequently Professor Charles Jacobus was in charge of the school. Other private schools were in existence that helped to give character to the town and the reputation of being one of the finest educational places in the State.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The first public schoolhouse in New Brighton was built in 1835, a few rods north of where the Church of God now stands. It was a small brick building, with seats of rough planks, and

boards nailed to the walls as writing desks, and with no modern conveniences. Mr. Moss was the first teacher in the building. About 1840 a brick building of two rooms was built on the present site of the Church of God. In 1849 the Board of Directors purchased the property, corner Third Avenue and Fifteenth Street, now owned by J. F. Miner. Previous to this time the frame building on this lot was used for a Friends' meeting-house and a private school. These were ungraded schools, and the only ones until 1857. In October of that year the three-story brick building, corner Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, was completed, and in it was opened on the first Monday of November, the first graded school in the county. In 1861, when the stirring scenes of the war were disturbing the ordinary routine of life, patriotic meetings were held in the school hall, and seventeen of the students of the school enlisted and went to the front.

In 1884 the fine school building in the Third Ward was opened and in 1890 the beautiful First Ward building was occupied. In 1893 the large and beautiful high-school building was completed and put to use, one of the most attractive in western Pennsylvania, and later, 1895, the fine Fourth Ward building was dedicated. The old Ninth Street building was sold soon after it was abandoned for the new high-school building.

The following persons have been principals of the schools: George M. Fields, S. P. Van Pelt, G. W. Kratz, J. B. Orr, J. C. Gilchrist, H. C. Missimer, Luther Fuller, Miss S. A. Platt, H. N. W. Hoyt, E. C. Lavers, John Collier, J. B. Richey, and J. W. F. Wilkinson.

In 1881 a three-years course was adopted for the high school, that being its first year, and the first diplomas were publicly granted in 1883. In 1889 another year was added, and now the course is one of the most complete in the State.

MANUFACTORIES

The beginning of the building of manufactories was about 1836. Prior to that time there were no factories on the race below the Quaker Mill. In 1836 F. D. Houlette, John Gammel, and James Erwin put up a building, which was used for a while as a wagon shop, then as a woolen mill by Mr. Hyde; and afterward a saw-mill was built on the same lot, which was operated for a number of years by Joseph Darling, a native of Ver-



Joseph T. Pugh.



mont, who came here in 1847 from Chautauqua County, N. Y. Later, Thomas Seal and Charles Coale occupied it as a sash factory. In later years James Erwin and T. B. White operated a machine shop in it, after them C. R. Tuttle had a machine shop there, and it was then bought by Henry Fetter and run until recent years as a planing mill, but is now abandoned. Mr. Fetter came here in 1837, and engaged in business as a millwright, helping to erect many of the factories on the race. He retired from business a few years ago.

In 1836-7 Talbot Townsend erected a flouring mill, which was burned. It was rebuilt by Alexander & Kelly, but is now dismantled. Just below this mill they erected a building which in later years was used as a planing mill by R. H. McPherson and H. McClain, and afterward by R. B. McDanel & McClain. About 1838 Benjamin Bedison and Levi McConnell built the "Star" flouring mill, which they operated for about twenty years, and which has been in operation ever since, for some years run by Mellon & Douglass, and now operated by Douglass & Co. In the same year Root, Bush & Dukehart manufactured stoves, machine, mill, and plow castings in the Quaker Mills. At the same time the Beaver County Insurance Company was operating in the town. In 1840 Abel Townsend and others built the felt factory, which was afterward used by B. & W. Wilde as a woolen factory. Ephraim Smith advertised, November 17, 1841, that he had rented the New Brighton felt factory, and intended to card wool for country customers, all kinds of country produce to be taken in pay. In 1844 Charles Coale and Thomas Seal built what is known as the tub and washboard factory, and also began the manufacture of buckets, in the building formerly occupied by the Messrs. Wilde, in connection with John W. Gill, of Wheeling. Messrs. Coale & Gill also built a saw-mill at the lower end of the race, where they had a large pool in which to float the logs. This mill was operated by Joseph Darling for a few years at the close of the war, and was owned at one time by Wm. Kennedy. The Messrs. Wilde erected a new brick building for their own use, which was burned down and replaced by the building now occupied by McDanel & Sons as a planing mill, the walls having been cut down somewhat. They also built a brick building north of the Star mills, which was wrecked by

high water. The woolen factory passed out of existence many years ago. On the present site of Bentley & Gerwig's brick building was one erected by M. M. Marquis, and afterwards owned by R. E. Hoopes & Company, and used by them as a foundry. Immediately adjoining this was a three-story frame building used by White & Erwin as a planing mill and machine shop, by Beeson & Company as a planing mill, and later by Abram Bentley as a twine factory. August 12, 1861, a water spout caused a sudden rise of the river, which carried away the head gates of the race, and completely wrecked these two buildings.

The Pioneer Flax Mills were established in 1850 by Abram Bentley, and are now in successful operation, run by Bentley & Gerwig. Just below this point Henry Stauffer erected a mill for grinding gypsum, and after a few years turned it into a flouring mill, and afterwards this was used as a paper mill by Frederick Trudley. C. R. Tuttle built a machine shop adjoining this last property and operated it for a number of years. Between this shop and Bentley & Gerwig's present new brick building, T. B. White started the manufacture of bridges, and in 1868 established the works known as the Penn Bridge Company, now operated by his sons and others in Beaver Falls. Charles Coale had a japan varnish works in the building at the foot of Ninth Street. Ephraim Estep had an axe factory adjoining the Star mills property, and carried on the business for many years. On the other side of the road, Henry Hunter manufactured table cutlery for a few years, the building now being used as the warehouse of the Star mills. At the lower end of the race Oren Waters¹ built a shovel factory, which was used by Waddle, Fetter & Company as a planing mill, and later by Buckley & Bradbury as a scouring and dyeing establishment. Mr. Fetter retired from the planing-mill firm and Joseph Wilson became a member; and in 1867 F. K. Brierly was added to the firm, which was then known as Waddle, Wilson & Company. Their business was afterwards removed across the river.

Brick-making is among the early and successful industries of the town. As early as 1830 a brick-yard was operated on Oak

¹ In 1824 Oren Waters came from Stoughton, Mass., to Pittsburg, where he manufactured axes and shovels; the first shovels ever made in Pittsburg. He traded his first shovel for a barrel of flour.

In 1845 he came to New Brighton, where he established a shovel plant, constructing a temporary race from the main race. Shortly afterwards a flood destroyed the race and he sold his mill and retired from business.

*A Thomas Green made five bricks at mouth of
Oak Creek on 1st of June 1825*



Samuel Kennedy.



Benjamin Townsend.
1772-1863.



Hill, near the entrance to the cemetery, said to be the oldest in the county. In 1882 Thomas Wilson began the manufacture of brick there, and in 1887 Wilson & Peatling conducted the business, which is now abandoned. In 1840 John Glass started a brickworks and continued it until 1886, when it was purchased by A. F. Smith & Company, who yet conduct it, as well as mining clay and quarrying sandstone, and it is a prosperous concern. Charles K. Chamberlin, William and Levi Fish, Joseph Dewhirst, Alfred and Akroid Dewhirst, and the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company have also operated quite extensive works. Ingram & Company's brick-yards, established several years ago, are in successful operation. The clay in the hills along Block House Run and the Fort Wayne Railroad is especially valuable for this industry. The Fish Bros. also engaged in quarrying stone. Richard Butler was engaged for a few years in mining clay and quarrying flag and building-stone.

About 1857 the car works was built and put in operation by Merrick, Hanna & Company in 1859. This was succeeded by a steel-coffin works by Silas Merrick, a foundry by Merrick & Company, by a chain works, by the Dithridge glass works, and later by the Phoenix Glass Company. The large building has now been bought by the Pittsburg Wall Paper Company and put in condition for that industry. In 1867 Wisener & Birmingham started a carriage manufactory, of which W. Scott became a partner later. They afterwards sold out, and G. W. Carey, J. N. Andre, and C. W. Mali engaged in the business, the former afterward retiring, and the business was continued by Andre & Mali until 1896, when they sold their building to Grace M. E. Church and retired from business. The church remodeled the lower story and have used it for church services since. A cutlery works was started in the building above the Quaker Mills in the seventies, which was afterwards used as a brass foundry, and later for the Glenn Driller Company, all now abandoned. In the eighties a building was erected on lower Block House Run, in which to make ferraline, a black glass. This business was discontinued, and in 1886 the New Brighton Glass Company was started in the same building, which is now occupied by the New Brighton Steel Company. Spokes and felloes were made in a building on the race for a few years in the eighties. In the latter part of the same decade a vinegar factory was started and

operated for a while by M. McPherson and W. O. Alexander, the property being purchased in 1893 by the Pierce-Crouch Engine Company, manufacturers of the Brighton gas and gasoline engines. The Logan & Strobridge Iron Company, founded by Turner Strobridge in 1874, is in operation, making iron novelties. The Leard machine shop was established in 1885. Martzolf Bros.' large planing mill and lumber yards is another of our more recent busy industries. Louis A. Glaser is engaged in manufacturing brass, bronze, and castings of other compositions.

The Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company included the Elverson, Sherwood & Barker pottery and the sewer-pipe works. The former is now a part of the Sherwood Bros. Pottery Company, and the sewer-pipe works was absorbed by the Sewer Pipe Combination. The Sherwood Bros.' pottery was founded by G. W. and W. D. Sherwood in 1879. The Enterprise Pottery was founded in 1883 by D. Osborne, F. H. Stuchfield, and others, and was later purchased by a company of which F. G. Barker was the head, and is now owned by the W. H. Elverson Pottery Company. The Oak Hill Pottery was in business a few years, but was burned down and abandoned. About 1889 Scott Bros. erected a pottery for the manufacture of tile. The property was purchased by the American Porcelain Company in 1896, is now in operation, making sinks, trays, etc., of clay, with the finest porcelain finish. Later the Brewer Pottery was erected, which was bought in 1899 by J. H. Cooper, and is now operated by the Keystone Pottery Company.

The keg works, now in successful operation, were started by M. T. & S. Kennedy in 1836, in Fallston. These gentlemen were born in Beaver County, their ancestors coming from County Derry, Ireland, in 1790. The New Brighton plant is an offshoot of that at Fallston and was established in 1876. It is now operated by Thomas, William A., T. Livingston, and George F. Kennedy, sons of the founders.

The Standard Horse Nail Company was started in 1872 by Charles M. Merrick and Job Whysall, the latter retiring in 1880, and succeeded by E. E. Pierce. The works were burned in 1884, in Fallston, and were then removed to New Brighton.

In 1887 Dawes & Myler started in business to manufacture enameled iron ware and pump cylinders, and later they made

enameled iron plumber goods, giving special attention to enameled iron bathtubs.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

The earliest Society of the Friends, or Quakers, at the Falls, was in Fallston, the meeting-house being located on the hillside, near the road leading from the river bank to the hill. After the separation, which occurred in the twenties, the Orthodox Society had a house where J. F. Miner's residence now stands. It was used as a public-school building from 1849 to 1857, and after that it was occupied as a dwelling, and was afterwards burned. The Hicksites had a brick meeting-house on the site of the present office of the Standard Horse Nail Company, and it was torn down to give place to the new building. Meetings had not been held for some years.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in November, 1834, with M. F. Champlin and Robert Ferguson, ruling elders; and William Cannon, treasurer; Rev. J. W. Johnston in charge, with Rev. T. E. Hughes, Moderator, who preached the sermon. The original members were: Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, John M. Lukens, Sarah Lukens, Samuel Vanemmon, Margaret Baker, Elizabeth Kimberly, Sarah Patterson, Susan Maynard, Jane Seinor, Hannah Davis, Margaret Davis, Rachel Davis, James Cummings, Maria Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cannon and Mrs. Eliza Corbus. Rev. H. H. Hays was called as pastor, June 22, 1835, and served until March 5, 1836. May 27, 1836, Charles Lukens donated a lot on Broadway, now southeast corner Third Avenue and Twelfth Street, on which a church building was erected. July 1, 1836, Rev. Aaron Williams was Moderator of the session. He was installed pastor, October 5th, and retired October 19, 1840. Rev. Benjamin C. Critchlow was elected pastor, June 17, 1841, and was installed October 5, 1841. He remained as pastor until December 14, 1874, when he requested a dissolution of the pastoral relation. The organization was chartered by the court, November 24, 1848, as the "First Presbyterian Church of New Brighton, Pa." In January, 1866, a new building was formally proposed, and on May 21st the committee reported that \$28,000 had been subscribed. Work on the building was

begun, but for lack of funds was suspended until 1871, when it was completed at a cost of \$42,466.37. July 13, 1873, Rev. Dunlop Moore, of Lurgan, Ireland, was called to the pastorate, and resigned January 19, 1892. October 24, 1892, Rev. S. H. Thompson, of St. Paul, Minn., was called. He resigned in 1897, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas W. Swan. The Sabbath school was organized by M. F. Champlin in 1829.

First M. E. Church. In 1836 a class of nine members met in the office of Isaac Walker, Justice of the Peace; and, May 8, 1837, a Sunday school was organized, with James Langhead, superintendent, and twenty-nine pupils, the sessions being held in the village schoolhouse. The church was organized in 1837-8 by Rev. Z. H. Coston, assisted by Jeremiah Knox, Jr. The New Brighton members were Isaac Walker and wife, Thomas G. McCreary and wife, S. Dunlap and wife, Mary Ferguson, Sr., Mary Ferguson, Jr., George Champion and wife, Mary A., Joseph, William, and Coston Champion, F. D. Houlette and wife, W. O. Lourimore and wife, James N. Bebout and wife, Thomas Devenney and wife, John Glass and wife, J. M. Alexander and wife, Henry Young and wife, Isabel Seppy, Mary Brian, J. W. Thompson, Wm. Nichols and wife, and James Langhead and wife; the Fallston members—Joseph McCreary and wife, John Mahon and wife, D. B. Brown and wife, Robert Kelty and wife, Lydia Johnson, Susan Collins, Eliza James, Joseph McCreary, Jr., and John Roberts; the Old Brighton members—John Baker and wife, Wm. Clayton and wife, James C. Sims and wife, Joseph Clayton, Margaret Sims, Hugh Woods and wife, Mrs. Ransom and Mrs. Large. A building was erected in 1838, now owned and occupied by the A. M. E. Church. The present building was completed in 1869. Among the preachers who have served the congregation are: Abner Jackson, Edward Burkett, Joshua Monroe, Wm. F. Lauck, G. D. Kinnear, D. R. Hawkins, George McCaskey, W. Devenney, J. Dillon, W. P. Blackburn, H. D. Fisher, M. M. Rutter, James Beacom, S. Crouse, B. F. McMahon, T. J. Higgins, A. J. Rich, W. B. Watkins, S. F. Jones, J. J. McIllyar, J. R. Mills, J. Henderson, J. L. Deens, E. M. Wood, J. A. Swaney, M. McK. Garrett, John Conner, W. P. Turner, S. H. Nesbit, H. S. Free, J. B. Risk, Charles L. E. Cartwright, J. B. Taylor, J. T. Pender, and A. J. Ashe. The Second M. E.

Church was organized in 1860, with Rev. R. T. Taylor, the first pastor, and J. M. Carr the second. In 1862 this society was consolidated with the M. P. Church.

Associate Presbyterian. At the meeting of the Chartiers Presbytery of the Associate Presbyterian Church, November 4, 1801, a petition was received from this section asking for a supply of preaching. Rev. Thos. McClintock was appointed to the field, and in July 1805, a preacher was assigned to Big Beaver, Little Beaver, and Darlington; and, September 3, 1806, Rev. David Imbrie was settled pastor over this charge. Subsequently services were held near the head of Crow's Run, later at Mr. Moore's and Mr. Sloan's by Rev. J. France, from 1820 or 1825, and ceased 1841. About 1830 the first house of public worship was built a short distance north of New Brighton, called New Bethel. About 1844 Rev. B. F. Sawyer became pastor of the congregation and continued until 1858, when the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Synods absorbed the principal part of the Seceder Church in the new organization. A new house was erected in 1854 in New Brighton, and the name was changed to the New Brighton Congregation of the Associate Presbyterian Church. A remnant of the congregation rejected the combination of 1858, and have since kept up this organization; in August, 1898, securing Grace Chapel on Thirteenth Avenue. Rev. S. Ramsey is pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1842, in the New Brighton Institute Hall, by Rev. Phineas Inskip of Pittsburg, with twenty-five members, among whom were W. W. Willis, Eliza Willis, Hugh Robinson, Nancy Robinson, B. Gray, J. R. Devenny, Esther Squire, James Coates, Melchoir Shuster, Sarah Shuster, Thomas Webster, Wm. Miller, Milo Adams, Cynthia Adams, John T. Miller, Sophronia Miller, Hannah G. McCullough. Services had, however, been held at different times for perhaps ten years previously. The first church building, a small frame one, was on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, on land donated by Hugh Robinson. Here the society worshiped for nearly twenty years. On March 7, 1860, a charter was presented and adopted, and the present building was begun the following summer. The first floor was made ready for occupancy, September 4, 1861, when the annual conference met

in it. In 1863 the building was finished and dedicated. A parsonage was erected in 1887. The Sunday school was organized in 1848 by Henry T. Layton and Henry T. Reeves. The following pastors have served the church: Revs. Phineas Inskip, — Piper, — Simpson, J. C. Hazlett, G. B. McElroy, N. Watson, R. T. Simonton, Wm. Reeves, — Dorsey, A. Marple, Alex. Clark, David Jones, T. H. Colhouer, S. F. Crowther, A. F. Pierce, A. D. Brown, G. G. Conway, A. L. Reynolds, G. B. Deakin, W. H. Gladden, A. T. Steele, and A. E. Fletcher.

Christ Episcopal Church was organized in 1850, and incorporated June 5, 1851, being an offspring from the old St. Peter's Church of Fallston. The corner-stone of the present building was laid in 1851. The first service was conducted in this building by Rev. W. H. Paddock, missionary in charge. The rectors have been: Revs. J. P. Taylor, William Ely, C. H. VanDine, Charles N. Spaulding, Thomas W. Martin, John Loudon, Frederick Thompson, T. J. Danner, David Jones, and A. D. Brown. The first vestrymen were: Benjamin Wilde, William Wilde, Edward Warner, Thomas Reno, Walter Sorby, John King, George Jarner, and John Reno.

The Church of God was organized in 1857, through the agency of Elder Abram C. Rayson, with nine charter members. About 1860 a brick schoolhouse on the present site of the church was bought and fitted up for church purposes at a cost of \$1000, and in 1881 the house was rebuilt at an expense of \$1400, and was improved in 1899 to the extent of \$250. The pastors who have served the church are: Revs. Abram C. Rayson, J. M. Domer, John Hickernell, J. Glen, Peter Loucks, M. Coats, J. S. McKee, M. C. Pritts, J. C. Corke, G. J. Bartlebaugh, D. Wenty, J. Grimm, C. Criswell, A. R. McKahan, W. H. H. McKelveen, C. H. Grove, J. W. Davis, W. J. Umstead, John W. Whistler, and W. S. Woods.

The United Presbyterian Church was the outgrowth of the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed congregations, about 1858. The two congregations worshipped as one in the unfinished house of the Associate congregation. January 1, 1863, Rev. J. D. Glenn began his pastorate, and was installed April 14th. In November, 1867, Rev. A. G. Wallace, D.D., was

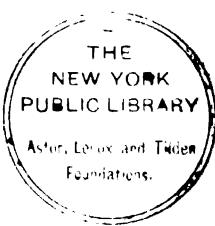
View Grove Cemetery.
Trough Run.

Christ Episcopal Church.

NEW BRIGHTON VIEWS.

Block House Run.
St. Joseph's R. C. Church.





called, and on the first of the following April began the pastoral care of the congregation. July 26, 1869, the Beaver Falls congregation was organized; and, August 19, 1870, the Oakland congregation, taking away the families living in those places. Dr. Wallace closed his labors, May 1, 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Barr, who assumed his duties, April 8, 1885, and was installed July 14th following. Mr. Barr was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. R. L. Hay. The prayer-meeting dates from 1840, and the Sunday school began in the Associate Reformed congregation in 1847-48, the pastor being superintendent. The first house of worship was on Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue, which was abandoned in 1886, when the building on Third Avenue was occupied. The congregation numbered 289. The Fallston Mission School, under the control of this church for eleven years, was organized January 15, 1882, with Mr. Calhoon as superintendent. The chapel in which the school meets was built in the summer of 1891.

St. Joseph's R. C. Church. April 14, 1863, the Catholics living in New Brighton bought the brick church owned by the United Presbyterians for \$5000. The interior was remodeled, and it was dedicated by Bishop Domenec, December 6, 1863, under the invocation of St. Joseph. The Rev. Fathers who first attended the new congregation were Rev. J. A. Shell and Rev. Basil Keating, who visited it monthly from Pittsburg. Rev. J. M. Mitchell, the first resident pastor, was appointed in 1865, and celebrated Mass alternately here and at St. Rose's, Cannelton. February 2, 1866, Rev. J. C. Bigham was appointed to succeed Father Mitchell. When he took charge there were 250 souls in the parish. In April, 1866, five acres of ground were purchased north of town for a cemetery, the roadway, 800 feet long and 20 feet wide, being donated by the late C. O'Rourke. The cemetery was laid out in lots 8 by 16 feet, and some of it is reserved for free ground. In April, 1870, a lot of ground 180 feet square, where the church now stands, with a brick residence, was bought for \$8000, the old pastoral residence was sold for \$3100, which sum was increased to \$6000 and paid on the new property, the balance being paid in two years. The cornerstone of the present church was laid, November 12, 1871, by

Right Rev. Bishop Domenec. The stone work was completed in 1872, and a wigwam was erected within the walls for entertainments for the church. The basement was completed and dedicated, October 17, 1875. The old church was improved for a church hall, in which was a library of 400 volumes, and the whole was burned, June 25, 1876. In 1887 St. Rose's Church was separated from St. Joseph's. By this time the congregation had been increased to 1200 souls. The church was then completed, and was dedicated in 1885. The basement was used for a parochial school taught by lay teachers for two years, and the Sisters of St. Joseph's were employed in 1890. In 1891 Rev. J. C. Bigham was appointed pastor of St. Bridget's, Pittsburg, and was succeeded by Rev. John T. Burns, who, after five years' pastorate, was appointed to Connellsville. He was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Brady, who remained one year. Rev. E. P. Griffin came to the charge in 1897, and the present pastor, Rev. M. J. Ryan, in 1903.

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1867 with sixteen members. The first pastor was Rev. John Winter, who was succeeded by the following pastors: Revs. David Williams, C. H. Johnson, T. J. Bristow, J. W. Plannett, J. R. Strayer, W. H. McKinney, G. B. McKee, W. L. Anderson, and W. M. Ryan. The congregation erected and occupied their first house of worship, Third Avenue near Sixth Street, in 1869, abandoning it to occupy their present handsome building on Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, which was erected in 1893. When the Beaver Falls Church was organized about thirty letters were granted from this society.

Wayman Chapel, A. M. E. Church, was organized in 1870 by Rev. Cornelius Asbury, and is an offshoot of the Bridgewater A. M. E. Church. In 1878 the old frame structure formerly occupied by the M. E. Church was purchased, thoroughly repaired, and fitted for use. The pastors of the church have been: Revs. Cornelius Asbury, G. C. Sampson, T. A. Thompson, John E. Russell, G. T. Prosser, J. J. Jones, Jesse Smith, R. H. Morris, W. H. Brown, A. E. Waldon, Richard Brown, I. B. Till, Walter S. Lowry, and H. A. Grant.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In the fall of 1887

Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rochester, held services in private houses and in Autenreith's Hall, and organized a Lutheran church, which was completed, February 29, 1888, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of John A. Houk, John Martsolf, and Henry Ross, deacons. Sixteen persons signed the charter. Mr. Myers retired in 1888, and the church called Rev. J. H. Delo, of Trinity Church of Beaver Falls, for part time. He retired in 1890, when the church was united with the Church of the Redeemer, Monaca, into a missionary parish, and Rev. F. W. Kohler was appointed missionary. In September, 1891, a lot on the corner of Tenth Avenue and Tenth Street was purchased, and in December the contract was let for a building, valued at \$5000, which was consecrated June 26, 1892. The present pastor is G. W. Critchlow. In 1899 the debt was canceled.

The Free Methodist Church was organized October 20, 1892, by Rev. S. Wellington, with about twenty charter members. The organization of this society was really the fruit of a meeting held by some band workers in a tent on Ninth Avenue, near Eighth Street. After the meeting in the tent closed they held services in Grace Chapel. From there they went to a private house near Ninth Avenue, and thence to Autenreith's Hall. In February, 1896, during the pastorate of Rev. M. B. Miller, the old Baptist Church property on Third Avenue was purchased by the society. The following ministers have served this society: Revs. R. H. Freshwater, M. L. Schooley, A. C. Showers, R. H. Bentley, M. B. Miller, F. F. Shoup, A. L. Whitcomb, and W. H. Wilson.

Grace M. E. Church was organized by Rev. A. L. Petty, D.D., Presiding Elder of the Allegheny district, Pittsburg Conference, Wednesday evening, October 16, 1895, in the Thirteenth Avenue Mission chapel, with a membership of 176. At a meeting of the congregation, April 15, 1896, a charter was adopted, and, August 26th, by-laws under this charter were framed. The society rented the first-floor room of the Andre & Mali carriage works and fitted it up for use, November, 1895, and bought the property in 1896. The ministers who have served the church are: Rev. R. N. Leak, Rev. J. R. Wolf, D.D., Rev. D. H. McKee, Rev. J. E. Wright, and Rev. G. M. Kelley.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) was organized May 19, 1897, with nine members, and secured quarters in Autenreith's Hall. Rev. M. W. Weir was called as the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. John Jones.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This society was organized October 24, 1890. March 13, 1891, the Young Men's Library Association turned over to the Y. M. C. A. all its property. The latter association was founded in 1850.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized December 8, 1881, and has done a good work in the town.

ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION

The Beaver Falls Colonization Society, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Young Men's Colonization Society, was organized in New Brighton, December 1, 1837, and officers were elected, January 15, 1838, as follows: president, Richard Leech; vice-presidents, W. H. H. Chamberlin and Benjamin Davis; secretary, C. W. Bloss; treasurer, Harvey Blanchard; managers, T. H. Thorniley, Rev. A. Williams, and M. B. Mason. This society led to the formation of the Beaver County Society in 1838, with James Allison, president. The love of liberty on the part of these courageous people led to the establishment of the "underground railway," by which many a poor, hunted slave escaped safely to freedom.

HOTELS

Among the earliest hotels in New Brighton may be mentioned the Blount House, which was built about 1848, the building yet standing on the line of the old canal. Below it, near the keg factory, was another house kept by Mr. Blount, and near it was the Lukens House, the building being afterwards moved and now used as a dwelling. Later came the Park Hotel, made so popular by the Magaws, and by H. L. Stuber, and now run by Sidney Cook; and the Sourbeck (now Kenwood) made known all along the railroad by its early proprietor, Daniel Sourbeck, and now managed by S. E. Gallagher. The Huron House, built in 1857, opposite the passenger station, is still standing, but not in use. In 1855

the building now owned by Dr. C. T. Gale, was built for a hotel, but has been a residence for over a third of a century. The Clyde House was built in the eighties, and is now run by William Leckemby. The old schoolhouse, after its abandonment for school purposes, was bought and turned into the White House, but is not now open as a hotel. The most ambitious house of the kind was the "New Brighton House," built in 1837 by M. T. C. Gould and others on the corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, fronting 100 feet and 8 inches on Third Avenue and 62½ feet on Eleventh Street, being four stories high. It was not finished, and during the silk manufacturing excitement prevailing at that time it was used as a place in which to feed silk worms. There was also a large building near Allegheny Street and Eighth Avenue where silkworms were fed. In the upper part of town, on the flat above Eighth Street, were grown a large number of mulberry trees, the leaves from which were used to feed the worms. Very little, however, was accomplished in the manufacture of silk. In 1851 the building was completed and became the "Merrick House," one of the most popular houses in this section. It was burned about noon, October 5, 1855. The ruins stood until 1871, when the "Opera House" block was erected, the two lower stories being owned by private parties, and the hall in the third story by the Broadway Hall Company. It was a popular play-house for years, but fell into disuse as such, and was occupied as the armory of Company B, 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, for about nine years. It was destroyed by fire, February 16, 1899. On its site the present *News* building and the Martsolf building have been erected.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The National Bank of New Brighton was organized October 29, 1884; capital, \$100,000; M. T. Kennedy, president; and C. M. Merrick, cashier. It succeeded the National Bank of Beaver County, capital—\$200,000, which began business November 12, 1864, and was the first, and for years the only, national bank in Beaver County; Silas Merrick, president; and Edward Hoopes, cashier. This bank succeeded the Bank of Beaver County, a State bank organized in 1857; Silas Merrick,

president; and Edward Hoopes, cashier; and occupied the building erected for the branch U. S. Bank, where Dr. W. C. Simpson and Dr. John Pugh now have their offices. It was one of the few banks that did not suspend specie payments during the Civil War. The presidents of the bank have been: Silas Merrick, John Miner, M. T. Kennedy, John Reeves, and R. S. Kennedy. The cashiers have been Edward Hoopes, C. M. Merrick, and George Davidson.

The banking house of G. S. Barker & Company was organized in 1870 by George S. Barker, F. A. Barker, and C. A. Barker, who established a branch at the same time in Beaver Falls. It has been absorbed by the Beaver County Trust Company, of which Frederick G. Barker is president.

The Union National Bank was incorporated and began business, April 20, 1891, C. M. Merrick, president; E. Autenreith, vice-president; and E. H. Seiple, cashier, with a capital of \$50,000. Mr. Autenreith resigned as vice-president, and J. F. Miner was elected in his place.

The Beaver County Building and Loan Association was incorporated, March 19, 1892; capital \$10,000,000; J. F. Mitchell, president; Walter Braden, secretary; Frank E. Reader, solicitor; and E. H. Seiple, treasurer. The present secretary is C. W. Bradshaw. This association succeeded the Beaver Valley Building and Loan Association, incorporated March 7, 1876, with J. F. Miner, president; F. S. Reader, secretary; Evan Pugh, treasurer; and Frank Wilson, solicitor.

The New Brighton Building and Loan Association was incorporated, November 17, 1887, and began business, January 3, 1888, with P. D. Hall, president; H. N. W. Hoyt, secretary; E. H. Seiple, treasurer; and W. B. Cuthbertson, solicitor. D. C. Schofield is the present secretary. The Second New Brighton Building and Loan Association was incorporated December 21, 1896, and began business January 4, 1897; capital, \$10,000,000; with W. H. Kenah, president; D. C. Schofield, secretary; C. E. Kennedy, treasurer; and W. B. Cuthbertson, solicitor.

The Home Protective Savings and Loan Association was organized, October, 1894; capital, \$30,000,000; officers: T. L.

Kennedy, president; Samuel Hamilton, secretary; and F. G. Barker, treasurer.

POST-OFFICE

New Brighton was unable to secure a post-office for many years after its importance warranted it, and was dependent upon Fallston for its mail. The first office in the town was established in 1849, when B. B. Chamberlin was appointed postmaster, dating from November 12, 1849. He had been in the office of Millard Fillmore, who was elected Vice-President in 1848, and through his influence the post-office here was obtained. The succeeding postmasters were Charles H. Higby, John Glass, Isaac Covert, John C. Boyle, Mrs. E. B. Cuthbertson, 1869; Walter S. Braden, 1886; A. J. Bingham, 1890; William Wallace, 1894; D. R. Corbus, 1897; Charles M. McDanel, 1902-4.

The location of the post-office has been changed several times, being from 1859 to 1883 in the brick building in rear of the *News* building, later in the Walker room, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and then in the Bert room, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Since April 1, 1902, it has occupied the new federal building. The erection of this building was authorized by Congress in 1899. Bids were asked for a site for the building, and that offered by Thomas Bradford and Charles C. Townsend, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Tenth Street, was accepted. It is a curious fact that for at least forty years the post-office has been located within a square of the site that the Government selected for the new building. For a short time only it was taken off Third Avenue. The new building is a fine structure, erected at a cost of about \$60,000.

GROVE CEMETERY

March 18, 1859, Grove Cemetery was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the grounds, about thirty-two acres on Block House Run, were dedicated to the purpose of burial, on the 13th of October of the same year. A board of managers was chosen, with William P. Townsend, president; George S. Barker, secretary; and M. Gilliland, treasurer. A handsome soldiers' monument, in memory of the struggle of the Civil War, is one of its attractions.

NEW BRIGHTON'S PATRIOTISM

During the Civil War the town sent two companies to the front for three years—Company H, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Captain, John Cuthbertson, of which 96 members were from New Brighton; and Company C, 63d Pennsylvania, Captain, Jason R. Hanna, most of the men being from the town. In addition to these there were men in a number of other commands, making in all nearly 300 men from this town. In 1863 Captain G. S. Barker took to the front a company of three-months men, and another company, largely composed of New Brighton men, was sent.

In the Spanish-American War of 1898, Company B, 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, went from New Brighton; 58 of its members, 8 members of Company A, and Major H. C. Cuthbertson of the same regiment, being from New Brighton—67 in all. In addition to these there were 22 men in other commands—volunteer and regular regiments—making a total of 89 from this town, or more than four times its quota under the calls of the President.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS

Robertson Lodge, No. 450, I. O. O. F., chartered July 18, 1851; Union Lodge, No. 259, F. and A. M., instituted November 20, 1851; Ruth Lodge, No. 1, D. of R.; Evergreen Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 151, I. O. O. F., instituted February 16, 1867; New Brighton Lodge, No. 301, I. O. G. T., instituted April 7, 1867; Social Lodge, No. 351, K. of P., instituted May 1, 1872; Beaver Valley Lodge, No. 81, A. O. U. W., instituted September 23, 1874; E. M. Stanton Post, No. 208, G. A. R., organized 1881; Royal Arcanum, organized May 19, 1887; New Brighton Circle, No. 42, P. H. C., instituted May, 1888; Knights of the Golden Eagle, organized July 8, 1889; Beaver Valley Council, No. 301, O. U. A. M., instituted June 1, 1890; Star Council, No. 55, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Beaver Valley Camp, No. 3, Woodmen of the World, instituted December 22, 1891; New Brighton Tent, No. 190, Knights of the Maccabees, instituted October 6, 1893; Central Labor Union of Beaver County.

INCORPORATION

New Brighton was incorporated as a borough by Act of



General John S. Littell.
Robert Townsend.

Grace Greenwood.
(Sarah Jane Clarke.)
Edward Hoopes.



Assembly in 1838.¹ At the March sessions of the court in 1855 a petition, signed by J. R. Martin, burgess, and M. T. Kennedy, Joseph T. Pugh, Joseph McConnell, J. S. Winans, Jacob E. Sharrar, Henry Hipple, and T. A. Barker, councilmen, was presented, asking that the borough be placed under the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851. The court granted the request, June 7, 1855.²

POPULATION

By the United States Census of 1890 the population of New Brighton was 5616; in 1900 it was 6820.

NOTABLE RESIDENTS

"Grace Greenwood" (Sarah Jane Clarke), the well-known writer, was for some years a resident of New Brighton. She lived in the house now occupied by Dr. Evelyn S. Pettit. Her brother, Albert H. Clarke, Esq., still resides in the town.

Another eminent literary woman, Anna Dickinson, lived here for some time. She was a pupil in the school taught by Myra Townsend.

Stephen C. Foster also resided at one time in New Brighton, and wrote here some of his early songs. He lived in the one-story cottage house still standing on the southeast corner of Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, then owned by General Milton Townsend.

¹ P. L. 564.

² No. 6, March Sess. 1855, Road Docket No. 2, p. 485.





CHAPTER XIX

FALLSTON BOROUGH

Location—Indian Occupation—Brady's Adventures—Pioneer Settlements—Manufacturing Developments—Harris's *Directory*—Fallston Bridge—Religious and Educational Features—Newspapers—Post-office—Population—Incorporation.

FALLSTON is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Beaver, just below "the Falls" from which it took its name.¹ It is immediately opposite New Brighton and about a mile below Beaver Falls, with which it was formerly connected by a road running through the "Narrows," or the contracted space between the hills and the Beaver. This road was vacated at the time the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway was built. Down these "Narrows" a race-way was built from a dam at the Lower Falls, the water-power from which supplies the works at present in operation, and formerly gave the place its great importance as a manufacturing center.

INDIAN OCCUPATION

The site of Fallston borough is connected with some of the most important incidents in the pioneer history, and industrial development of Beaver County. In the period of the Indian occupation it was a spot much frequented by the savages, and up the little stream which comes dashing down the wild glen on the west of it ran a path leading to one of their great towns in what is now Ohio, viz., Sandusky. This path was much used by Captain Sam Brady and the rangers from Fort McIntosh. It was some-

¹ "The Beaver river, within five miles from its mouth, falls 69 feet. 'The Falls' originally consisted of a succession of rapids for about two-thirds of that distance. By individual and State enterprise the stream has been made to assume a succession of pools and dams." Day's *Historical Collections* (1843), p. 108.



Bridge near Mouth of Brady's Run, 1827.



where near Kuskuskee, on this trail or one of its branches, that Brady in 1780 rescued Jenny Stupes and her child, who had been taken captive by the Indians on the south side of the Ohio.¹ The little stream and the hill back of the borough are both known to this day as "Brady's Run" and "Brady's Hill." At the foot of Brady's Hill an Indian trail branched northwest, and passed by the site of Darlington to what is now Petersburg, Ohio. Opposite the present site of Fallston was the blockhouse which was built in the fall of 1788, when, by order of Congress of date October 2d, that year, Fort McIntosh, at what is now Beaver, was ordered to be demolished. Lieutenant Nathan McDowell was placed in command at this post, which was intended to protect communication up the Big Beaver and to cover the country after the removal of Fort McIntosh.² In the spring of 1791 Brady figured again in an affair which was connected with this blockhouse and vicinity. He and about twenty others were following the trail of some Indians, who were supposed to have committed various depredations on the inhabitants south of the Ohio River, and, coming up the west side of the Beaver, when they had arrived at about where Fallston now is, opposite the blockhouse, these rangers discovered a party of nine Indians, with horses, who were engaged in trade with William Wilson, an Indian trader. The rangers immediately opened fire, killing several of the Indians, among them being two women; the rest fled and Brady and his company crossed the creek and secured the horses, arms, and merchandise that the Indians had purchased. This deed, by the better portion of the people of the frontier, was denounced as an atrocious murder.³

¹ See account of this rescue in Chapter IV., pp. 164-65.

² See Chapter III for notice of this blockhouse and of Lieut. McDowell; also of Major John Toomey, who commanded there in 1793.

³ The following from CRAIG's *History of Pittsburgh* (pp. 223-33) will show the sequel to this affair:

"PITTSBURGH, May 25, 1793.

"On Monday last, the 20th of this month, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and of *Nisi Prisa*, for the county of Allegheny, was held at this place by the Chief-Justice and Judge Yeates.

"The only criminal business that came before the Judges was the trial of Capt. Samuel Brady, who, when the Judges were last here, had been indicted for murder, in killing certain Indians near the mouth of Beaver Creek, in the spring of the year 1791.

"It was proved to the satisfaction of the court, that notwithstanding the treaties of Fort Stanwix, M'Intosh, Muskingum, and Miami, which established peace between the Indians and the people of the United States, and obliged the Indians to surrender all who should commit any murder on our frontiers—certain banditti of them had from time to time infested the western frontier, stolen horses, taken boats, and murdered our citizens; that recently, before the killing of the Indians, for which Brady was now tried, several people from Ohio county, particularly Boggs, Paul Riley's family, and Mrs. Vanbuskirke,

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Near the west end of the present Fallston bridge was a pond, surrounded by a dense thicket, in which the Indians often secreted themselves for the purpose of attack, where, when observed, they would be fired upon by the soldiers in the blockhouse.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURING

Settlements were early made at this point. One of the first to make improvements where Fallston now stands, was John McKee, of what is now McKeesport. On the 18th of March, 1796, he executed an article of agreement with one Levi B. Stuart, of Moon township, Allegheny County, in which he agrees to give Stuart

a part of his plantation that lies on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite the blockhouse and beginning at a stone on Daniel Leet's corner on Big Beaver, then running up said creek about eighty perches to a small sugar tree on said bank, then to run a west course to Daniel Hill's line, thence along said line to Daniel Leet's, and so along said line to the place of beginning. This described part of said plantation, be it more or less, is to be said Stuart's for living and clearing on his own part what the law requires:—said Levi B. Stuart binding himself, his heirs, executors and administrators to live on, or cause some family to live on, the said plantation for the full term of five years, and to make an improvement as the law directs.

January 26, 1798, Stuart formally assigned his rights, under the title thus bestowed, to Joseph Wells, who in turn assigned all his rights to David Townsend, January 26, 1799, and the

had been put to death; that to pursue the Indians who had committed these murders, and to recover some property stolen, a party of volunteers from Ohio county, of which Brady was one, crossed the Ohio, and led by the trail of the Indians towards the place where the killing happened, fired and killed those for whose death Brady was tried. It was proved by the oath of Keyashuta, an Indian chief, that the Delawares had long before let go the chain, that they, the Shawanees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, and some renegade Mingoes, were in the battle against Gen. Harmar, 1790. It was also proved that the attack and firing of Capt. Kirkwood's house was by Delawares, that some of the instances of murder and rapine above mentioned were by Delawares, that the persons killed were Delawares and had in their possession some of the property just before taken from Ohio county, manifested an intention of proceeding to commit other murders on our citizens; and, when fired on by those who attacked them, and whom they had just discovered, were in the act of seizing their guns: and, moreover, the relation of John Hamilton, a trader on the spot, satisfied the court of the malignant and hostile temper of those very Indians.

"The Chief Justice, in a charge distinguished not less by learning than humanity, explained the laws of war, and the right of putting enemies to death, urged the impropriety of killing those who might with safety be taken prisoners, and the baseness of killing women; lamented that any acts of outrage by our citizens should occasion retaliation on themselves; but stating that in his opinion, the Indians were hostile, directed, if the jury concurred in his opinion, of which he had no doubt, they should acquit the prisoner without leaving the bar. The jury did so, and the court ordered Captain Brady to be discharged on payment of fees."

To the above account the editor adds: "In relation to the testimony of Guyasutha, in this case, the late James Ross, Esq., who was Brady's counsel, told a characteristic story. The testimony of that Indian was so very strong in favor of the defendant, that even his counsel was abashed. After the trial was over, he spoke to Guyasutha, and rather expressed his surprise at the decided tone of his testimony: upon which that Chief clapped his hand upon his breast and exclaimed, 'Am I not the friend of Brady?' It seems obvious that he considered himself as much bound to swear for his friend, as he would be to fight for him."

property was deeded by John McKee to David Townsend, June 19, 1799. Soon after this, one hundred acres of this property came into the possession of a company composed of David Townsend, Benj. Townsend, and Benj. Sharpless, who sold, December 13, 1802, the $\frac{3}{4}$ of this tract to Evan and John Pugh. In 1800 David Townsend started a saw-mill; and in 1804 the Messrs. Pugh set up a flouring mill, the first improvements made in Fallston, when it was yet a wilderness. The Pughs came here from Chester County. In 1682 two brothers, James and John Ap Hugh, came from Wales with a party of their countrymen to this State, and the name was subsequently Anglicized into Pugh.

In 1808 David Towsend erected a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, and one for the manufacture and spinning of cottons. He connected a store with the factory, and in 1814 was succeeded in this business by Messrs. Thomas Thorniley and Armitage, and eventually Evan and John Pugh became members. The Thornileys came from England in 1790, and to Beaver County in 1813. Septimus Sharpless started the first woolen mill in 1809, and was succeeded by Abel Towsend in 1814. In 1812 James Douglass started the manufacture of carding machines. Marsh & Stone began the manufacture of scythes in 1823, and in the year following William Blanchard engaged in the same business, running it until 1836. In 1825 William Eichbaum and E. Clark Stockton started a paper mill, which was afterwards carried on by Messrs. Johnson and Stockton. William Cannon was superintendent of this mill, and also of the general store kept in connection with it.

About 1825 a cotton factory was started by John and Evan Pugh, Hall Wilson, and Thomas Thorniley. In 1826 John Miner, M. F. Champlin, W. Porter, and B. F. Mathers began the manufacture of buckets and tubs, under patents obtained by Amos Miner, father of John Miner, in a frame building, on the site of the present Thorniley foundry property. Two years later they built what was afterwards known as the Darragh Machine Shop. In 1836 Silas Merrick became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Miner & Merrick. In 1837 the new firm built the bucket factory on the site of Blanchard's scythe factory,¹ and afterwards built the brick factory at the head of

¹ This building, the bucket factory, is still standing, and is now owned by C. C. and E. P. Townsend. Where the brick factory stood is now the power-house of the Valley Electric Company.

the race, and changed the oil mill into a tub factory. This was the chief industry of the valley for a number of years. The business was sold to Bailey & McCandless in the spring of 1865, and was continued until 1871. The Miners came here from Onondaga County, N. Y.; their ancestor, Thomas Miner, having emigrated to this country from England in 1630. The Merricks were from the same county in New York, and their ancestors came from Wales in 1634. Both families first settled in New England. The Champlins came from the same county, New York, and their ancestors from France between 1600 and 1700.

In the Darragh Machine Shop, M. and S. H. Darragh operated a machine shop and foundry until a short time ago. John and J. W. Thorniley ran the same business for several years in the property yet standing, and later the Keystone Driller Company and an enameled sign concern operated there.

In the year 1828 the wire and rivet mill was established by Robert Townsend, Reese C. Townsend, Robert Beer, and John D. Baird of Pittsburg, under the style of Townsend, Baird & Co. This firm was succeeded by W. P. Townsend, son of Robert Townsend, and his sons, C. C. and E. P., in 1866, under the firm name of W. P. Townsend & Company, who in turn were succeeded in 1894 by C. C. and E. P. Townsend, the works being in existence here seventy-three years. The Townsends were from Chester County, and their ancestor, Richard Townsend, came from England with William Penn in 1682.

In 1832 Joseph T. Pugh, who lived on Third Avenue, New Brighton, began the manufacture of window sash, and afterwards the manufacture of flour barrels, in partnership with John Collins. The building erected for the sash factory was used in later years for a handle factory by R. G. Phillips, and until a few years ago it was occupied by S. A. Dickey & Sons. It was torn down in 1898 to give place to the building for the Valley Electric Company.

The Fallston Academy was built in 1832, and was used for school purposes and church services, being open to all denominations. It was bought by H. M. Burns of New Brighton, in 1897, who established a lumber yard there. In 1836 M. T. and S. Kennedy began the manufacture of cabinet and wheelwright work, which was later changed into a nail-keg, and afterwards into a lead-keg, factory. It is still in operation under the man-

agement of the sons of the founders, largely increased and prosperous.

In 1835 a saw-mill was put in operation by Charles Lukens and others, which was continuously run until 1864, when it was burned. It was succeeded by a mill erected by J. F. Miner, Hiram Platt, and David Critchlow, which was continued by this firm until 1885, and was operated after that for a few years by H. M. Burns, who leased it. It is now abandoned, its water power being used by the Valley Electric Company. In 1835 John Pugh & Company started another linseed oil mill, which, as stated above, was later changed into a tub factory by Miner & Merrick. About 1837 Richard Moreland built a flouring mill at the lower end of the race, which was later overhauled and increased by James Duncan and John Edgar & Company, who operated it a number of years, and it is now run by S. D. Kennedy & Company.

HARRIS'S DIRECTORY

What Harris's *Pittsburgh Business Directory* for the year 1837 has to say about Fallston is so interesting that we copy the notice entire, retaining the original spelling, which the reader can correct by the foregoing:

FALLSTON

This Borough is situated immediately on the Beaver river, on the Falls, about two miles from its mouth. It was incorporated by the Legislature in 1829, and contains upwards of 1,000 inhabitants; who are principally engaged in the various manufacturing operations, carried on by means of the immensely important water power here possessed. The construction of the race, by an incorporated water company, enabling them to avail themselves of the water of the Beaver to its full extent. By this water power, the following manufacturing, and other establishments, are now in operation:

Two Saw-mills, one owned by Thomas Johnston, who can cut from 700,000 to 1,000,000 feet of boards annually. The other, by Charles Lukins & Co., who can cut upwards of 3,000,000 feet per annum.

John Pugh & Co.'s Oil Mill—with an Hydraulic press, where is manufactured between 6,000 and 8,000 gallons of oil, per annum.

Pugh & Bacum's Sash Factory—where Sash of all sizes and descriptions is manufactured, for the eastern and western markets.

Townsend, Beard & Co.'s Wire Manufactory—Here Wire of all sizes to the amount of sixty tons, per annum, is manufactured. This is one of the most complete and operative establishments of the kind in the Union, from whence the great valley of the Mississippi is supplied in this article.

North, Brown & Co.'s Woolen Establishment—where are made jeans, sattinets and flannels.

Miner & Champlin's Bucket Factory, is a curious, interesting and extensive concern, where are manufactured about 30,000 of those neat and necessary domestic articles, so well known to every housewife.

C. C. Wolcott has a large factory for the manufacturing of jeans upon a very extensive scale, with splendid machinery unsurpassed for excellence and beauty, by any in any part of the country.

E. & J. Pugh's Flour Mill, with four run of stones, is capable of manufacturing 12,000 barrels of flour per annum.

Johnston & Stockton's Paper Mill, is in full operation, and manufactures paper to the amount of \$25,000 yearly. There is also a large store attached to the mill.

R. & W. Wilson, carry on a Woolen Factory of jeans, sattinets and plain cloths.

Samuel Kennedy has an extensive Chair and Wheelwright Factory carried on by water power.

Richard M'Farland's Flour and Oil Mill, in full operation, two pair of stones running, principally employed in the country trade.

Thornby & Townsend, extensive machinists, cabinet makers and manufacturers, with six pair of carding machines.

In this place is one brick academy, which serves as a place of public worship, for various denominations, in which are kept two day and one Sabbath school.

In New Brighton, with which we are about being connected by a beautiful bridge over the Beaver, Mr. and Mrs. Leech's female academy is established, in a most charming situation, surrounded with romantic and picturesque scenery. This institution is in its infancy, but the reputation of its principals has been long established, and it bids fair to be extensively useful. Here is also published the *Fallston and Brighton Gazette*, edited and published by John Winter, every Saturday.

This place and the surrounding neighborhood, bids fair to be extensively increased, in consequence of the immense mineral and water advantages which it possesses.

DIRECTORY OF FALLSTON

Postmaster—E. K. Chamberlin.

MERCHANTS—Lukens & Bons, Mendenhall & Millhouse, M. Gilliland, Julius D. Dorris, R. Warnick.

DRUGGIST—John Winter—keeps also an extensive store of general merchandise.

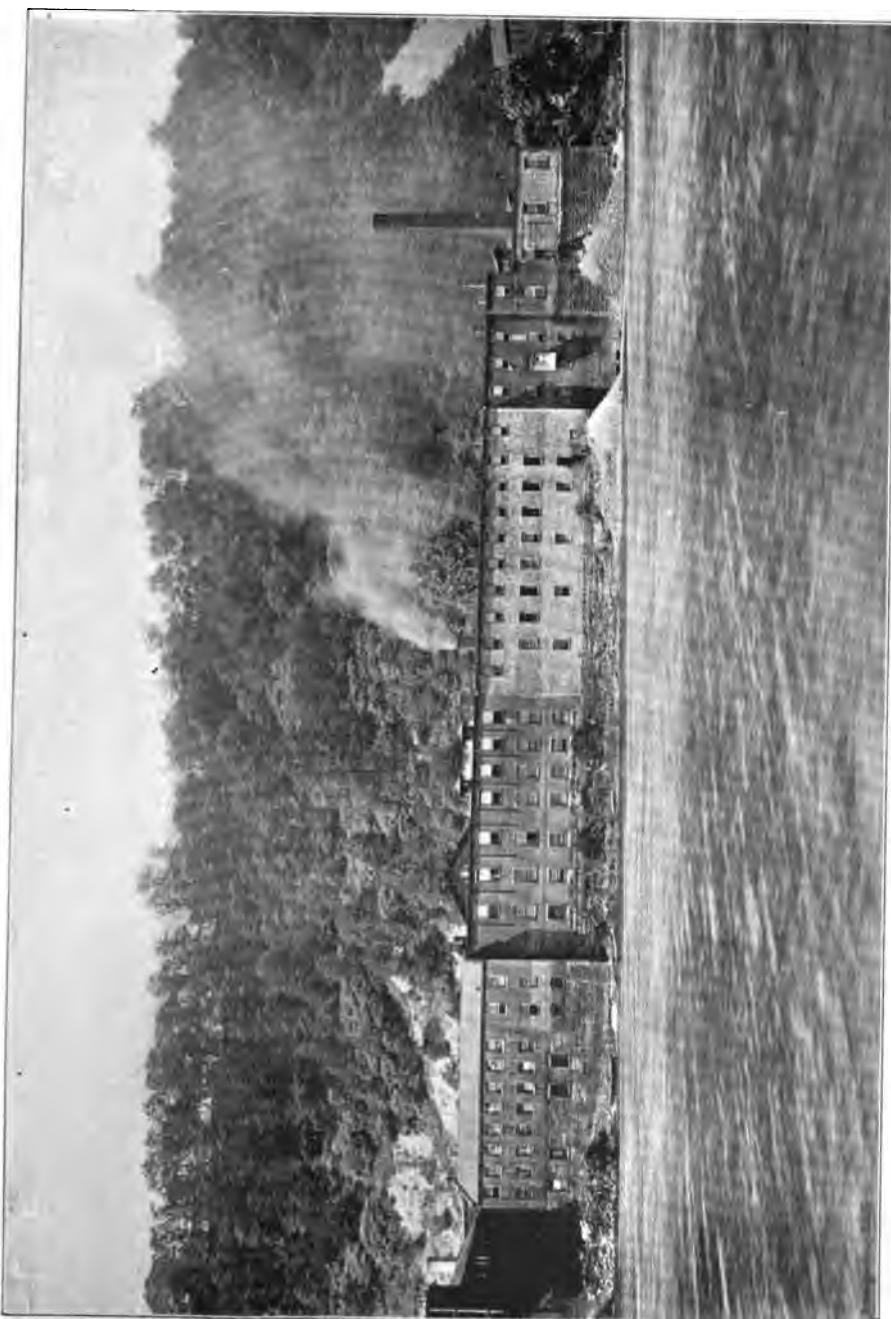
PHYSICIAN—E. K. Chamberlin.

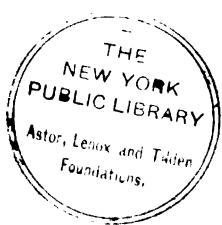
BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS—G. Barnes & Co., Watson & Brown, Nicholas Millar.

SADDLER—Jackson.

MANUFACTURER—In the village of Sharon, within the borough of Fallston, John Dickey.

Townsend's Wire Mills, Fallston.





During the period to which the above notice belongs, and even as early as 1830, Fallston was famous for the extent and variety of its manufactures, being the chief and almost only point of mechanical and manufacturing industry in the county, except Economy. James Patterson, in his short sketch of Beaver County history, says:

The history of manufactures in this place is very suggestive, particularly in an economical view. In 1830, and for a short time before and after that date, wool carding for the farmers was a large business of the place. The farmers would bring their wool here to be carded, and when done would take it home and spin it into yarn, and either weave it at home or bring it, which was most commonly the case, to the woolen mills to be made into goods for male and female wear. In a short time, however, they came to believe it best to sell their wool for cash, or trade in the stores for wearing apparel. This ruined the business of wool carding, and in a great degree of the woolen factories.

Nearly all the minor industries of the early period referred to by Harris have disappeared, giving place to the large and important works of the Townsends and Kennedys, in the borough, and the other plants back of the borough which have been already mentioned. There is here also the power-house of the Valley Electric Company. In the period of which we have been speaking Fallston and New Brighton were closely allied in business and other relations. Nearly all the manufacturing was done on the Fallston side, but most of the owners of the concerns lived on the opposite side of the Beaver. The two places were formerly connected by a good covered wooden bridge, built in 1837 by Lathrop & LeBarron, which was swept away by the flood of 1884, and has since been replaced by a fine iron structure.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

As previously stated, various denominations used the hall of the Fallston Academy for church purposes, and the religious life of the place was largely identified with that of New Brighton across the Beaver.

The fourth Episcopal church established in Beaver County was incorporated in Fallston, under the name of "St. Peter's Church, Beaver Falls," on March 2, 1843; the incorporators named being Thomas Williams, Thomas T. Reno, John Reno, George Garner, James H. Blinn, Benjamin Stevens, William

Richardson, S. R. Adams, and William Hurst. A large church edifice was erected, but never finally completed, and the dispersing of the congregation by removals made the parish sink under its heavy debts until its property was sold by the sheriff, and the corporation became defunct on November 27, 1848.

This little borough has a school building which would do credit to a much larger town, and the work of the teachers is equally creditable.

Fallston has had in the past several newspapers, the history of which may be read in the chapter of this work devoted to the press.

POST-OFFICE

The post-office at Fallston was established June 25, 1829, when Hall Wilson was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows:

E. K. Chamberlin, M.D., June 3, 1833; Elihu T. Pugh, May 8, 1840; Alfred G. McCreary, Jan. 29, 1842; James Carothers, Nov. 19, 1845; Joseph McCreary, May 15, 1849; Andrew Jackson, Feb. 28, 1854; E. B. Thompson, June 10, 1854; Samuel Edgar, March 29, 1855; Robert D. Cooper, June 15, 1857; Alexander G. Devenny, Aug. 7, 1879; William V. Taylor, June 14, 1880; Benjamin Franklin, Nov. 9, 1882; Mrs. S. J. Katara, April 15, 1886; Mrs. Katara having failed to qualify, Frederick Katara was appointed April 21, 1886; Benjamin Franklin, Nov. 20, 1889; Thomas J. Johnson, Sept. 25, 1890; James P. Mowry, April 12, 1899.

This office was discontinued, June 1, 1857, but was re-established on the 15th of the same month. It was discontinued again, November 6, 1860, but soon after re-established.

POPULATION

The population of Fallston in 1843 is given in Day's *Historical Collections*, published in that year, at 865. In 1870 it was 629, and by the United States Census of 1900 it was 549.

INCORPORATION

By an Act of Assembly, approved March 19, 1829, the village of Fallston was incorporated into a borough.¹ At the

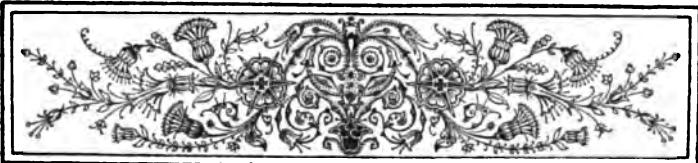
¹ P. L. 67. A supplement to this Act approved Jan. 19, 1831, separated the borough of Fallston from the township of Brighton. (P. L. 24.)

The boundaries of the borough were extended by a further supplement to the original Act, approved April 9, 1860. (P. L. 770.)

November term of the Beaver County Court, 1854, a petition signed by Joseph Thompson, burgess, John Jackson, G. N. Taylor, James Duncan, James Beacom, Samuel Kennedy, Albin Coats, and Andrew Jackson, was presented, asking that Fallston borough should be made subject to the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851, relating to boroughs. The decree, granting the prayer of the petition, was made November 30, 1854.¹

¹ No. 4, Nov. Sess., 1854, Road Docket No. 2, p. 476.





CHAPTER XX

ROCHESTER BOROUGH

Location—The Canal—Railways—Incorporation—The Indian Village—Pioneer Settlements—Relation to Beaver Borough—Ancient Lanes—Influence of Canal—Rochester's Names—Harris's *Directory*—Marcus T. C. Gould—Manufacturing Interests—Financial Institutions—Churches—Schools—Passavant Memorial Home—Secret Societies—Hotels—Cemeteries—Post-office—Semi-Centennial Celebration—Growth and Population—East Rochester—North Rochester.

As elsewhere remarked, the Ohio River, after flowing almost due northwest from Pittsburg for twenty-six miles, makes a majestic sweep around to the southwest. In this great bend of the river, at the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, lies the borough of Rochester. A glance at the map will show that this town holds the key-position in the Beaver valley.

THE CANAL

When the Pittsburg and Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Canal was built, Rochester was naturally its southern terminus, and here the traffic of the Great Lakes on the north, and that of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on the south, found their point of contact. The shipping trade by canal and river thus gave an impetus to the growth of the town.

RAILWAYS

The passing of the canal and the advent of the railway still left Rochester its advantage of position. From Pittsburg to this point three lines of the Pennsylvania Company run on a magnificent four-track system. These lines are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Erie & Pittsburg, and the Cleveland

& Pittsburg. At Rochester these lines separate, the Cleveland & Pittsburg continuing down the Ohio River valley, and the other two following the valley of the Big Beaver Creek, until they again diverge at Kenwood station. Between Pittsburg and Rochester there run, on this division of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, in each direction six days in the week, twenty-five passenger trains, most of which stop here; and the service of the trains on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway is available at Monaca and Beaver by trolley cars running across the bridges.

INCORPORATION

Rochester was incorporated as a borough by an Act of Assembly, approved March 20, 1849¹; and in 1871 the town council adopted a resolution that the borough should take advantage of the Act of Assembly, passed April 3, 1851. This action was confirmed by the court on September 7, 1871.² From that time the borough has been under the general borough law of the State.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE

There was a village of Mingo Indians on the present site of Rochester, probably near the point where the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad bridge crosses Beaver Creek.³ This was known in the latter part of the eighteenth century as "Logan's Town," because the famous chief, Logan, had his lodge here at that time. The mouth of the Big Beaver was an important rendezvous of the various Indian tribes, both in peace and war. Many Indian relics have been found there, and bones have been dug from what were doubtless graves of the vanished red men.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS

Early after the opening of the northern side of the Ohio to settlement of the whites the natural advantages of the spot began to attract attention; but for some years the principal part of the immigration went farther up the stream to the Falls of the Beaver or to the opposite side, where the village of Sharon grew into being. Here and there, however, an occasional settler

¹ P. L., 283.

² No. 7, Sept. Sess., 1871, Road Docket No. 4.

³ See map in *Christopher Gist's Journals*, Darlington, pp. 80-81: also Vol. I. of our work pp. 24, 26-27.

located his cabin and clearing in the immediate vicinity of, or on, what is now a part of Rochester borough. The earliest of these settlers is not now known, but in 1799 the Rev. Francis Reno, who is mentioned in our chapter on the religious history of the county, an Episcopal clergyman from Washington County, Pa., and earlier from Virginia, built a log cabin just below the spot on which the Passavant Memorial Hospital buildings now stand. An early date is assigned, though no year can be fixed, for a log cabin which was built on the site of the present residence of the heirs of Atlas L. Lacock; and for one at the mouth of Lacock's Run, which was occupied by a woman named Atkinson. Near the river bank, immediately below where the National Glass Works now stand, was the log house owned by Reese Nannah, father of Jesse Nannah, and in which Jesse was born. In the same neighborhood stood the cabin of Jonathan Leet, son of William Leet, whose wife was Susannah Lacock. Another cabin stood at what is now the corner of New York Street and Rochester Avenue, the home of a man named Earl Merriman, who sold his land in 1817 to Lewis Reno. Samuel Bell, a very early settler, built a stone house on the site of the Ovid Pinney residence, now the property of John J. Hoffman. Two other log cabins are known to have been built at a very early period, one near the mouth of the Beaver, in which lived a ferryman named Benjamin Pounds, and one farther up, beyond McKinley's Run, the home of a man named Wehr.¹

RELATION TO BOROUGH OF BEAVER

The land now embraced within the limits of the borough of Rochester was, one hundred years ago, a part of the borough of Beaver. The Act of the Legislature erecting the borough of Beaver (March 29, 1802)² gave as part of the bounds thereof, "the line of the out-lots of the reserve tract of land at the mouth of Big Beaver creek which have already been sold." These out-lots, seventy-nine in number, lay on the east side of the Big Beaver. By legislative enactment, approved January 14, 1804,³ all lands on the easterly side of the Big Beaver were cut off from the borough of Beaver.

¹ See *Rochester Semi-Centennial Souvenir*, page 9. In the preparation of this chapter we have drawn freely upon the data furnished by this Souvenir.

²P. L. 495.

³P. L. 22.

ANCIENT LANES

The plan of the out lots referred to shows the following lanes, some of which are now Rochester's principal streets. East Bank Lane ran from the Big Beaver along the river bank to the eastern line of the borough of Rochester; Island Lane, from the mouth of the creek northward along its bank; and Deer Lane, starting from the latter a little below McKinley's Run, extended eastward to Fox Lane, now called Virginia Street. Panther Lane ran from Deer Lane down Connecticut Street, and along Pinney Street to the eastern borough line. Tiger Lane was what is now called Adams Street.

INFLUENCE OF THE CANAL

Previous to the construction of the canal between New Castle and the mouth of the Big Beaver, there was little growth of population at this place. Travel on the river passed it by, the steamboats making Stone's Point and Bridgewater their stopping-places. The growth of the village of Rochester began with the building of the canal. Freight from the canal boats was unloaded at a landing near where Jacob Stahl's house now stands, and transferred to the steamboats on the Ohio at a landing on Water Street. This portage was sometimes unnecessary, for with a good stage of water in the river, the canal boats could be taken through the locks into the river direct and towed by the steamboats to their destination. Several warehouses were built on Water Street: one near the present Shugert property by Hamilton Clark, and one by John Dickey, both of which were removed here from Bridgewater; and one by J. A. Sholes. Clark and Dickey also built wharf boats for receiving freight. Similar boats were built here by C. Bidwell, John M. Lukens, and a man named Collins. A very large freight business was done here, and a regular line of passenger packets ran to and from New Castle and points beyond. The latter ceased soon after the railroad was built, but freight shipments continued to be made by the canal until it was sold.

PREVIOUS NAMES OF ROCHESTER

What is now Rochester has had several different names. In the deeds of Hemphill and Hinds, and in their plans of lots

made about 1834, the name "East Bridgewater" occurs. This seems to have been applied to that part of the place immediately opposite Bridgewater. In a deed from James A. Sholes to Titus W. Power, dated 1836, the name "Fairport" is used. Both names were used by M. T. C. Gould in an article published in Hazzard's *Register of Pennsylvania* for 1835, and seem to designate two separate parts of the collection of houses in what became the village of Rochester. He says: "East Bridgewater and Fairport, quite in their incipient stage, promise soon to attain a respectable rank among their neighbors. Mr. Ovid Pinney has invested some thirty thousand dollars in lands at the above places, and is preparing to build up a large town." Two years later the name "Fairport" would appear to have gained acceptance for the place as a whole. The *Pittsburgh Business Directory*, published by Isaac Harris in 1837, so refers to it. Another name for this place in early days was "Beaver Point." This was frequently employed in addressing letters and other mail matter.

Rochester, the present name of the town, was probably given to it sometime between 1837 and 1840. The honor of first giving this name to the town is assigned by Richard's *History of Beaver County* (page 477) to Ovid Pinney, but belongs of right to Mitchell Hammond, who kept a grocery store on Water Street, and had this name of his own selection put upon some goods which he had bought in Pittsburg and shipped by boat to his home.¹

HARRIS'S " DIRECTORY"

Harris's *Pittsburgh Business Directory* for 1841 gives the following list of names of Rochester's business men for that year:

MERCHANTS—Clarke & Co., William D. Johnson, William Alexander, James Fulton and William Waring. FARMERS—S. S. Reno, John Reno, Joseph Irvin, John Davidson, Hugh McClain, James Black, William Moore, Lydia Reno, John Fink, Thomas McNamara, David Trinels, Robert French, J. Kelley, W. Lagona, Mrs. J. Moore, George Hinds and Lewis Reno. PHYSICIANS—F. R. Moore, A. F. Snider. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Samuel Moore, Joseph Irvin. HOTEL KEEPERS—Jacob Jones, "U. S. Hotel," John Boles, "Canal Hotel," H. Bausman, "Fairport Hotel." SCHOOL-TEACHERS—William McGowan and John Marshall. BOAT BUILDERS—James Porter, Robert French and John H. Whisler. CANAL BOAT CAPTAINS—Capt. Woods, Thomas Campbell and John Stiles. STEAM-

¹ *Rochester Semi-Centennial Souvenir*, page 104.



Marcus T. C. Gould.

Heretofore unpublished portrait. From original painting by Bowman in possession of
Mrs. Harrison Mendenhall, New Brighton, Pa., a daughter of Mr. Gould.



boat Pilots—William Hamilton, Francis Reno, William Reno, Crate Reno, A. Fisher and Jesse Nannah. Boatmen—John Javens, William Powers, James Murray and J. Crane. Engineers and Surveyors—Abner P. Lacock and Atlas E. Lacock. Blacksmiths—J. Jackson, R. Jackson, J. Cooster. Shoemakers—A. Fowler, Mr. Smith. Carpenters—H. Jackson, S. Powell, S. Keys, J. Hart, J. Umstead and Milo Moore. Chair Makers—Jemuel Woodruff, J. Thompson, J. McCrum and J. B. Hill. Gardeners—W. McIntire and Abraham Hall. Boarding House—John O'Connor. Teamsters—John Wasson, John Inglis, Lawrence Marquis. Laborers—D. Cable, R. Jackson, J. McKeever and J. Parrish. Miscellaneous—A. Smith, tailor; John M. Lukens, clerk; John Webster, lock-keeper canal; Mr. Bailey, miller; C. Geer, lumberman; Ed. Gillespie, cooper; W. Leaf, stone mason; Horatio N. Frazier, gentleman; J. B. Shurtleff, editor *Beaver Patriot*; Samuel Barnes, firebrick maker.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD

Among the early citizens of Rochester none was more prominent, or did more to advance the business interests of the place than Marcus T. C. Gould. His name and influence were connected with the most important enterprises in the county, and especially in this immediate vicinity. Some of these enterprises are mentioned later in this chapter. He was a man of large ideas and of boundless enthusiasm. Believing confidently in the future greatness of this region he conceived the plan of a city which should extend from the mouth of the Beaver to the Falls of that stream, and labored untiringly to interest capitalists in the towns throughout the valley. For Rochester especially Mr. Gould sought to devise liberal things. He came here shortly after the town was incorporated, to look after the sale of the large land holdings acquired in this place by Ovid Pinney. A map was made, called "A Map of the Borough of Rochester," which was a copy of several maps belonging to individuals who had plotted small parcels of land. This map was made, December 31, 1851, and has since been known as "Pinney's Plan of Lots in the Borough of Rochester." Two years later Mr. Gould induced Hiram Walbridge of Philadelphia, and John Thompson of Rhode Island, to invest a large sum of money in these lands. The deed by which the purchase was conveyed is dated October 10, 1853. Four hundred and six town lots, as laid out on the "Pinney Map," together with certain other pieces of land in the borough and vicinity, were conveyed in consideration of \$43,706.

Mr. Gould's large conception of the future Rochester or

"Beaver City" was expressed in a map which he constructed, showing the town of Rochester and a hundred miles around it, with "commentaries" thereon addressed to the Pittsburg Board of Trade, calling attention to the advantages of the site and its surroundings. The present prosperity of the Beaver valley, and its hopeful industrial and commercial outlook, prove the farsightedness of this active mind. Mr. Gould was the originator of a system of stenography which was long in use, and also the inventor of the first fountain pen. He died November 19, 1860.

MANUFACTURING, ETC.

One of the early enterprises in which, as we have said, Mr. Gould was a leading spirit was the Rochester Manufacturing Company, which was organized, August 27, 1854, for the manufacture of iron from ore, the casting of car wheels, and the making of various other kinds of machinery, even to locomotives. A large stone building was erected where the Speyerer Hotel now stands, but it seems that this company never actually engaged in the business of manufacturing. The structure was, however, later used for the manufacture of barrels by Rhodes, Kennedy & Company, and afterwards by Rhodes & Kirk in making cars for the railroad. The Rochester Manufacturing Company passed out of existence in 1865, when its property was sold to James I. Bennett for the sum of \$16,500.

The Pendleton Brothers, a firm composed of Captain Gilbert and Joseph Pendleton, established one of the earliest industries of Rochester, an important firebrick works, started in 1856. Captain Daniel Fitch and Mr. John Stahl later became connected with the firm.

Anderson's Foundry was established in 1861 by Jacob Jones Anderson in the old octagonal-shaped building, which stood until a few years ago at the foot of New York Street. This plant was operated successfully for several years.

The Rochester Tumbler Company, which for twenty-seven years owned and operated the principal industry of Rochester, and one of the most important tumbler works in the world, was

organized in the spring of 1872. Five acres of the Lacock property, in Rochester township, just outside of the borough limits, were purchased. The stockholders were Jesse H. Lippincott, Henry C. Fry, Samuel Moulds, William Moulds, Samuel M. Kane, Richard Welsh, Thomas Carr, William Carr, Robert Carr, and John Carr. The first officers elected were as follows: Henry C. Fry, president; Jesse H. Lippincott, secretary and treasurer; and Samuel M. Kane, manager.

The shares of stock were originally five hundred dollars, but they ultimately appreciated greatly. The company commenced the manufacture of glass with one ten-pot furnace and with ninety employees, making tumblers a specialty.

The capacity was then 1200 dozen per week. During the final year of its existence it operated seven furnaces with ninety pots, gave employment to 1100 people, and had a capacity of 75,000 dozen per week, or 150,000 tumblers per day. These seven large furnaces were kept in operation constantly, and some idea of their capacity may be had from the fact that each week they consumed about one hundred tons of white sand alone, not to mention the several other ingredients, of which large quantities were used in the manufacture of pressed and blown tumblers and goblets, both of crystal and finest lead glass. The buildings of the Rochester Tumbler Company covered seven of the ten acres of ground belonging to the company, lying between the P., Ft. W. & C. RR. tracks and the Ohio River. The plant was operated night and day, was lighted throughout with electricity furnished by the company's own motors, and consumed daily 2,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, which was brought from the concern's own wells through fifty miles of natural-gas mains. The products of this concern were sold throughout the civilized world, and compared favorably with the finest wares of France and Belgium.

On the morning of February 12, 1901, the larger part of this great plant was destroyed by fire, and the people were dismayed at its loss, but the enterprise of the citizens and of the owners was sufficient to meet the situation. The National Glass Company, which is spoken of a little below, and which in 1899 had taken control of the plant, at once took steps to rebuild in even greater dimensions; and H. C. Fry, its former president, organized a new glass company.

H. C. Fry Glass Company, a corporation organized with \$400,000 capital, under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, commenced business in 1902 with a new and up-to-date glass works at North Rochester. H. C. Fry is president; and John N. Taylor, of the great pottery concern of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio, vice-president. This plant manufactures high grade blown tumblers and fine cut table glass-ware, on a new improved patented process. It is considered the finest and best equipped glass factory in the United States, and is manufacturing perhaps as fine goods as were ever before produced in this or any other country. It has over 500 employees to start with, and bids fair to become a very important factor in Beaver County's many manufacturing enterprises.

The Business Men's Association of Rochester, which was organized March 30, 1901, with H. H. Newkirk as president; Garrett T. Bentel, secretary; and Geo. H. Cross, treasurer, and whose object is to secure the mutual benefit of business men by promoting their interests, securing their co-operation and advancing the welfare of the town, nobly stood by Mr. Fry, giving him indispensable assistance in his great enterprise. The only suitable location for a plant of this kind being on a terrace, high above the great railway system and the river, a railway to this point was necessary, involving an expenditure of many thousands of dollars, and the overcoming of great engineering difficulties. The Association appointed a committee, known as the "Switch Committee." This committee consisted of Frank Feyler, Curtis C. Noss, James T. Conlin, S. A. Engle, and Joseph I. Reno; Mr. Feyler, chairman. The committee procured a large number of the citizens as security for the money needed for the railway, which was soon built and opened with a celebration at North Rochester, on the 28th of June, 1902.

William Miller & Sons.—William Miller, contractor and builder, came to Rochester in 1855, and in 1869 established, with A. S. Dobson and Jacob Trax, the firm of Miller, Dobson & Trax. In 1872 the firm became Miller & Trax, and in 1875 it was succeeded by William Miller. In 1884 the firm of Wm. Miller & Sons succeeded William Miller; and, November 6, 1898, William Miller retired, the firm name remaining Wm. Miller & Sons. This firm is composed of the brothers John A., George

W., Charles M., and Henry J. Miller; Charles M. and George W. Miller being in the Pittsburg office, and John A. and Henry J. Miller in Rochester.

The plant and lumber yard of Wm. Miller & Sons, located between the railroad and river, covers about six acres, and they employ from forty to seventy-five men. They handle all kinds of lumber, their specialty being hardwood interiors, bank and office fixtures, etc. They also do a general contracting business, from their Pittsburg office, located in the Frick Building.

The following are a few of the more prominent buildings they have erected: the Montgomery County court-house at Norristown, Pa.; Washington County court-house and jail, Washington, Pa.; York County court-house, York, Pa.; the Arrott Office Building in Pittsburg; the Pittsburg Bank for Savings; and the new Union Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg.

Keystone Pottery Company.—This firm, which was composed of Wm. Miller & Sons, was incorporated in 1890. John Gripp of Pittsburg, deceased, was a member of the firm at its organization. June 26, 1895, the plant was destroyed by fire. The site of the pottery was taken possession of by Wm. Miller & Sons, with H. V. Bardeaux, who then formed the Miller Brick Company.

The Miller Brick Company.—This company was incorporated in 1900 for the manufacture of face and paving brick. The officers of the company are Wm. Miller, Sr., president; Wm. L. Miller, secretary and manager; and John A. Miller, treasurer.

Rochester Point Bottle Works was first called the Rochester Flint Vial and Bottle Works, and was organized in the fall of 1879. Its directors were David McDonald, Sr., David McDonald, Jr., Wm. Anderson, Wm. Miller, Sr., Michael Camp, P. McLaughlin, Irvin McDonald, and John Taylor. David McDonald, Sr., was president; David McDonald, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and Wm. Anderson, manager. This company erected a plant which now forms the main portion of the building occupied by the Point Bottle Works Company. In 1882 the company was reorganized, and given the name of the Point

Bottle Works Company. The directors of the new company were: P. McLaughlin, John Scheiss, Wm. McCague, J. C. Irvin, John Flint, James R. Dougherty, Henry Heuring, Thos. Joyce, Sr., P. McLaughlin was its president; John Scheiss, secretary; J. C. Irvin its first treasurer; and Wm. McCague its second. The factory was operated under this management until 1887, when it was again reorganized, the following being the directors: Henry Heuring, P. J. Huth, James R. Dougherty, Lewis Hollander, John Flint, Reinhart Radtke, and Wm. O'Leary. Henry Heuring was elected president; P. J. Huth, secretary and treasurer. This management continued without a change until 1898, when C. A. Dambacher was elected president, and Henry Heuring, superintendent. The factory is located at the junction of the Beaver and Ohio rivers, and at the junction of the C. & P. and Fort Wayne railroads. The works cover about one acre of ground. The present management has greatly increased the capacity of the plant, and recently erected a two-story packing room 64 x 128 feet, and a warehouse 32 x 80 feet.

When first started the goods manufactured were flasks and fruit jars, but now a general line of prescription and liquor bottles are made. The plant has a capacity of 200 gross of bottles per day. It gives employment to 135 hands, with a yearly pay-roll of about \$50,000.

Keystone Tumbler Company.—The Keystone Tumbler Company was organized in February, 1897. Its officers were: John Conway, president; George A. Malone, secretary; August Heller, treasurer; Chas. Runyon, general manager. Its directors were: John Conway, August Heller, John Moulds, James T. Conlin, and Charles Bentel. The capital stock was \$75,800. The factory began operation August 23, 1897. The plant occupies a building, 300 x 310 feet, besides a boiler-house and other out-buildings. Thirty-five pots is the working equipment of the plant, and 360 people are employed. November 1, 1899, this property was taken over by the National Glass Company.

The National Glass Company was organized November 1, 1899, with an issued capital of \$2,325,000 stock and \$2,000,000 of bonds, and on that date took over the following properties:

Beatty-Brady Glass Co., Dunkirk, Ind.; Canton Glass Co., Marion, Ind.; Central Glass Co., Summitville, Ind.; Crystal Glass Co., Bridgeport, Ohio; Cumberland Glass Co., Cumberland, Md.; Dalzell, Gilmore & Leighton Co., Findlay, Ohio; Fairmont Glass Co., Fairmont, W. Va.; Greensburg Glass Co., Greensburg, Pa.; Indiana Tumbler and Goblet Co., Greentown, Ind.; Keystone Glass Co., Rochester, Pa.; Model Flint Glass Co., Albany, Ind.; McKee & Bros. Glass Co., Jeannette, Pa.; Northwood Glass Co., Indiana, Pa.; Ohio Flint Glass Co., Lancaster, Ohio; Riverside Glass Co., Wellsburg, W. Va.; Robinson Glass Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Rochester Tumbler Co., Rochester, Pa.; Royal Glass Co., Marietta, Ohio; West Va. Glass Co., Martins Ferry, Ohio.

The company since that time has met with disastrous fires at Rochester, Pa., and at Greensburg, Pa.

They have rebuilt the portion of the Rochester Tumbler Works that was burned at an expenditure of over \$300,000, and have also built a large works at Cambridge, Ohio.

The company at this time is employing about 7000 people. At the consolidated Rochester-Keystone plant at Rochester, Pa., the company has 1300 people on their pay-roll.

It is expected that the Rochester-Keystone plant will produce \$1,500,000 worth of goods during the current year (1903). Their pay-roll will run about \$50,000 per month. The directors and officers of the company are as follows: A. W. Herron, president; Addison Thompson, secretary; A. L. Strasburger, treasurer; who, with George I. Whitney, Frank L. Stephenson, and L. B. Martin, compose the board of directors.

From July 1, 1903, Charles Runyon was superintendent and general manager of the Rochester plant.

Beaver Valley Glass Manufacturing Company, popularly known as the "Dinkey" Glass Works, was established in 1882 by Alex. Pfiffner, John McManus, and Floris Thomas. The ownership passed to Messrs. Irvin & McLaughlin, who, in 1885, leased the plant to Mr. John D. Carter, and the firm name became the John D. Carter Glass Works, not Limited. The product was flasks, brandy bottles, and prescription vials, and the business was actively conducted until July, 1890, when the plant was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company first started on a small scale in Rochester, on the premises on the Brighton Road or Delaware Avenue, afterwards occupied by the "Dinkey" Glass

Works, but was soon removed to Beaver Falls, where it became a great concern.

Bonbrights' Starch Factory.—About 1844 John and William Bonbright came to Rochester and started a starch factory on the site more recently occupied by the above-mentioned works. They manufactured three grades of starch. The Bonbrights were brothers of Mrs. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger. John was a merchant, and built the house now owned and occupied by John Conway as a bank and dwelling. William Bonbright built the house in which Marcus T. C. Gould afterwards lived, which stands on the bluff just above the Point Glass Works, and is now occupied by William Graham.

The Rochester Planing Mill Company, formerly known as the Rochester Planing Mill, George E. Woodruff, proprietor, was chartered December 4, 1902, with a capital of \$60,000, and with the following officers and directors: Orin H. Mathews, president; George E. Woodruff, secretary and treasurer; directors—B. E. Surls, R. E. Tallon, and H. D. Jackson. Jemuel Woodruff, the father of George E. Woodruff of this firm, came to this vicinity in 1832, and was at first engaged in the clock business. He later built a cabinet shop and manufactured furniture. In 1858 a planing mill was built by Monroe Miller, Wheelen Dolby, and Charles Lukens, in which Mr. Woodruff was employed. In 1875 or 1876 he bought this mill for himself, and until his death in January, 1899, continued the business. At the time of his death, when he was about ninety-five years of age, Mr. Woodruff was the oldest Freemason in the United States, having become a member of the order in 1825. For some years previous to his death, his son George was associated with him in the business of the mill, and was afterwards its sole proprietor until the present firm was established. This firm employs about thirty men and does a large business.

The Rochester Cut Glass Company.—The Rochester Cut Glass Company was organized in the fall of 1896, with Jno. M. Pfeiffer, president; F. L. Williams, secretary; and C. B. Conway, treasurer. They are manufacturers of rich cut tumblers, fingerbowls, sherbets, stemware, water-bottles, and cut bar bottles. Forty skilled workmen are given employment by this

concern, and the annual production is of about \$50,000 value. The present officers of the company are: president, Jno. Moulds; vice-president, F. L. Williams; secretary and treasurer, John M. Pfeiffer; and manager, Robt. E. Johnston.

The Olive Stove Works were originally established by Captain Daniel Fitch and the Herrington Brothers in 1872. In September, 1879, they sold these works to the present company, and on September 1, 1879, "The Olive Stove Works, Limited," was incorporated and a board of seven managers were elected. John Conway was made president; and John R. Eakin, secretary and treasurer. The works were then located at the river, on the east corner of New York and River streets. In 1882 it was decided to enlarge the works, and the present site was purchased and suitable buildings were erected thereon. March 3, 1903, this plant was destroyed by a fire, caused by a gas explosion, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1899 a new charter was obtained, and the Olive Stove Works was made a corporation. The present officers are: John R. Eakin, president; Joseph M. Eakin, secretary and treasurer; S. G. Woods, superintendent; John W. Dowell, traveling salesman.

The production is confined to manufacturing cooking and heating stoves and ranges and general castings.

The Rochester Roller Flouring Mills, G. Henry Karcher and Jno. A. Karcher, proprietors, are located on Railroad Street, opposite the Fort Wayne freight depot. The firm was organized in 1882, under the title of Karcher Brothers, who erected a flouring mill on the location on which the present mill stands, which was burned in December of 1890, together with several other buildings located in that part of the town. They rebuilt during the summer of 1891. The present mill is four stories high, 50 x 85 feet in size, and is built of brick. Its capacity is 125 barrels of flour daily. It is equipped with the latest improvements in the way of rolls, bolting reels, and wheat cleaning machinery. It also contains a corn-meal system, which is the latest improved process for bolting and purifying corn meal, also roller machinery for making all kinds of chop, corn, oats, and rye feed. The power for the mill is supplied by a 75-horse-power tubular boiler and 65-horse-power automatic

engine. They also have their own electric plant, which furnishes the lighting for the mill, and a large building 50 x 50 feet square, two stories high, which is a warehouse for flour and hay and a stable combined.

The Rochester Clay Pot Company was organized January 25, 1902, and chartered April 14, 1902. It manufactures glass-house pots of every description. The present officers are Dr. J. C. McLaren of Pittsburg, president; George A. Rahe of Pittsburg, vice-president; and Edward Willetts of Rochester, secretary and treasurer.

The Beaver Valley Pot Company was organized, May 26, 1902, with the following officers: Samuel Young, president; J. Howard Fry, secretary; Leonard Albrecht, treasurer. The company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing glass melting pots, tank blocks, bench clay and furnace blocks of all kinds for glass factories. The plant has a capacity of 900 pots annually, besides the other supplies. The present officers of the company are: Edward Kaye, president; Edward T. Davis, treasurer; Walter R. Irvin, secretary; Samuel Young, manager; directors: Edward Kaye, E. T. Davis, W. H. Surls, M. S. Marquis, and H. C. Fry.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Speyerer & McDonald Bank.—This was the first banking institution started in Rochester. Its firm members were G. C. Speyerer, J. V. McDonald, H. J. Speyerer, and W. J. Speyerer. The capital was \$30,000. The first deposit was received November 3, 1869. In 1872 the firm name was changed to Speyerer & Company, with the same amount of capital. The members were then G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Greabing, Sr., L. H. Oatman, and Louis Schneider. September 23, 1873, the business was turned over to the Beaver County Banking & Safe Deposit Association, Rochester, Pa., which was organized with a capital of \$75,000. The first officers and directors were: G. C. Speyerer, president; H. J. Speyerer, cashier; directors: G. C. Speyerer, Louis Schneider, H. J. Speyerer, John Greabing, Sr., and L. H. Oatman. This institution is no longer in existence.

John Conway's Bank.—This is the second oldest banking institution in Rochester. It was organized in 1871 as John Conway & Company. From time to time Mr. Conway has bought out his partners, until he is now the sole owner. The bank is on the corner of Madison Street and Brighton Road. Mr. Conway does a general banking business on safe and conservative lines, and is an able financier.

First National Bank of Rochester.—This bank was established June 18, 1883, with Henry C. Fry, William S. Shallenberger, Edward B. Daugherty, Gilbert Pendleton, I. F. Mansfield, Thomas M. Armstrong, Tobias Hetchie, Moses B. Sloan, Boardman S. Ranger, Benjamin Mulheim, and Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, signers on the certificate of organization. The first directors were Henry C. Fry, W. S. Shallenberger, I. F. Mansfield, Gilbert Pendleton, A. C. Hurst, John M. Buchanan, Jesse H. Lippencott. Henry C. Fry was chosen president of this bank at the time of its organization, and has continued to occupy that position from that time till the present.

The bank first opened for business on the 18th of June, 1883, in the brick building on Brighton Street, now owned and occupied by Mrs. John Kaszer. At that time the bank owned this property. In 1887 the property was sold to Mrs. Kaszer, and the bank removed to its present convenient location, on the corner of New York and Pleasant streets.

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger was made cashier of this bank at the time of its organization. Mr. Shallenberger was succeeded as cashier by Charles J. Wack. Mr. Wack was a teller at the time of his election. He held the position from that time till August 3, 1894, when he died.

Thomas C. Fry was elected to succeed Mr. Wack, and Mr. Fry was succeeded by the present cashier, Mr. John H. Mellor. The capital stock of this bank in 1900 was \$50,000, and its surplus, \$50,000; in 1903 the capital was increased to \$150,000, and the surplus is now \$35,000.

The Rochester National Bank.—This bank was organized, December 17, 1898, with the following officers and directors: James G. Mitchell, president; W. J. Mellon, vice-president; Joseph C. Campbell, cashier; Elmer J. Mengel, teller; directors:

James G. Mitchell, W. J. Mellon, Joseph C. Campbell, Charles R. Eckert, Robert W. Darragh, Charles P. Brobeck, Robert L. Hood, Alfred P. Marshall, and Edward J. Schleiter.

It began business, March 13, 1899, with a capital of \$50,000. The banking house was located in a handsome brick building, corner of Brighton and Washington streets, erected by James G. Mitchell. In 1902 this bank was absorbed by the Rochester Trust Company.

The Rochester Trust Company.—Early in the fall of 1902 a few of the most enterprising of Rochester's business men began to talk seriously of the organization of a new bank, believing that the growth of the town and increasing business of the county justified such a venture. Dr. W. A. Rose and Mr. Henry J. Miller were the prime movers in the enterprise, and their first idea was of a bank or trust company capitalized at \$150,000. So favorably was this plan received that in less than two days' canvas Mr. Miller succeeded in getting nearly the whole proposed amount subscribed. A trust company was decided upon on account of there being no organization of that kind in Rochester, and on account of its wider field for business.

On the 11th of October, at the office of William Miller & Sons, was held the first meeting for the organization of the Rochester Trust Company. Those present were: Messrs. John A. Miller, Walter A. Rose, Curtis C. Noss, William A. McConnel, Frank Feyler, Henry J. Miller, Adie K. B. Wilson, George H. Karcher, and Thomas C. Fry—all subsequently directors in the company. John A. Miller was elected chairman, and Thomas C. Fry, secretary, of the meeting. The capital was placed at \$150,000, and Thomas C. Fry appointed treasurer of the company.

A little later it was found that the Rochester National Bank would consider a proposition to sell its stock. Messrs. John A. Miller, Wilson, Noss, and Shugert, were appointed a committee to confer with the bank, and reported that the bank stock could be bought for \$200 per share. This deal was immediately closed.

As the original \$150,000 had already been subscribed, a resolution was passed on the 4th of November increasing the capital stock to \$200,000. On November 20th the first stockholders meeting was held at the office of C. C. Noss & Company.

At this meeting the directors, fifteen in number, were elected, namely: John A. Miller, Dr. Walter A. Rose, William A. McConnel, Joseph C. Campbell, Curtis C. Noss, George H. Karcher, Wesley E. Bonzo, Henry J. Miller, George A. Baldwin, Frank Feyler, Dr. Guy S. Shugert, Adie K. B. Wilson, Dr. John C. McCauley, James H. Ewing, and Thomas C. Fry.

The Rochester Trust Company commenced business in the rooms of the Rochester National Bank, on December 1, 1902.

On the 23d of December a meeting of the stockholders of the Rochester National Bank was held, and resolutions passed to place the bank in voluntary liquidation on January 6, 1903.

Mr. Joseph C. Campbell, formerly cashier of the Rochester National Bank, continued with the Trust Company until February.

The officers elected by the directors of the Rochester Trust Company were: John A. Miller, president; Dr. Walter A. Rose, vice-president; Thomas C. Fry, secretary and treasurer; Herbert W. Douglass, assistant secretary and treasurer; Elmer J. Mengel, teller; and Charles A. Stewart, assistant teller.

The Rochester Savings and Loan Association was incorporated, August, 1894, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. The officers were: George W. Miller, president; Paulus E. Kohler, vice-president; George C. Deming, secretary; Thomas L. Darragh, treasurer. In 1902 this Association was merged into the Farmers' Building and Loan Association of Brush Creek, Pa., whose place of business is in Rochester.

The Central Building and Loan Association of Beaver County.—Since its organization in 1888 this has become one of the largest and most successful institutions of its kind in Pennsylvania, with about 1400 shareholders, carrying nearly 7000 shares of stock, on which the annual receipts exceed \$200,000. The list of officers and directors is as follows: William M. Fisher, president; G. T. Bentel, vice-president; A. Heller, treasurer; J. T. Conlin, secretary; Hon. M. F. Mecklem, attorney; John Bender, H. B. Ruth, R. Radtke, John Flint, William List, H. L. Morgan, E. Romigh, J. H. Gordon, and Wheelen Dolby, directors.

Rochester Building and Loan Association.—This association was organized in the spring of 1894, and the charter was

granted June 1, 1894. At the time of the organization the officers and directors were: A. C. Hurst, president; William Moulds, vice-president; W. S. Shallenberger, treasurer; Thomas H. Javens, secretary; William Miller, Sr., John Coleman, John J. Hoffman, Robert H. Marshall, Harrison J. Chandler, Frank L. Robinson, A. N. Gutermuth, Frank Woodruff, and Joseph J. Zimmerman, directors; and the organization has remained the same ever since, except that when Mr. Shallenberger left Rochester, John J. Hoffman was elected to the office of treasurer; and Mr. Woodruff retiring from the board, John E. Nelson was elected in his stead. W. A. McConnel is solicitor. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$5,000,000.

CHURCHES

Trinity Episcopal Church of Rochester was organized, May 29, 1851, and chartered March 18, 1852. The charter members were John Reno, John Clark, F. Reno, John Cooke, D. W. C. Bidwell. The first vestry was composed of John Reno and Wm. Owens, wardens; and Wm. Hurst, secretary and treasurer. The parish was organized by Rev. Wm. H. Paddock, and the first pastor was Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, who immediately began the erection of the present church on a lot presented by M. T. C. Gould, as agent for the land company. Mr. Taylor was rector from 1851 to 1867, and at times was assisted by Rev. J. T. Protheroe and Rev. J. L. G. Fryer. Mr. Fryer was a very promising young minister, but death claimed him while connected with this church. Rev. C. N. Spalding, D.D., became rector of Trinity, in connection with New Brighton parish, in 1872. Rev. Wm. Ballard became rector of this parish and Georgetown in 1873, and had many improvements made upon the church property, and was followed by Rev. John K. Karcher. In 1876 Rev. Wm. A. Fuller was rector of this parish, with Trinity Church, New Castle; St. Paul's Church, Fairview; and St. Luke's, Georgetown. Rev. Thos. J. Martin was next, and was succeeded by Jno. Loudon in 1884. Rev. J. A. Farrar next took charge. During his pastorate the parish received a gift of \$5000 from Lewis Taylor, Esq., which was used to purchase a rectory and put the church in repair. In September, 1886, Rev. T. J. Danner became rector, and had the belfry erected to

receive the chimes, which were presented to the parish by Amelia Blake of East End, Pittsburg, formerly a member of the church, and a daughter of Wm. Hurst, one of the first vestry. Rev. J. L. Taylor next succeeded to the rectorship of the parish. In 1897 Rev. A. D. Brown took charge.

Tradition says that the first church started and completed in Rochester was the Episcopal, the first foundation for which was begun on the lot now owned by Hon. H. P. Brown, corner of Adams and Vermont Streets. For some reason this foundation was not completed, and the congregation accepted the present lot and proceeded to erect the present building.

St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church.—The first Roman Catholic church organized in Beaver County was that of Beaver, known as SS. Peter and Paul's. By 1854 a number of German families had come into the parish, and by these a separate organization was begun in the town of Rochester. From Ovid Pinney, who owned a large part of the ground in that place, and had laid it out in town lots, a gift of two lots on Washington Street, the present location of the church, was obtained by deed bearing date, April 29, 1854. Two years later the erection of a frame church, 25 x 46 feet, was begun. This church was dedicated on Sunday, November 22, 1857. The Rev. Father Michael Mühlberger was the first regular, though not resident, pastor of this parish. There was no resident pastor for many years, the congregation being too poor to support one, and for some time services were held but once a month.

The Reverend Father J. Reiser in 1859 became the second pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, which, towards the end of that year, was attached to St. Mary's, Allegheny, from which it was visited twice a month for about nine years following. The names of the pastors appearing on the church register during this period and later are as follows: October, 1859-61, the Reverends P. J. Hoffznogott, Passionist, and Michael Aigner, Missionary; 1861-62, the Reverend Father C. Klockner; 1862, the Reverend Fathers Carolus Schuler, J. A. Shell, and Anton Basch; 1863-66, the Reverend Fathers Brandstetter and J. B. Weikman; 1866-68, the Reverend Fathers Martin Kink and A. McGurgan; 1868, the Reverend Father Adam Gunkel.

July 14, 1868, Father Reid, of Beaver, died, and the churches

of SS. Peter and Paul's and St. Cecilia's were united in one charge. For some time previous, however, the same priests had been saying Mass in both churches; but during 1869 the Passionist Fathers attended Beaver, and the Reverend Father Zwickert succeeded Father Gunkel as pastor of St. Cecilia. The name of the Reverend Father A. Winter appears as having been at St. Cecilia during 1869.

In the winter of 1873 the Reverend Father Joseph Böhm became pastor of both churches, which remained together until 1900.

The Reverend Father J. Romelfanger took charge of the parishes about the year 1874, and a parsonage having been purchased in Rochester, from this time on the priests resided at that place.

The Reverend Father J. Kaib succeeded Father Romelfanger in October, 1877, and he in turn was followed by the Reverend Father Frederick B. Steffen, in November, 1878. Father Steffen was a young priest greatly beloved by his people, and, as elsewhere stated, died of smallpox, having contracted the disease while ministering to a parishioner who was ill with it. He died in December, 1881, and was buried in Daugherty's cemetery.

The Reverend Father John Quinn was the next pastor. He was succeeded in the spring of 1882 by the Reverend Father J. A. Canevin, who remained until 1885. Since that date the pastors have been the following: Reverend Fathers, Joseph Fleckinger, two years; J. F. Bauer, 1887-92; William Jordan, one year; Michael A. Frank, June 18, 1893, until August, 1894; B. Gerold, August, 1894-May 7, 1899. Immediately following Father Gerold came the present pastor, the Reverend George M. A. Schöner.

July 22, 1900, the Reverend Father Anthony Vogel became pastor of the church of SS. Peter and Paul's, which was then made, and is still, a separate charge.

On April 4, 1898, the Beaver church was destroyed by fire, and St. Cecilia's became for a time the home of both congregations. Later the third floor of Hurst's Hall, Bridgewater, was fitted up, and Mass was celebrated there for the members of the Beaver congregation until the new church of SS. Peter and Paul's was erected.

Missions at Industry and Smith's Ferry had for many years been attached to St. Cecilia's, but they are now under the charge of the pastor of the Beaver church. The activities of the church have, besides, been represented in the work of many different societies, such as the Sons of St. George, Sons of St. Patrick, and the Emeralds, the Young Men's Institute, etc., and by the parochial schools. The congregation of St. Cecilia's is no longer distinctively a German one, nearly all of its members being able to speak English, and the pastor conducting the work of teaching mainly in that tongue. The old church was torn down in 1901, and since then the services of the church have been held in Cole's Hall, on Adams Street.

The new church building of St. Cecilia's now in course of construction, will be a magnificent structure. Its corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies on Sunday, October 25, 1903, the Reverend Father A. A. Lambing of Wilkinsburg presiding, and the address being delivered by the Reverend Father Joseph Gallagher of New Castle, Pa. Many visiting clergymen participated in the exercises, which were witnessed by nearly two thousand people.

The design of this beautiful church is the work of the pastor, Father Schöner, who studied architecture in Germany, and is superintending the construction of the building and purchasing the material for it.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in the year 1854 by the late Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant of Pittsburg, in the building then called the car factory. In 1855 Dr. Passavant secured two lots on the corner of Adams and Ohio streets, and on the third day of July the corner-stone of the new church was laid. This building was occupied in the summer of 1856, although not entirely completed at that time. Boards placed on blocks and nail kegs were used for pews. Dr. Passavant served the congregation until the spring of 1863, when the late Henry Reck assumed charge of the newly established Orphans' Home on the hill, and also became pastor of this congregation. Mr. Reck preached to the congregation until the autumn of 1870, when he resigned.

The congregation then elected as pastor the Rev. Dr. H. N. Roth, now of Chicago. Dr. Roth preached until July 1, 1878,

when Rev. C. H. Hemsath assumed charge. The old structure known as the "Gravel" church was in part rebuilt, and a number of other improvements were made during his pastorate. He resigned the pastorate in March, 1882, but the resignation was not accepted. In the following year he resigned, and this time the resignation was accepted, to take effect December 21, 1883. On Friday night, December 21, 1883, the church building was destroyed by fire. The congregation was left without a church in which to worship, and without a pastor. At a meeting held in St. Paul's Church, on Adams Street, December 24th, they resolved to rebuild. A few weeks later Dr. H. N. Roth again began to act as pastor, preaching every two weeks; and Rev. L. Happe of Greenville, Pa., the alternate Sunday. On July 28, 1885, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, and on Sunday, April 25, 1886, the present church building was dedicated. The entire cost was about \$6000. May 2, 1886, the Rev. J. W. Meyers assumed the pastorate, and labored until April 25, 1892, when he resigned. The pastorate of the church was vacant until July, 1893, when Rev. J. K. Heckert took charge, and served the congregation until March 13, 1898. A call was then extended to Dr. J. E. Whittaker. He accepted the call, and began to preach September the first. He resigned, December 28, 1900, and the present pastor, Rev. F. A. Bowers, assumed his relation to the church, June 16, 1901. The congregation has now a membership of 440; the Sunday-school, 303.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the month of March, 1867, at a session of the Pittsburg Conference, held in Massillon, Ohio, a request was made for the organization of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Rochester, Pa. In response to this request, Rev. Lewis Paine was appointed to the charge, and soon afterward a meeting was held in the town hall, where seventy-five persons, most of whom had been connected with the Bridgewater Church, were requested to constitute the membership of a new church. Eleven others were soon afterwards received, making the membership of this church eighty-six. Its services were held in the town hall for two and one half years, until the lecture-room of the new church building was ready for occupancy. In 1869 the church building was completed, excepting the furnishing of the auditorium, at a cost of \$11,000. During

the pastorate of T. S. Hodgson, in the year 1874, the auditorium of the church was completed and dedicated.

The following persons have served the church as pastors: Revs. Lewis Paine, John Grant, W. W. Darby, T. S. Hodgson, D. L. Dempsey, D.D., S. T. Mitchell, William Cox, D.D., D. L. Dempsey, D.D., J. B. Risk, W. D. Slease, L. R. Beacom, S. M. Bell. Mr. Bell died during his pastorate, and Rev. William Cox, D.D., served the church during the remaining part of the year. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Weaver, who left in October, 1900, when the present pastor, Rev. W. S. Lockard, came to the field.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church (German).—From about 1856 to 1866 two German congregations were organized in the Beaver valley; the one a Lutheran at Bridge-water, and the other a Reformed at Rochester, which in the year 1867 united under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church. Two lots on the corner of Adams and Connecticut streets were purchased, September 24, 1867, for the sum of \$575, and a new brick building, 35 x 50 feet, was erected thereon. The contract price is not known. When the building was finished, a debt of \$1400 was resting on the congregation, but in a few years this was paid through a Building and Loan Association. Rev. Prof. C. F. Giese, teacher in Thiel Hall, Monaca, served as the first pastor from 1867 to July, 1868; Rev. B. F. Zahn in 1868; Rev. C. F. Sheinbach from 1868 to 1870; and Rev. P. Born from 1870 to 1876. In the summer of 1876 the congregation being without a pastor, the Rev. F. C. E. Lemcke, then a student at the theological seminary, Philadelphia, was sent here by the president of the Pittsburg Synod, to serve them until a pastor was called. The labors of Mr. Lemcke proved satisfactory to the congregation, and before he left in October to return to school, a call was handed him, which he later accepted. Rev. Mr. Dethlefs, of Sharpsburg, served the congregation during the winter. Rev. F. C. E. Lemcke returned on April 1, 1877, and was pastor from that time until his death in 1901.

The congregation organized with twenty-one members, and has at present about two hundred communicants, owning two lots 80 x 120, a parsonage, and a brick church. The present

pastor, Rev. G. A. Fechner, assumed charge in the fall of 1902.

First Baptist Church.—August 3, 1873, a number of members of Baptist churches met at the house of William S. Shallenberger for consultation in reference to the organization of a church. Henry C. Fry, David Robinson, Roland Lloyd, Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Edward M. Power, William S. Shallenberger, Mrs. Jane Evans, Mrs. Susan Power, Mrs. Eliza A. Robinson, and Mrs. Jane Ashworth were present. Other meetings were held and, February 4, 1874, it was resolved that a church organization be effected to be known as the "First Baptist Church of Rochester, Pennsylvania." February 19, 1874, a council of recognition, composed of the pastors and delegates of various Baptist churches, met in the town hall in Rochester. Rev. J. W. Plannett, pastor of the church at Sharpsburg, was chosen moderator, and William S. Shallenberger, clerk.

The following persons were recognized by the council as "The First Baptist Church of Rochester, Pennsylvania": Henry C. Fry, Mrs. Eunice Fry, George W. Fry, Edward M. Power, Thomas Matthews, Mrs. Jane Evans, Mrs. Amanda Donaldson, Mrs. Josephine Shallenberger, William S. Shallenberger, Aaron T. Shallenberger, Mrs. Susan Power, Mrs. Matilda Porter, Mrs. Jane Ashworth, Miss Jennie Ashworth, Mrs. Anna Shepler, David Robinson, Mrs. Eliza A. Robinson, Roland Lloyd, Mrs. Martha Lloyd, Jacob Fisher, Mrs. Sophia Fisher, Mrs. Mary J. Anderson, D. B. Salade, Mrs. D. B. Salade, Mrs. Mary A. Lloyd, Miss Nettie Lloyd, Mrs. Maria J. Sheiburn. June 10, 1874, the church was received into the fellowship of the Pittsburg Baptist Association. October 28, 1874, Rev. J. A. Snodgrass was called as the first pastor of the church, and continued his services until September 30, 1877, when he resigned. The members of the church having secured a lot, a frame church building was erected at a cost of about \$9000. It was dedicated, February 11, 1875. From the resignation of Mr. Snodgrass to January 23, 1878, preaching was by stated supply. Rev. A. J. Bonsall was then called and served the church until Sept. 1, 1904.

The First Presbyterian Church.—Upon a petition presented to the Presbytery of Allegheny, a committee consisting of Rev. E. E. Swift, D.D., Rev. James Allison, D.D., and Rev. J. M.

Shields, was appointed to organize a Presbyterian Church in the town of Rochester, Pa.

The committee met in the town hall, Rochester, April 14, 1874, and organized a church, under the name of "The First Presbyterian Church of Rochester," with forty charter members. Mr. James H. Kinzer and D. S. Marquis, M.D., were elected, ordained, and installed as ruling elders.

George C. Surls, J. Woodruff, J. H. Whisler, C. R. Blanchard, Perry Brown, and John Davis, constituted the first board of trustees. During the first year the church was without a pastor, but was regularly supplied with preaching. Rev. E. P. Lewis was the first pastor. He entered the field in April, 1875, and continued to serve the church in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Freedom, until April, 1878.

Rev. — Jeffries served the church as a supply for a time. In December, 1879, Rev. R. B. Porter became pastor. Mr. Porter served until April, 1881. Following this, the church had supplies until Rev. W. G. Stewart was called and took charge, in October, 1883. Mr. Stewart served the congregation until April, 1887.

The fourth pastor was the Rev. J. H. Bausman, whose pastorate began November 1, 1887. Mr. Bausman served the congregation until April, 1892. For nine months ensuing, the congregation had supplies. January 1, 1893, Rev. T. B. Anderson, D.D., became pastor, and has continued in charge of the congregation until the present date.

In 1874 the congregation erected a substantial brick house of worship on the corner of Franklin and Freedom alleys, at the northeast corner of the public park. In 1895 they repaired their house of worship and built a lecture-room to the church, at a cost of \$1500. The present membership is 150.

Zion Church of the Evangelical Association of Rochester was organized about the year 1860 by L. Scheuerman. Rev. G. Götz was in charge of the Rochester congregation in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. He was followed by Rev. C. A. Walz, who served the congregation for the next two years. Rev. H. Weigand was the pastor for 1885-86. Rev. Geo. Ott succeeded him and labored in Rochester for one year, and was followed by Rev. R. A. Hartung, who was pastor during the year 1888. Rev. G. Gähr occupied the field during the

year 1889, when he was removed to Cleveland. Rev. G. Zeigler served the Rochester congregation during 1891, 1892, and 1893. During his pastorate the services were made part English.

Rev. G. Götz was pastor here again during the year 1894, after which he was transferred to Canton, Ohio. Rev. J. A. Hetche, whose home was in Freedom, had charge of the congregation for the succeeding three years. Rev. John Hoffman was pastor for several years, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Miller. The present pastor is Rev. A. Peter.

The First Congregational Church.—The movement for the organization of this church was started in Leaf's Hall on the afternoon of Sabbath, the 17th of April, 1892, when seventy-three persons declared their desire to join in a society under the Congregational form of government. The formal organization of the church was effected on Friday, April 29, 1892, at a meeting in Leaf's Hall called for that purpose. Ninety persons joined in adopting Articles of Faith and a Covenant in harmony with the doctrines and polity of the Congregational churches of the United States. Rev. Joseph H. Bausman was called and accepted the call to be pastor of the church, and the following officers were elected: deacons: Messrs. J. C. McWilliams, William M. Douds, and William Darling; clerk, Mr. Cornelius Masten; and trustees—Messrs. J. H. Schlagle, C. Masten, Charles Snure, C. A. Vanderslice, and Charles P. Brobeck.

On the 5th of May, the same year, a council of recognition was held in the same place, and the church and its pastor were received into the fellowship of the Northwestern Association of Congregational Churches, Pennsylvania. The membership had at this time increased to 117.

This church held its services in Leaf's Hall until 1895, when it undertook the erection of a house of worship, and in November of that year the beautiful building that it now occupies as a church home was dedicated. This building is on Adams Street. It is of brick and stone, semi-colonial in style. Its total cost was \$12,000. Mr. W. J. East was the architect. The present church membership is 175, and that of the Sunday school, 125. Mr. Bausman is still (1904) pastor.

The German Evangelical Protestant Church is located on

Reno and Ohio streets. It was built in 1894. Its first board of trustees were Christian Mattmiller, John Bender, Michael Dietz. The membership of the church is twenty-two, and the Sunday-school has thirty members. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Shoewandt, who remained for several years. Since his resignation the church has had supplies.

The United Presbyterian Church.—The United Presbyterian Church of Rochester was formally organized on November 29, 1898, at a meeting held at Patton's Hall, by a committee consisting of Rev. R. L. Hay of New Brighton, and Messrs. A. D. Gilliland, Joseph F. Mitchell, Wm. H. McCaw, and Wm. F. Boyd, members of his church session.

Services had been held for several months previous to this time, however, and the present pastor, Rev. Jas. F. Ray, had been preaching to the congregation since September 1st. The church was organized with forty-five members, and has a present membership of 116. In 1902 the congregation purchased a lot on Washington Street for \$1600, and began the erection of a handsome brick church, of which Mr. W. J. East of Pittsburg was the architect. The total cost of this structure, including the lot, was about \$15,000.

Free Methodist Church.—In July, 1888, a camp-meeting was held at Daugherty's grove, near Rochester, by the New Castle District of the Free Methodist Church, of which J. S. McGahey, of New Castle, was at that time District Elder.

At this time there was no Free Methodist society between Pittsburg and New Castle. The following October, S. Portman, from New Castle, commenced preaching in the Town Hall, Rochester; and in January, 1889, the first society was organized consisting of four members.

In the following autumn the society, with eight members, sent to conference for a preacher and supported him unaided. In 1890 a church was built at Pleasant Valley, and in 1892 a church and parsonage were built in Rochester. This was the beginning of Free Methodism in this section.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The first school house in Rochester was the frame building until recently used as the parsonage of the Evangelical Associa-

tion Church. In 1862 the brick building, containing four classrooms, in the Second ward, was erected. This was later enlarged. The Third Ward school building was erected in 1884-85, and in 1891-92 an addition of four rooms was made, at a cost of \$8400. By a resolution of the board, June 2, 1890, the Rochester High School was established, and in 1901 ground was purchased from Mr. Charles Muse and Mrs. Sadie E. Speyerer on Pinney Street, at a cost of \$5600, for the site of a High School building. W. J. East was employed as architect to draw plans for the same, and on June 10, 1901, the contract was let to Kountz Bros. This building was erected at a total cost of \$43,270. It is in every respect a modern building of the best type, and, as will be seen from the cut facing this page, of simple and effective architectural design. The public schools of Rochester are of a high grade.

The Passavant Memorial Home.—This Home is on the hill-side just above the town of Rochester, and consists of three well-arranged buildings and sixty acres of fine farming land. It is a home and hospital for epileptics.

The Home is undenominational, and any sufferer whose application is favorably passed upon by the board is received as a patient. Twelve trustees have the management, four of whom must be Lutherans; eight may be connected with any other church or no church at all.

The management in the Home is under an approved deaconess of the Lutheran Church.

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES

The Masons.—Rochester Lodge, No. 229, F. and A. M., was instituted April 11, 1848. The charter members were David Eaton, Jemuel Woodruff, G. St. Clair Hussey, S. B. French, N. P. Fettermann, Ovid Pinney, C. W. Bloss, James A. Sholes, Martin Fisher, Joshua Logan. In the year 1873 Past Master Ovid Pinney gave to the lodge the lot on the corner of Rhode Island Street and the public square, and in 1884 Lewis Taylor, Esq., gave the lodge the sum of \$10,000, under the condition that the lodge would provide a like sum for the purpose of erecting upon the land owned by them a Masonic building. This was done, and in the spring of 1885 the building was completed and the Masons

took possession of it and dedicated it. With the necessary equipments it cost about \$25,000. It is one of the finest Masonic buildings in the State outside of the larger cities.

Eureka Chapter, No. 167, Royal Arch Masons, was organized July 14, 1849.

S. M. Kane Lodge, No. 786, I. O. O. F.—January 24, 1880, this lodge was instituted, under the name of Rochester Lodge, No. 786.

Samuel M. Kane, who had always been a zealous worker in everything pertaining to the efficiency of the lodge, was instantly killed upon the railway crossing, January 17, 1895, while returning home from work, and as a deserved tribute to his memory it was decided to change the name of the lodge to the S. M. Kane Lodge. This was accordingly done by a dispensation of the Grand Lodge, granted April 26, 1895. Its membership is between 250 and 300.

In 1888 certain of the members and their wives applied for a charter for a Rebecca Degree Lodge, and "Winifred Rebecca Lodge" was instituted on the 19th day of April, 1888.

John W. Stokes Encampment, No. 285, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 21, 1889, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Opera House building, Rochester, Pa.

Woodmen of the World.—Apple Tree Camp, No. 5, Pennsylvania, was instituted in Odd Fellows Hall, Opera House building, Rochester, Pa., on Wednesday evening, February 10, 1892, and is at this date, 1904, in a flourishing condition.

The Young Men's Institute, "Dewey Council," was organized May 1, 1898, by the Roman Catholic young men of Rochester, in the Grand Army Hall on Brighton Street.

Post No. 183, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, located in Rochester, Pa., was organized July 7, A.D. 1880, with fourteen members. The charter members were: James C. Stewart, Williamson Graham, W. S. Shallenberger, Henry C. Fry, H. J. Chandler, A. Val. Woodruff, Thomas Matthews, Thomas Carr, Wm. D. Reno, Stephen A. Craig, S. J. Swoger, W. J. Ware, R. F. McIlvain, Henry Weber.

Rochester Lodge, No. 274, Knights of Pythias, was organized

December 15, 1870, and has ever since had a steady growth, numbering in membership at present about 140.

Garfield Council, No. 114, Junior Order United American Mechanics, was organized and instituted December 31, 1881, in the G. A. R. Hall, with twenty-five charter members.

Rochester Lodge, No. 283, B. P. O. E., was organized in I. O. O. F. Hall, May 9, 1891.

HOTELS

A pioneer hostelry in what was East Bridgewater, now Rochester, was known as the Leaf House, still standing on the corner of Shields and Maine streets. This was built in 1834 by William Leaf, conducted by him for several years, and then leased to a man named Barnes. This was a well-known hotel in the days of the canal. It is now occupied as a dwelling by several tenants. Another hotel was kept by Alex. Atkinson about where General Thomas Power afterwards lived.

Another old hotel was the Rochester Hotel on Water Street, built in 1848 by John H. Camp. About 1850 he sold out to his nephew, Michael Camp, and removed to the Point Hotel, which he named the National.

The St. James Hotel was built in 1845 by Andrew Purdy, and was then known as the Pavilion Hotel. Chester W. Bloss was the first proprietor. In 1862 Michael Camp exchanged the Rochester Hotel for the Pavilion, the exchange being made with Louis Schneider. Mr. Camp remained the proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel until 1886, when he sold it to Christian H. Clark, who changed its name to the St. James. It has since been in the hands of Thomas Lee, Mrs. Anna Lee, his wife; and now Mr. Hal Harsha. This hotel is the only one now occupied which was established and under successful operation when Rochester borough was incorporated.

The Doncaster House.—In 1865 Richard Doncaster bought the old Johnston House, and in 1871 established the present Doncaster House. After his death in 1882, his daughters, Sarah, Annie, Elizabeth, and Jemima, assumed control, with Sarah, proprietress, and J. N. Dowell, manager. On April 1, James W. Doncaster, a son of Richard, took the manage-

ment, and repairs costing \$12,000 were made. August 17, 1897, Richard and James W. Doncaster purchased the property. Richard is now in control.

The Hotel Speyerer was established by a stock company, formed December 18, 1890. The leading members of the Speyerer Hotel Company were Herman J. Speyerer, Adam M. Johnson, J. Newton Dowell, and Andrew J. Welsh. The site of the old plow factory on the corner of Water and New York streets was purchased, and in January, 1891, the contract for the erection of a large building was let to Simon Harrold of Beaver Falls. The hotel was opened to the public, December 21, 1891. Its entire cost, including furnishings, was \$67,832. Captain W. J. Bickerstaff is the present proprietor.

CEMETERIES

There are two cemeteries at this place, Lacock's, just on the edge of town, and Irvin's, about a quarter of a mile to the northeast of the borough line. Lacock's is the oldest, having been chartered in September, 1863.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

The theater-going public of Rochester are served by the Grand Opera House, Mr. George W. Challis, lessee and manager.

ROCHESTER STEAM FERRY

The first ferry-boat plying across the Ohio River between Rochester and Phillipsburg was the *Borough Bee*. In 1862 a new boat was built, named the *W. C. Gray*. In 1873 Captain Joseph R. Campbell purchased this boat from Capt. J. V. McDonald, and had it rebuilt in 1880, calling it the *Mary C. Campbell*, for his wife. Captain Campbell had charge of it until 1884, when he sold it to Capt. M. Winnett. The boat was afterwards owned by a company, and was run until the building of the Ohio River bridge, when it was withdrawn from service here.

POST-OFFICE

The first postmaster of the borough of Rochester was R. G. Parks. He was at that time in the forwarding business, and was appointed when the office was first established, and served until 1853. He was succeeded by Chester W. Bloss, who kept

the office in a small building which he had erected for that purpose on Maine Street. He held the position through two administrations, and was succeeded by Captain John S. Shepler in 1861. Captain Shepler, it seems held the office but one year. It was then located in the Schlelein building on Madison Street. Thomas M. Taylor was next appointed, and continued to hold the office from 1862 until 1877—fifteen years. During this period the office was located either in the brick building that stood on the corner of Maine and Madison streets, or in the frame shoe-store building belonging to Squire Taylor, and standing on the lot adjoining.

Mr. Taylor was succeeded by Williamson Graham, who was appointed December 22, 1876, and performed the duties of the office from 1877 to 1887. The greater part of this time the office was kept in Mr. Graham's residence on Shields Street. Toward the latter part of Mr. Graham's term, the location was changed to the Linnenbrink building on Brighton Street. He was succeeded by William H. Black, who was appointed February 28, 1887, and served four years. George C. Deming was appointed, February 16, 1891, also serving four years. He was succeeded by Franklin Feyler, appointed March 5, 1895, who served until Albert A. Atterholt, appointed January 8, 1890, assumed charge. June 15, 1904, the latter was succeeded by Hon. M. F. Mecklem. July 1, 1900, the office was moved to its present location in the Opera House building; and, June 1, 1902, free delivery was established in Rochester.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the incorporation of the borough of Rochester had been decided upon by the town council early in 1899. The charter of Rochester was approved by the Governor of this State on March 20, 1849. The celebration of this event could not well be held on the proper date, however, on account of the cold weather. It was decided, therefore, to hold a special meeting of the citizens of the town in the Opera House on the evening of that day, and have the celebration on the 28th and 29th days of June. That meeting was held. Addresses were made on subjects appropriate, and vocal and instrumental music was rendered, and the celebration was carried out as arranged for on the above dates in June.

GROWTH AND POPULATION

In 1850 there was property in the borough that was assessed at \$106,010. To-day (1904) the assessed valuation of property is \$2,675,387. Then there were twenty places of business; now there are seventy. Then there were about one thousand inhabitants; now there are over four thousand, with a growing suburban population that increases that number by a thousand. By the United States Census for 1900 the population of the borough was 4688.

EAST ROCHESTER

East Rochester is a suburb of Rochester, lying within the limits of Rochester township. In September, 1888, it was partly plotted into town lots by H. C. Lacock and others, the plot being known as the "H. C. Lacock plan of lots"; and in July, 1903, a plan of lots was laid out by Curtis C. Noss, known as the "Stewart plan of lots."

The United Brethren Church of East Rochester was organized in Patton's Hall, Rochester, Pa., February 18, 1895, by Rev. S. W. Welsh, who became its first pastor. The first trustees were Lewis Vandevort, Edmond Kline, and Lewis Gross. In November of the same year Rev. E. H. Barnhardt was appointed pastor by Rev. J. W. Stahl, presiding elder. Mr. Barnhardt served the congregation for four years. In the year 1898 a lot was given to the church by Henry C. Lacock and his wife, in East Rochester, on which a neat frame house of worship was erected. This building was dedicated in April, 1899, by Bishop E. B. Shephard. The following ministers have served the church: S. W. Welsh, E. H. Barnhardt, —— Smith, J. J. Funk, S. M. Miller, and A. V. Vondersmith.

NORTH ROCHESTER

This is a suburb started by the Business Men's Association of Rochester, and laid out by the North Rochester Improvement Company on lands of Hugh and Joseph Irvin. The site of the H. C. Fry Glass Company's plant, mentioned above under the head of "Manufacturing Enterprises," was donated by the Improvement Company.



CHAPTER XXI

BRIDGEWATER BOROUGH

Relation to Beaver Borough—Consolidation with Sharon—Situation—Wolf Lane Bridge—Early Settlers—Directories of Sharon and Bridgewater—Aaron Burr's Operations—Silk Culture—Incorporation—Joseph Hemphill—"Beaver Point" and "Stone's Point"—Boat-Building—Bridgewater in Early 40's—Military Organizations—Manufacturing—Schools—Peirsol's Academy—Churches—Post-office—Hotels—Population.

THIS town was formerly a part of Beaver,¹ and to-day the two towns would seem to the casual observer to be one. They are, however, two distinct boroughs. The present Bridgewater is the result of the consolidation under the Act of the Legislature of March 19, 1868,² of the two towns of Sharon and Bridgewater. It lies along the Beaver Creek, from the Fallston line to the Ohio. The upper, or Sharon, part is the older, settlement having been made there probably as early as 1798. The first bridge across the Big Beaver was built at Bridgewater, near Wolf Lane, a full description of which is given in Chapter VII.

EARLY SETTLERS

Major Robert Darragh was a very early pioneer in Beaver County, having come to this place from Ireland in 1798. The first building in Bridgewater was erected by him, and was a place of public entertainment. He also opened a store there. Major Darragh served one term as State Senator from Beaver County. He died at the advanced age of ninety-six. The Hon. John Dickey lived in Sharon for many years and died there. Other early settlers were William Davidson, George Hinds, Samuel R.

¹ See note on Beaver borough, page 621.

² P. L., 390.

Dunlap, and John Boles. Another building, which was erected in 1803 by Hoopes, Townsend & Company, was one of the important general stores of Sharon and was known in later times as the "Old Red Front."

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

Gordon's *Gazetteer of Pennsylvania*, published in 1832, says of Bridgewater:

The village of Sharon is adjacent and both may be considered as one town. There are here a saw mill, salt works, for which coal is found within a few perches; an iron foundry, brewery, several boat yards, a wind mill factory, and other mechanical and manufacturing establishments. "Stone's Harbor" is also here, considered as one of the safest and most commodious on the Ohio. It is the principal depot for the trade passing up and down the Beaver valley, and to and from the Western Reserve in the state of Ohio. Bridgewater and Sharon contain together about 110 dwellings, 4 taverns, 5 stores and 1 Episcopal [Methodist Episcopal] church.

Harris's *Pittsburg Business Directory* for 1837 has the following notice of Sharon:

Sharon is pleasantly located on the left bank of Beaver river, about a short mile from its confluence with the Ohio river, and about the same distance from the borough of Beaver, Bridgewater and Fallston. The leading road to Ohio passes through the town, and it is the residence of a number of very industrious, deserving citizens.

Directory of Sharon: Merchants—Robert Darragh, John Dickey. Tanners—Joseph and Samuel Moorehead, James Darragh. Boot and Shoemakers—J. T. Miller, S. Scott. Boat Builder—William Davidson. Blacksmith—Thomas McClelland. Innkeepers—J. Murray,¹ J. Davis. Justice of the peace—R. A. Carlton. Clergyman—Jonathan Davis, Baptist.

The same *Directory* for 1841 gives the population of Sharon at about three hundred, and the following names of its business men, with their occupations, occur:

Patent tub and bucket maker—Giles Faris. Foundry, employing 10 hands, operated by Robert Darragh, J. S. Darragh, Mattison Darragh and S. H. Darragh. Gunsmith—A. H. Armstrong. Sawyers—George Ashael,

¹ Murray's Hotel, mentioned by Harris in 1837 *Directory*, stood at the mouth of Brady's Run. Here, in 1840, Mormon meetings were held and some converts were baptized in the creek.

David Camp. Carpenters—John Beam, Samuel Ecoff, John Fisher, George Holdship, Hugh McGuire, Charles Rodenbaugh, Reuben Swagger, S. S. Webster, George Wray. Founder—Jeremiah Bannon. Molder—John Bannon. Book-binder—John Brown. Tailor—R. A. Carlton. Boat-Builders—John Curry, David McGuire, William Davidson. Tanner—James Darragh. Merchants—Robert Darragh and sons, J. S., Mattison and S. H. Pilot—George Evans. Shoemakers—J. A. Frazier, Wm. B. Miller, J. T. Miller and Thomas Scott. Teachers—Samuel Goss, Miss White. Engineer—John Jones. Cabinet and windmill makers—Samuel Jones, S. S. Webster. Miller—Jeremiah Jones. Tub and bucket m'f's—S. G. Long & Co., John Long. Mason—John Moffat. Blacksmiths—Thomas McClelland, John Noland. Bank Cashier—Hiram Stowe. Teamster—E. White.

AARON BURR'S OPERATIONS

The upper part of this settlement, that which was known as Sharon, was the scene of a part of Aaron Burr's operations in carrying on his great conspiracy for the establishment of an empire in the southwest. In 1805-06 Burr had a number of boats built in this place for use in his expedition down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and it is believed that he himself at one time visited the spot to inspect the work.

The connection of Burr's enterprise with this place is well supported by the evidence of old and reliable citizens of Sharon and vicinity. It is said that Dr. McCaslin, director and surgeon of the proposed expedition, brought two men, Tyler and Smith by name, as business managers, and located here a boatyard about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Beaver. Amasa Brown, who came to Beaver County from Utica, N. Y., father of the late Captain Perry Brown, and grandfather of Hon. Hartford P. Brown of Rochester, was the superintendent or master boat-builder. The craft constructed for this expedition were similar in style to the old keel boats, except that they were covered over closely, making them weather proof. They were called by some "arks," and on account of their destination were also known as "Orleans Boats." The boats were from sixty to seventy feet in length, and were capable of holding a large cargo. The workmen employed in this enterprise were lodged in a house next to the "Old Red Front" mentioned on the preceding page. Payments for the work done were made promptly by drafts on New York, and all drafts were honored except the last one, which was presented sometime after

the bubble of empire had burst. We can see no good reason for discrediting this story, the visit of Burr included.¹

Early in the forties many people in Sharon became interested in silk worm culture. The cocoons were sold mainly to the Harmony Society, which was then engaged in the manufacture of silk. A Cincinnati firm bought up most of the property, but as they failed soon afterward no care was taken of it, and the business was abandoned. Business of all kinds now began to center in the lower part of the community, or Bridgewater.

Bridgewater proper (including the consolidated towns) was incorporated as a borough under the Act of Assembly, dated April 1, 1834,² by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, April 2, 1835.³ August 1, 1859, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the borough of Bridgewater took advantage of the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851.⁴ March 6, 1840, it was decreed by the Court that the borough elections for that and the following years should be held on the last of March, which remained the time for that purpose until the adoption of the State law fixing the time for borough elections for February.

Among the men of prominence in the early days of Bridgewater was Joseph Hemphill, who also held many county offices.⁵ He was one of the largest land-owners in this neighborhood, and kept a general store and tavern in Beaver. By him a part of the town of Bridgewater was laid out in 1818.

The land lying west of the mouth of the Big Beaver and running down to the Ohio River, known in early times as "Beaver Point," and later as "Stone's Point," was bought as

¹ "From Pittsburg he floated in a boat specially built for him, down to New Orleans, stopping at many points, and often receiving enthusiastic attention." *Appleton's Cyclo-pedia of American Biography*: Art. "Burr."

The mention of Beaver in a letter from Comfort Tyler to Blennerhassett, dated Pittsburg, November 14, 1806, would seem to show that this place was in part the scene of the activities of Burr's associates: Beaver at that time being often put for any place near the mouth of the Big Beaver. From this letter we extract the following:

"My calculations have at all times been to leave Beaver on the first of next month. The only difficulty that I have encountered is, the procuring provisions necessary for my settlers, some of whom are behind, and I fear they will not arrive in time; but I shall be off with the few that may happen to be with me, and trust to those behind to follow on." *The Aaron Burr Conspiracy*, McCaleb, p. 246.

Tyler reached Blennerhassett Island Dec. 9, 1806, with four boats and twenty men.

² P. L. 163.

³ Deed Book M, No. 12, p. 289.

⁴ Quar. Sess. Misc. Docket No. 5, p. 125; Deed Book 40, p. 17.

⁵ See sketch of Joseph Hemphill's life, Chapter IX.

early as 1803 by the Harmony Society. They built here a warehouse for storing goods received and shipped by river. This they sold before their removal from Butler County west to Indiana. It was used for the same purpose as late as 1850. On this point a number of town lots were sold by Stephen Stone, October 18, 1831, and he also sold lots on the island which formerly existed a short distance below the present dam and bridge, but which has been entirely obliterated by the floods.¹ At this point in early times a good deal of boat-building was done. In his sketch of Beaver County, James Patterson says:

Upon the locks of the canal entering the Ohio was built the first steamboat used for carrying passengers to run from Beaver to Pittsburg, by John Dickey and others, of a size which they calculated would pass through these locks. It did pass through once, but was found to be too tight a fit, consuming too much time in the transit. She ran for a time below the locks, and it being found that she was too small for that trade, she was sold to go down the river. The steamboats *Beaver*, *Fallston* and *New Castle* were quickly built and put in successful operation, landing for a time at that place and also at Rochester, where large warehouses were erected to accommodate the trade.²

Stone's Point was a stopping-place for the steamboats passing up and down the river, and a place of resort for the citizens of Beaver and Bridgewater, where they assembled to hear the news from Pittsburg and other points, or to see the eminent persons who not infrequently traveled up and down the Ohio when it was a main route of transportation from the East to the West. A large hotel was built at the Point by Mr. Stone, which was much frequented in the days of steamboating.

Some of the packets of about the year 1840 were the *Michigan*,

¹ The following advertisement appeared in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, Tuesday morning, September 20, 1831:

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

"The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 18th of October next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A.M., a large number of TOWN LOTS at "BEAVER POINT," situated as follows: One range of Lots fronting on the bayou that cuts across from the Big Beaver to the Ohio river; and also a range of Lots fronting on an alley that runs parallel with Beaver creek, back of Bridgewater. All the land will also be laid out in small lots and sold, which lies immediately at the junction of the Ohio and Big Beaver creek. The situation of all these lots is beautiful for building, perhaps not surpassed in the Western country; presenting a very commanding prospect, and lying so near the Ohio river and the basin about to be made at the mouth of Big Beaver, will make them eligible sites for any kind of public business. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge in this recommendation; but I most earnestly request my fellow citizens, both in this vicinity and at a distance, to attend and judge for themselves. The terms will be easy, and made known the morning of the sale.

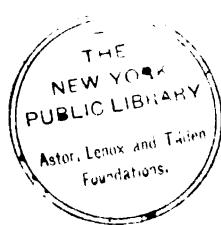
STEPHEN STONE.

P. S. Any person now wishing to purchase, can be accommodated at private sale.
BEAVER POINT, August 30."

* For further notice of the boat-building done at this place see Chapter VIII.



Stone's Point, 1850.



gan, commanded by Captain Brice Boies; *Lake Erie*, No. 2, Captain John Gordon; *Fallston*, Captain John Dickey; and the *Beaver*, Captain James Murray. Two packets left daily for Pittsburg when the stage of water permitted; and in times of low water, Rowan Bros. & Hoopes, who kept a livery stable on Water Street, furnished transportation by hacks.

About sixty years ago Bridgewater was a thriving business center. An old subscription book gives us the names of many prominent residents then carrying on its business, viz.:

S. T. Trimble, Esq., William Porter, Esq., Ephraim Jones, Dr. T. J. Chandler, Major Joshua Logan, Alex. McConahy, William McCallister, Daniel Shafer, Clarke & Co., John Torrance, J. M. Long, W. K. Boden, Joseph Shane, Thomas McKee, Milton Swager, Dr. J. C. Muller, Isaac Jones, D. D. Geren, Esq., John M. Norris, Samuel B. Wilson, John R. Day, John Heilman, R. Tallon, Robert Gilmore, George W. Fulton, Samuel G. Long, William Eakin, Stewart Rowan, Talbot T. Dugan, William Adams, Elihu Evans, Wm. Barnes, Jacob Hinds, Martin W. Small, Abram Shockey, Jr., Greer McWilliams, John W. Hoops, P. Blake, W. W. Buchanan, Samuel McClure, Esq., R. C. Johnston, Samuel English, Samuel R. Dunlap, Col. J. W. Hemphill, Ankeny & Boake, J. M. Barbour, Johnston Small, John M. Sinclair, W. L. Hamilton, John Allison, Esq., Thomas Rowan, David Easton, Dr. S. Smith, Drs. J. H. & T. Dickson, John R. Blaine & Co., Wm. S. Adams, John Miller, Samuel Stewart, Ellis Howe, O. H. P. Swisher, David Woodruff, Peter Murry, W. B. Marlin, John S. Dickey, Milton Garen, Rev. George Plumer, J. H. Brown, K. Jackson & Son, H. Sutherland, J. W. Craft, Capt. W. B. Boies, Thomas Russell, Lehmer, Donavan & Co., James Porter, George Miller, J. M. Adams.

The steamboat landing was but a short distance below the dam. Lower Water Street was then the terminus of the Beaver Extension of the Erie Canal; and it was usual to see a long line of canal boats, strung from the west end of the bridge up the Beaver, loading and unloading freight. There were a number of forwarding and commission houses, prominent, those of F. J. & H. Clarke, McClure & Dickey, Ankeny & Boake. Dunlap's Hotel was on the corner of Water and Bridge streets, and on the opposite side, where the St. Cloud now stands, the Ankeny Hotel, afterwards kept by Chester W. Bloss, Rochester's postmaster at one time. All along Bridge Street, from the end of the bridge to the foot of the Beaver hill, were many business places, stores, groceries, bakeries, doctors' offices, marble, tin, tailor, and other shops.

Harris's *Directory* for 1841, when the place had about six hundred inhabitants, gives some of the above-mentioned names, but additional ones also, and we transcribe it in full, as follows:

Inn-keepers—Henry Ankeny ("Bridgewater House"); Chester W. Bloss ("Franklin House"); George Barnes ("Bridgewater Hotel"). Confectioners and Bakers—Ankeny, Peter & Co., William Graham, Daniel Barnes. Tailors—William Adams, Robert Hall, Thomas McCullough. Merchants—William Adams, William Brown, R. McWilliams, C. M. Stewart. Gentlemen—William K. Boden, John Javens. Collector of Tolls, P. C., David Boies. Cooper—Robert Bems.

Laborers—Matthias Beake, Lewis Creamer, Stephen Lindley. Physicians—James Brown (botanic), J. C. Mullen, J. C. Montague, S. Smith. Steamboat Captains—W. B. Boies, Henry Job. Dentist—Thomas J. Chandler. Cabinet makers—John Calhoun, Robert Gilmore, John T. Hough, David Johnston, Milton L. Swager, Martin Small. Commission merchants—Clarke & Co., John S. Dickey, McClure & Dickey. Ministers of the Gospel—N. Callender (M. E.), J. A. Davis (Baptist), William Stevens (M. E.). Grocers—William Eakin, Samuel English.

Boat Builder—George Fisher. Engineer—Joseph French. Stage-drivers—Gilbert Frazier, David Rowan, William Robinson. Steamboat Pilots—John Gordon, Thomas Javens, Francis Maratta. Butchers—Henry Goll, John A. Rowan. Painters—Milton Garew, William T. Lewis. Teacher—Samuel C. Goll. Coach makers—John Hannen, David Rowan. Stone mason—William Horner. Potter—William L. Hamilton. Clerk of Orphan's Court—William McCallister. Barber—F. Murrell. Justices of the Peace—William Porter, S. T. Trimble. Tin and coppersmith—J. M. Norris. Fanning-mill maker—A. Purdy. Carpenters—Thomas Russell, William W. Randolph, Samuel Stewart, Boston Small. Wagon maker—John Stein. Collector of toll at bridge—Henry H. Smith. Blacksmiths—Archibald Stewart, David Stewart, Johnson Small. Lumberman—Andrew Stewart. Newspaper—*Beaver County Patriot*.

Town Officials—Burgess, F. J. Clarke; Council, John Cochran, A. Stewart, John Mullen, John M. Norris, Milton Swager—William K. Boden, clerk.

About this period Bridgewater had what was, perhaps, the best-drilled volunteer military company in western Pennsylvania. It was commanded variously by F. J. Clarke, W. L. Hamilton, Capt. John Steen, and Major Joshua Logan, the latter two soldiers of the War of 1812.

Forty years later (March 14, 1881) there was incorporated Military Hall, Company E, 15th Regiment, National Guard, with a capital stock of \$1000, divided into 1000 shares of \$1 each. This was to be quarters of the military organization called the

Quay Guards. In 1887 the company was disbanded and the property sold.

MANUFACTURING

The Darragh foundry was one of the early industries of Sharon, established in 1836 by Mattison Darragh. Two years afterwards his father, Major Robert Darragh, built the foundry which was operated under the name of Robert Darragh & Sons until 1852. At that time the style of the firm name became M. & S. H. Darragh. The plant included two structures in Bridgewater, the foundry 60 by 90 feet, and a warehouse 60 by 80 feet, and a machine shop and office in Fallston, 35 by 70 feet. For half a century this firm ran the business without a shutdown, lockout, or strike, meeting all their obligations promptly. July 17, 1902, they sold out to Messrs. Michler & Beck, who now own and operate the plant.

What was probably the second attempt at pottery-making in the Beaver valley was made in Bridgewater, about fifty or sixty years ago, by the Hamilton Brothers, Lute and James. They obtained their clay on the hill near the house of John Dickey, on the west side of Brady's Run, near its confluence with the Big Beaver. They made common stoneware, the chief trade being in crocks and jugs. Their goods were shipped by boat along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. About 1857-8 they ceased operations and removed to Greensboro, Greene County, Pa.

The Keytsonne Bakery of Bridgewater was established forty years ago in Beaver by the late Frederick Walters, whose children have enlarged the plant until it is now the largest bakery in western Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Allegheny. In 1884 the bakery was removed from Beaver to Bridge Street, Bridgewater, and was there conducted by the original proprietor, Frederick Walters, until the year 1892, when his eldest son, Charles A. Walters, assumed control. Under his management the business so increased that it was deemed best to secure a charter, which was done in 1901, under the name of F. Walters & Sons, Keystone Bakery.

Owing to the increasing demand for their goods, the plant on Bridge Street was found to be too small, and, in 1902, their present building on Market Street was erected, being

equipped with all the best-known modern machinery and appliances for the making of bread, cakes, doughnuts, and pies. They now run ten wagons in the Beaver valley, one in East Liverpool, and one in Coraopolis, and will soon have one in New Castle and in Ellwood City; and they now have forty-two men and women in their employ.

SCHOOLS

Bridgewater has good common schools, housed in a substantial two-story brick building. In addition to the common schools there is an institution which has been largely useful in the town, and which has done much for the youth of the entire county. This is the well-known Peirsol's Academy, which is a private institution, established in 1875 by the late owner and principal, Prof. Scudder H. Peirsol.¹ Mr. Peirsol was at one time county superintendent of common schools for Beaver County, and a teacher well and favorably known throughout the region. The buildings of the Academy are modest, but are, no doubt, endeared to many who have enjoyed the advantages of instruction which they have received there.

CHURCHES

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—As stated in the chapter on the religious history of the county, the first church of the Methodist Episcopal faith in Beaver County was at Sharon (north Bridgewater), which was probably in existence as early as 1820 or 1821. The next church of this denomination organized in the county was at Beaver. The third was the one at Bridgewater. Its date is about 1838 or 1839, in which latter year its present house of worship was erected. This house was built by Richmond Hart and Jacob Olmstead, under the direction of a board of trustees consisting of Archibald Stewart, Lewis Reno, Joseph Vera, Ephraim Jones, Thomas J. Chandler, C. M. Stewart, Benjamin Adams, and Robert Daragh. It has been twice remodeled, first in 1860, during the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Lauck; and again in 1884, when nearly \$2000 were expended in repairing and beautifying it.

In 1845 this church became a regular station, with Rev.

¹ See sketch of Professor Peirsol in Chapter XI.

A. M. Brown in charge. August 12, 1845, the first quarterly conference was held in this church. The class leaders at this time were Samuel Beatty Wilson, William Adams (the local preacher), Andrew Stewart, Thomas J. Chandler, Samuel T. Trimble, and John A. Frazier. The stewards were Lewis Reno and John Allison.

Following is the list of pastors serving this church:

A. M. Brown, 1845-'46; Joseph Montgomery, 1847-'48; John Ansley 1848; M. P. Jamison, 1849-'50; J. Murray, 1851-'52; John Grant, 1853-'54; A. J. Rich, 1855-'56; R. Hamilton, 1857; J. D. Cramer, 1858; W. F. Lauck, 1859-'61; J. S. Bracken, 1862-'63; J. D. Knox, 1864; W. K. Brown, 1865; Joseph Horner, 1866; R. Morrow, 1867-'68; Joseph Hollingshead, 1869-'71; D. L. Dempsey, 1872-'74; D. A. McCready, 1875-'76; R. Hamilton, 1877-'78; D. L. Dempsey, 1879-'81; J. H. Henry, 1882-'83; Nathan Brown, 1884; J. W. McIntyre, 1885-'87; M. J. Montgomery, 1888; William Cox, 1889-'90; Richard Cartwright, 1891-'93; W. S. Cummings, 1894-'95; G. S. Holmes, 1896; O. A. Emerson, 1897-'98; J. B. Uber, 1899-1900; H. P. Johnson, 1903; J. E. Kidney, 1903-.

In 1866 the organization of the church in Rochester drew from this congregation about one half of its membership. At present it has on the roll 236 full members and 15 probationers, and maintains a flourishing Sunday-school.

The First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized as a result of a division in the congregation at Beaver. Rival candidates had been brought before the latter congregation in 1843 and 1844, during a vacancy in the pastoral charge following the resignation of Rev. A. B. Quay. These were Rev. John M. Lowrie and Rev. Isaac M. Cook. A majority favored the latter and, in June, 1844, a call for his services was presented by commissioners from the Beaver church to the Presbytery of Beaver. Presbytery declined to put the call into his hands, owing to the dissatisfaction of a minority in the church. In January, 1845, a petition was presented to the Presbytery, signed by many members, asking for the organization of a church in Bridgewater. This Presbytery granted, and at a meeting of the session of the church, held January 23, 1845, eighty-one members and four ruling elders were dismissed from the Beaver church to unite with the new organization. The elders were James Jackson, John Carothers, David Eakin, and

John Alcorn. The church at Bridgewater was organized by a committee of the Presbytery, January 29, 1845.

Rev. Isaac M. Cook served the church as stated supply from February 2, 1845, until the 17th of December of the same year, when he was installed as pastor, and he continued in the charge until his death on the 10th of January, 1854. His pastorate was a very successful one, as during it a total of 391 members, most of them on confession, were added to the roll of the church.

Mr. Cook was followed by the Rev. James Smith, who was called, May 7, 1855. He remained about eighteen months, and Rev. David A. Cunningham assumed the pastoral charge, October 9, 1857. This relation continued until January 1, 1864, with an increase in the church membership of 251. March 1, 1864, Rev. James M. Shields was called, and began at once to labor in the field, but was not regularly installed until April 15th following. This pastorate lasted for about ten years, and was one of marked success, 436 additions being made to the church during its continuance. The succeeding pastors and their dates of service are as follows: W. W. Ralston, February, 1876–November, 1882; D. T. Carnahan, April 1883–October, 1886; W. J. McCrory, February, 1888–April, 1892; S. A. Hunter, September, 1892–March, 1895; W. F. Gibson, May, 1895–June, 1900; E. L. McCartney, the present pastor, November, 1900–4—

The present membership of this church is 166, and there are enrolled 125 Sunday-school scholars. Its building is a substantial brick, which has been several times remodeled.

A Baptist church was formerly in existence in Bridgewater. Rev. Jacob Morris was the pastor, and a frame building was erected and dedicated, November 17, 1845, by Dr. Estep. The organization was gradually disbanded, its members going to other churches, many of them finding a home in the Baptist Church in Rochester. The building is now the property of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater.

The A. M. E. Church of Bridgewater was organized about 1830 as a part of the Allegheny Mission. It was incorporated, June 14, 1886, by Andrew Tanner, Nelson Scroggins, Lewis Ash, Frank Smith, and Sidney Freeman. This congregation was located at first on the hill on Mulberry Street, but, as stated above, now owns a church building formerly erected by the

Baptists. The A. M. E. Church is still in a thriving condition, Mr. Andrew Tanner, who is a respected citizen of Rochester, being one of its most earnest and devout members. The board of trustees, in May, 1900, was composed of the following persons: A. W. Tanner, Lewis Ash, George Webster, Charles H. Robinson, and Charles W. Cole.

The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Conn. At the date of the incorporation of the church it was served by Rev. William H. Brown, the pastor in charge in 1904 being Rev. Richard Brown.

POST-OFFICE

The post-office at this place is called West Bridgewater, in order to distinguish it from another Bridgewater in this State. It was established, April 1, 1879, the people of the town having previously to that time received their mail in Rochester. The order of service of those in charge of this office, with the dates of their appointments, is as follows: Miss Emma Moore, March 5, 1879; William A. Dickey, March 29, 1889; Miss Emma Moore, May 25, 1889; Louis F. Weinman, May 11, 1893; George M. Hemphill, May 17, 1897-93; James McConnel, 1904.

HOTELS

Denny McClure at an early day kept a public house in Sharon; he was succeeded by Robert Darragh, in the old frame building opposite the brick store. James Moore, who was the father-in-law of David Marquis of Beaver, kept a public house for some years near the fording, below the mouth of Brady's Run.

Bridgewater has at present one hotel, the St. Cloud, M. Walsh, proprietor. The Park Hotel, run by John Walsh, a brother of the preceding, has been closed for some years.

POPULATION

The population of Bridgewater in 1880 was 1112; in 1890 it was 1177; and in 1900 it had increased to 1347.



CHAPTER XXII

FREEDOM BOROUGH

Situation—Origin of the Village—Steamboat Building—Boundary Lines—Streets and Alleys—“Shanty Town”—Early Householders—Valuation of Lots—First Child Born in Freedom—Incorporation—Succession of Boat-Building Firms—Various Business Firms—*Directory* for 1841—Post-office—Churches—Schools—Financial Institutions—Manufacturing Concerns of the Present—Cemetery—St. Clair Borough—Incorporation with Freedom—Population.

FREEDOM is one of the thriving little towns of the Beaver Valley, a mile or so up the Ohio, above the mouth of the Big Beaver, and almost adjoining its neighboring borough of Rochester. It is built on a narrow flat along the Ohio, and on the hillsides, and, from the peculiarity of its situation, is one of the most picturesque towns on the river. From its upper levels is afforded an almost unrivaled panoramic view of the Ohio at the majestic bend where its course, after having been northwestward all the way from Pittsburg, suddenly turns to the southwest. And a night view from the hills above Freedom is a thing long to be remembered. Looking up and down the river, from Rochester below to the Conway railway yards above, the spectator beholds a bewildering maze of tracks, with moving trains and an infinity of many-colored lights. It is well worth while to climb the hill for the pleasure of this view, and often while standing there has the writer recalled Mark Twain's phrase, descriptive of a similar scene at Heidelberg, Germany: “A fallen Milky Way, with that glittering railway constellation pinned to the border.”

History is a chain of causes and consequences, and events are strangely linked together. Diedrich Knickerbocker begins his

History of New York with the creation of the world. We need not go so far back in writing the history of Freedom, but we must look back to Germany in the latter part of 1831. In October of that year Bernard Müller, having assumed in the Fatherland the style and title of Count Maximilian de Leon, emigrated to America, and with about forty of his followers joined himself to the Harmony Society. Dissension arising between him and the leaders of the society, he, with one third of the members, withdrew, and purchased from the owners of Phillipsburg the lands on which that town stood. This necessitated the removal of the large boat-yards there to another location, and the present site of Freedom was determined on, where, with other advantages, the depth of the water was more favorable to the launching of the completed craft.

Stephen Phillips and Jonathan Betz, partners at Phillipsburg, immediately purchased from General Abner Lacock 101 acres of land for \$2000, for the purpose of building a town and new boat yards. The firm was soon changed to Phillips & Graham, and the new enterprise was pushed to completion; with what despatch may be seen from the following extract, taken from the *Beaver Argus*, May, 1832:

Rapid Work.—Messrs. Phillips & Graham purchased a tract of land from Gen. Abner Lacock, on the Ohio river, on Monday of last week, laid out a town on Tuesday, and built *fourteen houses* in four succeeding days. At this place they intend establishing their ship-yard.

The original village of Freedom was surveyed and plotted by Simon Meredith, the streets, alleys, and lots being all located with special reference to the only business of the village, that of steamboat building.¹

The boundary lines of the first purchase made by the firm named above began at a post on the bank of the Ohio River, near where the warehouse of the Freedom Oil Refinery now stands. Thence they ran north and east, including the upper tier of lots fronting on High Street; thence east and south along said line of lots to a point back of the stone house, near the present residence of Captain Abram McDonald; thence south

¹ For part of the data in this chapter we have drawn freely from an historical paper recently read by Rev. N. P. Kerr at "A Reunion of the Boys and Girls of Freedom of Forty Years Ago." Rev. N. P. Kerr was born in Freedom, where, also, his boyhood was spent. He is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Derry, Pa.

and west to the Ohio River, at a point near the steamboat landing; thence west to the place of beginning.

An additional purchase of 39 acres was made, by the same parties from William Vicary for \$2500. The lines of this purchase were as follows:

Beginning at a post on the bank of the Ohio river, near the steamboat landing and extending along the line common to the tracts of Lacock and Vicary, to the rear end of lots fronting on High street; thence east to Dutchman's Run; thence by the meanders of said run to the Ohio River; thence west to the place of beginning.

None of the cross streets extended to the river except Betz Street, to the steamboat landing, and Vicary Street. Independence and Liberty streets terminated at the line of the boat-yard. Wolf Alley skirted the lower end of lots fronting on Main Street, and extended from Liberty to Vicary Street, where the railroad is now located.

In 1832 a number of families came over from Phillipsburg and settled in Freedom. About one hundred and fifty people first located there, and the place grew rapidly. The houses referred to in the extract from the *Argus* given above, were only rude board shanties. Hence Freedom was at first called "Shanty Town."

Into these one-roomed buildings the first settlers moved. Some doubt exists as to the first frame building erected in the village, but tradition seems to settle on the shoeshop erected by Samuel Furnier, who also erected the first hotel, which was a brick. The lots were sold, as selected by purchasers, except that lots one and two fronting on Main and Independence streets were reserved for the blacksmiths, Samuel S. Coulter and Thomas G. Kerr, and they decided who should have the corner by casting lots, when the corner fell to T. G. Kerr. In selecting locations, Jonathan Betz built on the southwest corner of Main and Betz streets. Stephen Phillips built on the southeast corner; and Daniel S. Skillinger built on the northeast corner. Samuel Furnier purchased and improved the lots on the northeast and southeast corners of Main and Independence streets. John Graham selected and built on the southwest corner of Main and Liberty streets. Philip Bentel purchased and improved the southeast corner. James McConnel located and built on the

northeast corner, and Wm. P. Phillips built on the northwest corner. John W. Snead erected what is known as "the stone tavern," on Main Street, which still stands much as it was when built. Some idea of the valuation of lots may be had by the fact that in 1841 vacant lots were valued at \$75 each for borough taxation. Cows were rated at from \$4 to \$14 each, and horses from \$4 to \$35 each.

The steamboat yard, which began at the western end of the town and extended to Betz Street at its eastern extremity, included all the land from the rear end of lots fronting on Main Street, and from Wolf Alley to the Ohio River, and embraced three acres of ground which, with its buildings—exclusive of the steam saw-mill—was valued at \$638 for purposes of taxing. The saw-mill was valued at \$960 for taxing. It would seem that but one man in the borough at that time was able or inclined to carry a gold watch, and that was Stephen Phillips, whose gold lever watch was valued at \$100. At that date John W. Snead must have been, financially, one of the important personages of the town, as his taxes in 1841 amounted to \$11.33; while Robert Lutton, on the other hand, paid but six cents. In that year Phillips and Betz were taxed for fifty-two vacant lots, valued at \$1650, or \$31.73 each. The descendants of Jacob Kronk, Adam Graham, Samuel Furnier, John A. Brown, John Graham, and Charles Graham continue to occupy the lots originally taken by them. William Hall, eldest son of Joseph and Matilda Hall, was the first child born in Freedom. Large families, as a rule, were reared by these early settlers, many of whom still survive, and are widely scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific and through the South. In 1833 Freedom contained forty dwellings, forty-seven families, and about 320 inhabitants. In 1837 there were one hundred houses, and the population had increased to 600.

INCORPORATION

Freedom was incorporated, April 16, 1838.¹ At the June session of the court, 1856, Samuel Baker, burgess, and the council, consisting of D. S. Marquis, M.D., James McKee, James Van Kirk, Christian Holland, and R. H. Hall, presented to the court a petition to have the borough placed under the provisions

¹ P. L., 643.

of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851,¹ and the petition was granted.

In the year 1832 Phillips & Betz must have dissolved their copartnership, as in that year Stephen Phillips and John Graham formed a copartnership in the building of steamboats. This firm was succeeded by Abel Coffin in the same business, and this by "the Freedom Boat Building Society." The firm of Charles Graham & Company, composed of Chas. Graham, Robert McCaskey, and Thomas G. Kerr, next succeeded to the business; and this firm was followed by that of McCaskey & Kerr. This firm was continued for thirty-eight years, until the death of Robert McCaskey, when, by agreement, the business was continued under the same firm name, rounding out the full forty years. This firm was succeeded by W. H. Brown's Sons: they by Spear & Company; and the latter by Dunbar & Sons, which ended the business in the original boat-yard. John Graham and George Rogers, under the firm name of Graham & Rogers, conducted the business of boat-building for a time above the landing. James A. Sholes & Company built and operated a steam saw-mill above the landing, and conducted the business of a planing mill and lumber yard. John Baker & Company had a large shop for the manufacturing of steam-engines on the southeast corner of Vicary Street, facing the river, and had a large foundry on the corner of Wolf Alley and Vicary Street. Andrew Baird & Company succeeded to this business in these buildings, and operated quite extensively, employing many workmen; and many steamboats were supplied with engines by this firm. Donovan & Company became the successors, and established an extensive stove foundry for the manufacture of cooking and heating stoves. This firm also did a large business, employing many men.

McKee & Company succeeded, and established a wagon manufactory. They manufactured extensively, and shipped their goods largely to the south and west. This firm gave employment to a large number of men, and contributed much to the business prosperity of the town. Business finally closed there in the abandonment of the site by the present coffin manufactory. (See below, Freedom Casket Company.)

Jacob Stahl operated a distillery and grist mill near Dutchman's Run, on Main Street.

¹ No. 7, June Sess., Road Docket No. 3, p. 34.

Among the early merchants (1837 to 1841) were Phillips & McConnel, Stiles & Fisher, Phillip Bentel, John Denham, John W. Snead, Benjamin Brown, and Benville Brown.

Their stores contained a varied stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, farm products, tobacco and cigars, butter and eggs, nails, glass, putty, white lead and oils—in short, a little of everything needed by their customers. The prices asked for various articles were “a fip, a levy, and three fips, or two bits.”

Harris's *Directory of Freedom* for 1841 shows the following persons holding borough offices at that time, and the business interests of the town.

Burgess—Henry Bryan. *Council*—William P. Phillips, Robert McCaskey, Joseph Hall, Isaac Ingraham, and Jacob Stahl; with E. G. Dubarry as clerk. *Constable*—Thomas Sutton. *Physicians*—Drs. T. F. Robinson, William Smith, and Thomas Dickson. *Hotel-keepers*—Anthony Windham, S. B. Linn, J. A. Williamson, at Crow's Bottom; J. Young, Swan Inn; John W. Snead, Freedom Hotel; Samuel Turner. *Ship Carpenters*—William P. Phillips, Robert McCaskey, Joseph Hall, Adam Graham, C. Graham, John Graham, J. Betz, S. Phillips, Sr., W. Merriman, J. Shearer, Phillip Hoover & Sons, Daniel Skillinger & Sons, S. Phillips, Jr., J. A. Brown, Daniel Graham, Simon Gritz, William Woods, Robert French, George Stoops, Joseph Grimes, Andrew Woods, Thomas Crooks, Robert Hall, and Isaac Grimes. *Carpenters*—John Hamilton, Isaac Ingraham, Phillip Stetsell. *Blacksmiths*—Samuel Coulter, H. C. Grant, R. Wagoner, N. P. Kerr. *Engine builders*—E. G. Dubarry, John D. Eakin, Charles Anderson. *Wagon makers*—John Andrews, Jacob Schoffleberger, Israel Bentel. *Farmers*—Philip Vicary, A. Hall, Philip Grimes. *Tailors*—Richard Hall, F. Shoemaker. *Shoemakers*—Christian Holland, Jacob and John Hill. *Gunsmiths*—Joseph Graham, Andrew Emery & Co. *Engineer*—Woolman Hunt. *Cabinet maker*—John C. Shoal. *Millwright*—C. Myers. *Stonemasons*—Jacob Krout, David Martin. *Sea Captain*—William Vicary. *Pilot*—James A. Sholes.

The first justice of the peace was James McConnel who was succeeded by Martin Fisher, and he by Thomas G. Kerr, whose ten commissions as justice of the peace covered half a century, and he lived to almost complete his last commission, having been the longest in commission, perhaps, of any one in Beaver County. Henry Bryan also served several years in that office.

POST-OFFICE

The post-office, established with the town, has been served as follows, viz:

1832, Stephen Phillips and James McConnel; 1836, Dr. Wm. Smith; 1840, Dr. T. F. Robinson; 1844, Henry Bryan; 1845, Friederich Schumacher. Wm. P. Phillips was postmaster in 1850, John Graham in 1854, W. W. Kerr, in 1858, and W. D. Fisher, 1871; Thomas C. Kerr, 1880; Francis M. Grim, 1886; James L. Conner, 1890; William G. Jack, 1894; William D. Hamilton, 1898-1904.

CHURCHES

At the corner of Virtue and Betz streets, where the Evangelical Association Church now stands, was a small frame school-house, in which English and German schools were taught, and here also the first Sunday schools of the town were organized. In this building also the first preaching services enjoyed by the people were established, it being occupied alternately by the ministers of the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal churches.

Presbyterian Church.—The territory now included within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church of Freedom was originally under the care of the pastors and session of the church in Beaver, and, prior to the year 1841, public preaching and other means of grace were occasionally enjoyed in the village of Freedom, through the ministrations of Andrew O. Patterson and Anderson B. Quay, pastors, in succession, of the church in Beaver; and of Aaron Williams, formerly pastor of the church in Beaver Falls.

Early in the summer of the year 1841, Joseph Reed, formerly pastor of the church of Hilands, Ohio Presbytery, commenced preaching stately in the village and neighborhood of Freedom.

In the same year, in the month of September, the congregation of Freedom, through their commissioner, presented to the Presbytery of Beaver, then in session at New Brighton, a request to be organized into a separate church. In compliance with this request a committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Robert Dilworth, Arthur B. Bradford, and Benjamin C. Critchlow, was appointed, with instructions to visit the scene of Mr. Reed's labors, and organize, if they should think proper, a church at Freedom.

On the 10th day of November, 1841, this committee met, but they found only one male Presbyterian church member

at Freedom, and for this and other reasons failed to organize there.¹

During the time then intervening Mr. Reed died, and a licentiate, Washington Morton, was instructed to labor with these people.

Another request then came from Freedom to be organized into a separate church, with the assurance that there had been an increase in male church members.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin C. Critchlow, Arthur B. Bradford, and Elder James Cummings, to visit the congregation and, if practicable, to organize the church. This committee met with the congregation, May 9, 1843, and, it having been ascertained that the way was then open for the organization of a church, the following persons presented letters of dismission from the churches of Concord and Pine Creek, namely: Rosetta Hardy, Anne Wagoner, Frances McCaskey, Mary Beatty, Joseph Hall, Elizabeth Wagoner, Matilda Hall, Mary Anderson, Elizabeth Gonter, Robert Hall, Isabella Hall, Michael Bubler, Anne Bryan, Rhoda Phillips, Robert Wagoner, from Concord; Daniel Miller, Hannah Miller, James Miller, from Pine Creek—eighteen in all.

Two persons were chosen to fill the office of ruling elder, viz., Joseph Hall and Daniel Miller, who were ordained by Mr. Critchlow, after which the Presbyterian Church of Freedom was declared to be fully organized.

The first building erected by this congregation as a house of worship was of brick, 50 by 40 feet, with 18-inch walls. It contained fifty-four pews.

The Sabbath school was organized, February 4, 1844, with thirty-nine members. Rev. D. C. Reed was the first pastor, 1847-49. Then followed John Brown, 1851-61; D. P. Lowary, 1863-65; James M. Smith, 1867-72; M. L. Wortman, 1872-80; W. G. Stewart, 1883-87; J. H. Bausman, 1887-89; R. L. Smith, 1889-1901; Percy H. Gordon, the present pastor, was called July 2, 1901, and installed September 26, 1901; beginning full time at Freedom, January 1, 1903. The following ministers

¹ From the diary of Rev. Robert Dilworth, D.D.—Nov. 11, 1841. "We proceeded to Freedom & held a meeting. Mr. Critchlow preached from Acts 3:19. We then having inquired how many church members would wish to unite with the church in that place, & finding that of 10 or 12 members only one was a male, we judged it inexpedient to organize a church in that place at present."

supplied the church at intervals, but were not installed as pastors: John Launitz, 1861-62; William McKinney, 1865-66; R. B. Porter, 1881-82; D. L. Dickey, 1882-83.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Joshua Monroe in 1836, in the public schoolhouse, and continued to hold its religious services in that building until the completion of the basement story of their present church building. The site of their church building and grounds was donated by Phillips & Graham, and the church building was erected under the supervision and during the pastorate of Rev. Peter M. McGowan. It was dedicated in 1842.

The actual cost of the building cannot now be accurately given, as much of the work done was donated, and the chief outlay was for materials used. Even this was reduced to a minimum. During a sudden rise in the Ohio River several of the men connected with this congregation went out in skiffs and caught a sufficient number of pine logs that were adrift in the river, to furnish the material with which to build their church. They secured permission to use the saw-mill, and after working all day at their trades, several of the men would go to the mill, and by the light of tallow candles would run the mill until midnight, sawing out the lumber for their church. Then, while the building was being erected, men unused to carpentry would work until midnight, dressing out flooring by hand, laying floors and dressing lumber for inside finishing, and the making of the pews. Thus by sacrifice and devotion to the cause in which they were greatly interested, the work was at length completed.

The first board of trustees consisted of Martin Fisher, Samuel Furnier, Thomas G. Kerr, James McConnel, Daniel Graham, and Thomas Lutton.

Prominent among the names of those who were instrumental in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Freedom, we find the names of Jonathan Betz, Samuel Furnier, Martin Fisher, James McConnel, Samuel S. Coulter, Daniel S. Skillinger, Thomas G. Kerr, Thomas Crooks, Thomas Lutton, Robert French, Thomas Reno, Woolman Hunt, Jacob Kronk, John W. Snead, Charles Graham, Daniel Graham, Simon Grim, Hugh S. Robinson, Stephen Phillips, William Merriman, John Folio, James Stoops, Gideon Kinnear, William White, Joseph

Craig, R. H. McCaskey, Enoch Fowler, James Beabout, and in each case the wives of these men bore an active and conspicuous part.

From this church there have gone forth as ministers of the gospel: N. P. Kerr, Henry Tibbals, L. U. Snead, John R. Wolf, John Fresh, and perhaps others.

Early preachers in this church were Gideon Kinnear, Joshua Monroe, William F. Lauck, J. W. Baker, and others. Later ministers have been John McCarthy, E. B. Webster, E. M. Wood, Thomas Storer, John Conner, D. L. Dempsey, 1880; Josiah Mansell, 1881-82; J. J. Hill, 1883; D. L. Dempsey, 1884; E. B. Griffin, 1885-86; W. L. McGrew, 1887-88; E. M. Wood, 1889; M. G. Potter, 1890-91; J. D. W. Hazelton, 1892-94; Frank Prosser, 1895-97; A. H. Davies, 1898-1900; J. K. Howe, 1901-.

The Evangelical Association.—This church was about sixty years ago a mission station in the Harmony circuit, and may be said to have then had its birth. Its present building was erected about 1890, during the pastorate of G. Gähr. Since the organization of the Erie Conference the following ministers have served the congregation: L. Scheuerman, Th. Suhr, G. Götz (twice), C. Walz, H. Wiegand, G. Ott, C. F. Hartung, G. Gähr, J. G. Ziegler, Fr. Handke, S. C. Götz, J. G. Walz, J. A. Hetche, Th. Gähr, J. Finkbeiner, J. Hoffman, C. Holliger, and again J. Hoffman.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Freedom, Pa., was organized as the First German congregation of Freedom and vicinity in the year 1848 by Rev. E. F. Winter of Zelienople, Pa. The services were held in the old schoolhouse in the borough of Freedom up to December 1, 1851, when the present church edifice was dedicated. On March 26, 1853, a constitution was adopted and signed by thirty-nine male and thirty-seven female members. Among the original signers were the following, who are at this writing still active members of this church; Elias Mengel, John Mengel, John Ruckert, Fredrick Kornmann, and Conrad Schleiter, Sr. In the course of time the constitution has undergone various changes, the most important of these being the introduction of the English language, which was previously debarred from the business as well as the religious meetings. German is retained in the chief service; while the Sunday-school, the evening services, Mission League, etc., are now conducted in

English. The following pastors have served this church: Rev. E. F. Winter, 1848-58; H. C. Kaehler, 1858-61; Casper Scheel, 1861-64; K. Walz, 1864-67; C. A. Frank, 1867-70; P. Born, 1870-76; F. C. E. Lemcke, 1876-1902. The present pastor is Rev. Paul Kummer of Leetsdale, Pa. The Rev. M. R. Smith of Baden, Pa., holds alternate Sunday evening services. Mr. Edward Schleiter is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church council is composed of Rev. P. Kummer, president, Mr. Elmer Mengel, secretary; J. A. Mengel, treasurer; trustees: Elias Mengel, John Mengel, John Ruckert, Edward Schleiter, Michael Zahn, Jacob Metzger. The membership at present is sixty, and while the growth is slow it is healthy. Most of the members are among the substantial and best-known citizens of Freedom and vicinity.

Trinity Lutheran Church, in what was formerly St. Clair, now Freedom, was organized October 24, 1869, with the following charter members: Conrad Brandt, John Minke, Peter Klein, John Hagen, Conrad Schleiter, Henry Minke, Chas. Bischofferger, Jacob Brandt, Chas. L. Mohr, Geo. H. Mohr, and John C. Brandt.

Services were held at the residence of Conrad Brandt in St. Clair borough, by Rev. C. A. Frank, who was the first minister of the congregation.

A lot was purchased from Thos. F. Robinson for the sum of \$250, January 8, 1870, and the erection of the church building thereon was completed at a cost of \$1860.37. The church was dedicated, July 24, 1870. At this time there remained a debt against the church building of \$640, which was paid a few years later. Rev. Jacob Wilhelm officiated as pastor from 1872 to 1874, Mr. Frank having been called to Pittsburg. Mr. Wilhelm was succeeded by Rev. Otto Von Zech, who served until January, 1875, being succeeded by Rev. G. J. Mueller, who served faithfully until called to a Western congregation in the year 1879. During the vacancy the congregation was served by the Rev. F. Wambsgans of Allegheny City, until 1880, when it was again supplied with a resident pastor in the person of Rev. P. Pohl, who remained until 1882. From this date until 1888, the congregation secured the services of Rev. F. Wambsgans of Allegheny City, who officiated as pastor both in Allegheny City

and Freedom. In 1888 the pastor was called to Indianapolis, and was succeeded by Revs. S. M. Soergel and A. W. Myer of Pittsburg; and from this time English and German services were conducted alternately, Mr. Myer conducting the English, and Mr. Soergel the German services. Mr. Soergel served until 1894, when he was called to a congregation in the East, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Wishmeyer of Allegheny City. The following year, 1895, the congregation celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church building. About this time the English pastor, Mr. Myer, was called to take charge of one of the Lutheran colleges in the West, and he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hemmeter, who served with Mr. Wishmeyer until 1897, when Rev. John Schiller of Baltimore was called as pastor, to conduct both German and English services, and served until 1903, when he was called to a congregation in New York City. The vacancy at present is being filled temporarily by Rev. Henry Seiker of Pittsburg.

The Trinity Lutheran Church (English).—The opening and extension of the Conway railroad yards drew a large number of members from the Crow's Run congregation to Vicary (now a part of Freedom). These members asked for services with the idea of the establishment of a congregation as soon as circumstances would permit. Permission having been obtained from the school board for the use of the schoolhouse there, service was held in Vicary on February 15, 1891. The attendance was so encouraging and the desire to organize a congregation so hearty, that after a full explanation of the trials which would naturally result to a weak and struggling organization, all were willing to begin the work. On the 8th of November, 1891, the congregation was organized with eleven members. The offer to donate a building lot by Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey was thankfully accepted; and on the fifth day of September, 1892, ground was broken for the erection of a church building. On the 2d day of October, 1892, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. On March 26, 1893, the first service was held in the church. August 20, 1893, the church was dedicated, the Rev. S. A. K. Francis of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Pa., preaching the sermon. The first and present pastor is the Rev. R. Morris Smith.

SCHOOLS

The common schools of Freedom are excellent. There has recently been erected a large public school building which is among the best in the county.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Freedom National Bank.—A meeting was held in Freedom, Pa., January 19, 1872, at the office of Philip Bentel, for the purpose of forming a company for carrying on a general banking business.

A company was formed, composed of the following stockholders: Philip Bentel, Charles H. Bentel, Jno. F. Bentel, J. G. Bentel, D. E. Lowry, Abram McDonald, J. F. Mueller, Jno. B. Cheney, W. E. Cotter, W. C. Goll, Tobias Hetchie, Simon Grim, and Jno. Minke.

The bank was to be known as P. Bentel & Company, and the business was to be under the supervision and management of Philip Bentel as president, and C. H. Bentel, cashier.

The capital stock of the bank was \$40,000.

The bank was opened for business on the first day of February, 1872, and continued under the management of the same parties until about 1877 or 1878, when the rest of the stockholders were bought out by Philip Bentel.

The business was carried on by Philip and Charles H. Bentel as before, until the death of Philip Bentel, June 30, 1883. Charles H. Bentel then became sole owner and so continued until July 2, 1900, when the bank was merged into a National Bank known as the Freedom National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, and the following officers: Jos. W. Craig, president; A. J. Minke, vice-president; Chas. H. Bentel, cashier; H. F. Linnenbrink, teller; and Jos. W. Craig, Dr. J. R. Lockhart, C. H. Bentel, A. Blatt, A. McDonald, A. J. Minke, D. J. Snead, Jas. A. Harvey, and J. J. McElhany, directors. At the call of November, 1903, this bank had a deposit of \$248,610.

The Freedom Savings & Trust Company was chartered June 15, 1903, and opened for business in its permanent quarters, October 19, 1903. The capitalization is \$125,000, and practically all of the stock is owned by residents of the vicinity.

The directors are E. J. Schleiter, H. J. Bock, S. Morgan, R. D. Thompson, W. T. Mohler, John McAndrews, J. B. Hetche, J. R. McKee, and M. J. Beal of Freedom; H. W. Reeves of Beaver Falls; Edwin S. Weyand of Beaver; James C. Chaplin of Pittsburg, M. L. Strock of Baden, and Charles R. Eckert of Monaca. Mr. Schleiter is president; Mr. Chaplin, vice-president; Robert C. Campbell, secretary and assistant-treasurer.

MANUFACTURING CONCERNS OF THE PRESENT DAY

The Freedom Oil Works Company, organized, 1879, by Drs. Stephen A. Craig and H. S. McConnel, built a refinery at Remington, now Conway. This property was sold to the Pennsylvania Company in 1883, and a refinery built at its present location by S. A. Craig, H. S. McConnel, and A. J. Minke. Messrs. Craig & McConnel retiring during the next three years, the business was continued by A. J. Minke.

In 1889 the Freedom Oil Works Company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Its officers are: Jos. W. Craig, president; A. J. Minke, vice-president; W. H. Baker, secretary and treasurer.

The company has distributing stations and offices at the following places in Pennsylvania: Beaver Falls, Braddock, Carnegie, Connellsville, DuBois, Greensburg, Johnstown, McKeesport, Mt. Pleasant, New Castle, New Kensington, Pine Grove, Pittsburg, Punxsutawney, Scottdale, Sharon, Uniontown; in Ohio at Canton, East Liverpool, Massillon, Newark, Salem, Springfield, Steubenville, Warren, Wellsville, Youngstown; and at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Freedom Casket Company.—April 1, 1889, the Craig Manufacturing Company was organized by J. A. Harvey, D. C. Harvey, S. A. Craig, M.D., and F. S. Craig as a partnership. The firm manufactured cloth caskets, robes and linings, and jobbed a full line of goods adapted to the undertaking trade. On the death of Dr. S. A. Craig, his interest was purchased by the firm, January 1, 1894; and, June 15, 1895, F. L. Wilson purchased the interest of F. S. Craig, who was compelled to retire from business on account of ill-health. The business of the Craig Manufacturing Company increased rapidly, and finding their surroundings too contracted for the needs of the firm they

determined to enlarge the plant. On the 28th of June, 1901, they were incorporated as The Freedom Casket Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000, \$60,000 of which was paid in. The increased capital was used in the erection of new buildings, which were begun in the fall of 1901. They erected two brick buildings, one of three stories and one of two stories with a basement, having now a floor space of about 35,000 square feet. The firm has three salesmen covering the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia, and its sales amount to about \$60,000 annually. The officers of the company are: J. A. Harvey, president; D. C. Harvey, vice-president; and F. L. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. The plant of this company is one of the completest in the State.

Artificial Ice Plant.—This was built in 1898, by John C. McWilliams. The site of the plant is on Eighth Street, extending back to Dutchman's Run. The ice is made from condensed water, the system used being that which employs cold calcium brine. When started the daily output was about six tons, and is now eight tons. Mr. McWilliams has delivery wagons running in Rochester, Freedom, and Baden.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY

The Oak Grove Cemetery of Freedom was incorporated the 14th day of March, 1863, with the following trustees: Robert McCaskey, P. Bentel, Wm. Wagner, A. McDonald, J. I. Park, and Isaac Black. After the charter was procured and a board of trustees organized by electing Robt. McCaskey, president; Isaac Black, secretary; and Philip Bentel, treasurer, it was agreed to purchase a piece of ground from Dr. T. F. Robinson. The purchase was made October 19, 1863, the plot consisting of four acres of ground, for which they paid \$403. In 1874 nearly all the lots in the cemetery being sold, the trustees bought three acres for which they paid \$300 an acre. In February, 1890, they bought three acres more at the same price. The present trustees are D. E. Lowry, A. McDonald, C. H. Bentel, W. G. Jack, Jas. Manor, and F. G. Duerr, who have been re-elected to the office each year, for over twenty years.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH

This borough has no longer a corporate existence, having

been merged in 1896 into Freedom borough, from which it was only separated by a small run, and with which it was for all practical purposes one town. Its post-office had always been Freedom, and its social and business interests were always identical with those of Freedom. The village of St. Clair had been laid out in 1837 by Captain William Vicary, and was often called "Vicary Extension," or "Vicary." It was incorporated as a borough by a decree of the court, March 25, 1867.¹ The first election was held, April 20, 1867, with Jonathan Paul as judge, and James Reed and James Harkins, inspectors. Its population by the census of 1890 was 411; that of Freedom by the same census was 704. The united boroughs are shown by the census of 1900 to have a population of 1783. The union of the two boroughs was by a charter of incorporation issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, May 4, 1896, under the Act of June 6, 1893.²

¹ No. 9, March Sess., 1867; Road Docket No. 3, p. 370.

² P. L., 338.





CHAPTER XXIII

MONACA BOROUGH

Situation—Helvedi—Phillips & Graham—Boat Yards—Harmony Society Secession—Count de Leon—The New Philadelphia Society—Disruption of the Society—Religious Fanatic—Water-Cure Sanatorium—Soldiers' Orphans School—Incorporation—Change of Name to Monaca—Harris's *Directory*—Manufacturing Establishments—Financial Institutions—Churches—Schools—Thiel College—City Hall—Post-office—Population.

MONACA, the principal town of the south side of Beaver County, is in the northern part of Moon township, and lies at the extreme northern point of the great bend which the Ohio River makes in its course from Pittsburg. It is beautifully situated on a broad plateau overlooking the river, with an ideal location for building. Nature seems to have designed this spot for a large town, and the citizens of Monaca have every confidence that a city is destined to grow there. For many years the growth of the town was slow, as it was cut off from the northern and more thickly settled part of the county by the river, which could only be crossed by a ferry. But with the construction of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad in 1877 communication was made with Pittsburg, the great centre of population to the south, and the river was spanned to Beaver, giving access to that place and the upper valley towns, while the erection of the Ohio River suspension bridge in 1895 connected Monaca with Rochester. An extension of the Beaver Valley Traction Street Railway Company's lines across this bridge was a later improvement, which has added much to the comfort and convenience of the people on both sides of the river.

The first white settler at what is now Monaca is said to have



View of Phillipsburg (now Monaca), Beaver, Bridgewater, and Rochester,
Half-tone from a lithographed drawing made by Adolph Wever in 1840.



been a Polish nobleman named Helvedi,¹ who was exiled from his native land and, emigrating to America, came to this place and engaged in breeding Merino sheep, being the original importer of this valuable breed into this section.

The origin of the town dates back to about 1822, when Phillips & Graham established on its site their extensive boat yards. It was first named for Stephen Phillips of this firm, and was long known as Phillipsburg. In 1832 Phillips & Graham sold the entire tract of land on which the town was located to the seceders from the Harmony Society at Economy, and removed their boat yards to what is now Freedom, about one mile above and on the opposite side of the river.

The secession from the Harmony Society took place as a result of the differences which arose in that society between the founder, George Rapp, and an adventurer from Germany named Count de Leon.² De Leon and his adherents, numbering some two hundred and fifty persons, removed to Phillipsburg, which they had purchased with the money obtained in a compromise with the leaders of the Harmony Society. Here they established a colony under the name of the New Philadelphia Society, erecting a church, a hotel, and other buildings, some of which are still standing. The count was made president of the new society, to be aided by twelve trustees.

Financial and other difficulties arose in the society in the lapse of about seventeen months, and a dissolution was decided upon. The following notice was published:

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned, members of the *New Philadelphia Society* at Phillipsburg, in the county of Beaver and commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have been authorized by said society to give public notice of the dissolution of their partnership. The public will therefore take notice that the

¹ The tract of land on which Monaca now stands, consisting of 330 acres, and described as opposite the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent bearing date September 5, 1787, to Ephraim Blaine (grandfather of James G. Blaine). In the patent this tract is called "Appetite." (See copy of this patent duly recorded in the proper office in Beaver County, Deed book No. 128, p. 261.)

On the 1st of August, 1813, this tract of land was bought by Francis Helvedi, and was sold by James Lyon, sheriff of Beaver County, as his property to George Rapp by deed dated August 31, 1821. In the deed last named the property is described as "containing 300 acres, then in Moon township, on which is erected two log houses, one kitchen, one large sheep house shingle roofed and one cabin roofed stable, and about 84 acres cleared thereon, 16 acres of which are in meadow."

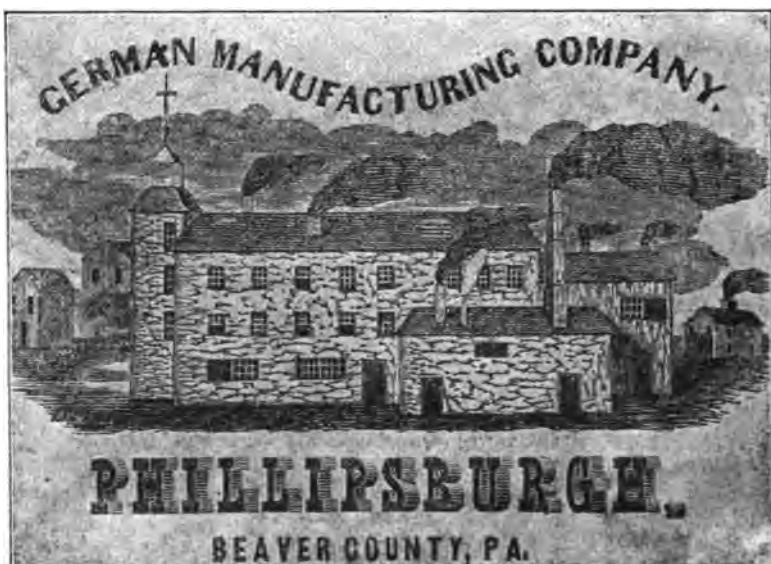
² See Chapter XXVIII for a fuller account of this secession.

partnership heretofore existing in Phillipsburg aforesaid, and transacting business under the title of the *New Philadelphia Society*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said partnership are hereby requested to present the same for settlement; and those indebted to said company are required to make payment to Abner Lacock, Stephen Phillips and Adam Schule, who are fully authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of said partnership.

Given under our hands this 10th day of August, A.D., 1833.

Maximilian de Leon,
Samuel G. Goentgen,
John A. Zickwolf,
Jacob Wagner,
John Schaefer,
Anthony Knapper.

The following month, the count and his family, with a number of followers, sailed down the Ohio River on a flat-boat and settled at Leo Grand de Cour, twelve miles north of Natchitoches, Louisiana; and there, in October, 1834, the count died



and was buried. The descendants of his company remained in that State, in the parish of Claiborne, where some still survive. The members of the society who remained in Phillipsburg carried on for some time a co-operative business, but this was soon dissolved, and each individual composing the company set up in

life for himself in harmony with the general practice of the people about them. Some of the most highly respected, influential, and useful families of Monaca, such as the Wagners,¹ Schaefers, Trompeters, Stroheckers, and Franks are from this community.

A remarkable instance of religious fanaticism is given in an occurrence which took place here in the spring of 1846, when a man from Ohio, named Keil, proclaimed himself as the Christ, and announced that he would be crucified on a certain day. This man was in no way connected with Count de Leon, though

¹ Jacob Wagner was born May 3, 1801, at Uebtingen, Würtemberg, Germany. His parents were Johann Georg and Anna Maria (Huber) Wagner. His third birthday was passed on the ocean *en route* with his parents to America. Pushing their way inland his parents bought a farm on Yellow Creek in Butler County, Pennsylvania, upon which they made their home. In the course of a few years, however, this land was sold, and the proceeds, with all other of their earthly possessions, turned into the treasury of the Harmony Society, then coming into prominence under the leadership of George Rapp, which society they joined.

Following the fortunes of the organization young Wagner grew to manhood, receiving a fair German education, but forbidden under penalty of incurring the displeasure of Rapp to learn the English language. Despite this obstacle, however, he persisted secretly in the study of English until he had a good knowledge of it, much to his advantage in later days. Wagner became one of the leading members among the younger people of the Harmony Society, and was intrusted with many commissions of importance in its affairs. His penetrating mind probed the depths of the constitution of the communal system under which he lived and rejected its errors. His influence with the older leaders was impaired by this independence of thought, but was constantly augmented among the younger and more progressive minds in the community.

When in 1832, the secession from the Harmony Society of a large number of members under Maximilian, Count de Leon, took place, Wagner was one of the leading spirits in the movement, and when the communistic system was abolished in the newly founded town he was esteemed the best qualified among its citizens for transacting business with the outside world. Accordingly he was selected by the company owning and operating the woolen mill (see cut opposite) as its agent and president, in which capacity he traveled all over western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, buying wool and selling the products of the factory. He filled many offices of trust besides in church, school, and civil affairs, and in all respects earned and kept the confidence and affection of his fellow citizens, and in his home life he was equally devoted and happy. On the 2d of November, 1834 he was united in marriage to Helen Christine Heydt. Six children were born to them, Phillipena (Mrs. C. Erbeck), Mary, Johanna, Israel, Melinda (Mrs. Rev. D. L. Roth) and Jonathan, who died in infancy. Jacob Wagner died April 9, 1884, aged 82 years, 11 months. His widow survived him five years, dying March 13, 1889, at almost the same age—82 years. The survivors at this date (1904) are Mary, Israel and Mrs. Roth.

Among the families, first in point of time and in influence, in Monaca, are the Schaefers. Jacob Schaefer, their progenitor, was born February 21, 1801, at Knittlinger [Knittlingen?] Würtemberg, Germany. His widowed mother emigrated with him in 1806 to Pennsylvania, and became a full member of the Harmony Society, in which Jacob grew up, and in which he became finally one of the most useful and influential members and officers. He learned the trades of carpentry, dyeing, and machinery.

Jacob Schaefer took an active part in the secession from the Harmony Society in 1832, and was chosen one of the twelve trustees of the New Philadelphia Society into which the seceders were afterwards organized. On the dissolution of the latter society he was made one of the committee to adjust its affairs. The property which fell to his share he cultivated for a number of years thereafter and he died at Phillipsburg February 24, 1887.

the popular tradition has always represented him as one of the followers of that celebrity. The crucifixion was actually arranged for in all its details, the cross being made and the hole for it dug on the hillside just above the present P. & L. E. Railway trestle, to the west of the town, on the farm of George Frank, now of the estate of Dr. W. G. Taylor's heirs. It was on a warm Sunday morning, the town was crowded with people, and the excitement was intense. But the false Christ disappointed the multitude, and, with some of his deluded disciples, who had been seceders from the Harmony Society, fled to Oregon, where he died.

Several large buildings which had been erected by the New Philadelphia Society were, in 1848, sold to Dr. Edward Acker for a sanatorium, known as Water Cure, which flourished for a time under his management, and was afterwards carried on by Dr. Baeltz. Later these buildings were used for a hotel and pleasure resort kept by a man named Cimiotti, and in 1865 they were bought by Rev. William G. Taylor, D.D., for housing the Soldiers' Orphans School, which he was then about establishing at Phillipsburg.

This school was the first of the kind under State appointment in the western part of Pennsylvania, and was organized by Dr. Taylor under appointment from Governor Andrew G. Curtin. It was put in operation in March, 1866, and continued successfully until 1876, new buildings being added and large purchases of ground being made at various periods; but in August of the latter year the main building was accidentally destroyed by fire, and it was not thought advisable to rebuild. The scholars were transferred to other institutions, and the school ended its career.

INCORPORATION

We have said that the name New Philadelphia in part and for a time displaced the original name of this place, Phillipsburg, but seven years after the dissolution of the society the town was incorporated into a borough under the latter and primitive name.¹ A petition praying for this incorporation was presented at the September term of court in 1839² by Jacob

¹ On a map of the Ohio in Lloyd's *Steamboat Directory and Disasters*, 1856, this point is named Jacobsburg.

² Quarter Sessions Docket No. 3, No. 17, Sept. Sess., 1839, p. 162.

Schaefer, Adam Schule, and others, a plan of the town accompanying the petition. The petition was approved by the grand jury, Major Robert Darragh, foreman; and the decree was made by the court, March 6, 1840.¹ The following first Monday of April the first borough election was held in the tavern of William Stumm. January 26, 1880, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the borough of Phillipsburg was made subject to the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851, relating to boroughs.² September 20, 1892, the corporate name of the borough was changed to Monaca.³ This was done partly to obviate the confusion arising from the fact that there is another town in the State having the name of Philipsburg.

Harris's *Directory* gives the names of citizens of this place in 1841, with their occupations, as follows :

Merchants—Anthony Knapper, Israel Bentel. *Carpenters*—John Bell, Henry Sunk, John Trompeter, Casper Koehler, George Voght, David Lais (Lay), Henry Young. *Farmers*—J. Strohecker, Francis Bonet, Jacob Barker, Jacob Grain, C. Frank, George Frank, Daniel Voght, Frederick Speyerer. *Blacksmiths*—Bernard Zeigler, George Zeigler, David Wagner, Jacob Veiginger, Simon Wagner. *Shoemakers*—George Schnauffer, Adam Keller, George Lais (Lay), Tersius Kramer. *Hotel-keepers*—George N. Fisher, "76 Hotel," Peter Stupp. *Millwrights*—Michael Forstner, George Forstner. *Weavers*—George Reiff, Jacob Duer. *Physician*—Edward Acker. *Coopers*—Jacob Sanders, M. Faut, Andrew Faut. *Laborers*—Jacob Miner, Jacob Voght. *Blue Dyers*—Jacob Schaefer, Charles Schmalhausen. *Bricklayers*—Rheinhold Frank, August Schmidt, Christian Authenriet. *Tailors*—Reinmund Gann, Francis Zeigler. *Wool Grader*—Jacob Wagner. *Miller*—A. Schule. *Wheelwright*—John Bauer. *Brickmaker*—Jacob Koenig. *Wool Carder*—Frederick Speyerer. *Surveyor*—Charles Kramer. *Tinner*—Christian Smith. *Sawyer*—W. Horman. *Ferryman*—John Rainbow [Rambo?]. *Bucher*—John Schamburgher. *Barbers*—Alexander Gempill, Joseph Kreg, Conrad Gann. *Minister*—Rev. Ferdinand Winter. *Burgess, justice of the peace and manager of the seminary*—L. F. Le Goullon. *Council*—Israel Bentel, Christian Authenriet, Jacob Schaefer.

It will be seen from this list of names that the population of the place was at this time predominantly German. This was due to the fact that the people were largely the remainder of the New Philadelphia Society, the original members of which had been emigrants to this country from the "Fatherland."

¹ Quarter Sessions, Docket No. 3, No. 17, September Sessions, 1839, p. 162.

² Quarter Sessions, Misc. Docket No. 1, p. 63.

³ Quarter Sessions, Misc. Docket No. 2, No. 13, June Sessions, 1892, pp. 24-25.

The later accessions to the population of the town were also, mainly, the same in nationality.

MANUFACTURES

Until the coming of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, Monaca was a small and sleepy village of some four hundred inhabitants. The construction of this road gave an impetus to business, good shipping facilities being created by it, and soon manufacturing establishments began to seek locations in the town, bringing an increase of population.

The Phoenix Glass Company of Monaca, Pa., was organized in August, 1880, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; the principal stockholders being Andrew Howard and W. I. Miller. The capital stock was \$30,000, which was increased in 1887 to \$250,000; and the company was reorganized in 1891, under the Laws of the State of West Virginia, with an authorized capital of \$700,000. They started as a chimney factory, and in 1884 commenced the manufacture of colored effects in table-ware, globes, etc., being pioneers in this industry in this country.

Their entire output is now devoted to glass for lighting devices for electricity, gas, acetylene, and oil, employing about 1100 hands, with an average monthly pay roll of \$40,000. Andrew Howard has been president of the company since its organization¹; A. H. Patterson, of New York City, is vice-president and manager of sales department; and E. P. Ebberts, of Pittsburg, is secretary and treasurer, having been elected to that position at the time of the resignation of W. I. Miller, November 1, 1888. Some of the beautiful lamps manufactured by this company have sold in New York at prices as high as four or five hundred dollars, and the firm has employed artists from Japan and all parts of Europe in its decorating department.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Monaca National Bank was organized May 2, 1901, chartered July 1, 1901, and opened for business the 1st of August following. Its capital is \$25,000, and it is officered as follows: George Lay, president; James R. Gormley, M.D., vice-president; Robert L. Hood, cashier. The officers, with M. W.

¹ Mr. Howard died February 27, 1904, and was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Thomas H. Howard.

Carey, H. C. Glasser, Henry J. Eckert, and Charles Houston, are the directors.

The Citizens' National Bank of Monaca, Pa.—This institution was chartered June 25, 1901, and started business, July 1, 1901, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers at the time of organization were: John T. Taylor, president; John J. Allen, vice-president; Thomas C. Fry, cashier; directors: John T. Taylor, James H. Welch, Henry C. Fry, Edward Kaye, Christian Will, John J. Allen, Frederick Bechtel, Jere C. Martin, and Albert M. Jolly.

The present officers are: John T. Taylor, president; John J. Allen, vice-president; Mont. D. Youtes, cashier; Miss Frances L. Youtes, assistant; directors: John T. Taylor, James H. Welch, Edward Kaye, Christian Will, John J. Allen, Frederick Bechtel, Jere C. Martin, Washington L. Shrum, Charles M. Wagner. The present capital is \$50,000; the surplus, \$9000; and deposits, \$100,000.

CHURCHES

St. Peter's United Evangelical Protestant Church of Phillipsburg.—During the stay of Count de Leon and his followers at Phillipsburg, preaching was a part of the religious life of the society, the services being in charge of the count himself. Dr. Samuel G. Goentgen also preached occasionally. After the final dissolution of the society a minister from Pittsburg, a Mr. Daubert, came at intervals to preach for the people during the years 1834 and 1835. He was followed by Rev. E. F. Winter, under whose pastoral care the congregation became more thoroughly organized, and finally assumed the name given above. Mr. Winter remained in the field for a period of twenty-five years, or from 1834 to April, 1859. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, possessing in addition to his scholarly and ministerial attainments considerable taste in music and the arts of drawing and painting. He served in connection with Phillipsburg two other congregations, one at Zelienople, where in all he preached forty years, and one in the country, known as Burry's Church. He also supplied at Freedom, Bridgewater, Unionville, and Breitensteins. Mr. Winter died at Zelienople in May, 1884, and is buried at that place.

A Rev. Mr. Zimmerman followed, and was pastor until 1861. In 1862 the church was supplied by two pastors, Rev. J. C. Jahle until March, and Rev. Carl Heischman, who came in the fall and stayed three months; from 1863 to 1864 the pastorates were those of J. P. Henty, G. Pfuhl, and C. Schul. Carl Jäckel followed, 1865-66; Prof. E. F. Giese, 1867; J. O. Zwicker, 1868; C. F. Steinbach, 1869-70; P. Born, 1870-76. Rev. Mr. Dethlefs was here for a short time. Rev. F. C. E. Lemcke was the last pastor, serving from 1877 until 1901. Mr. Lemcke was a Lutheran, a member of the Pittsburg Synod of the General Council. The services of the church are conducted in the German language. The house of worship was built by the New Philadelphia Society in 1832 and remodeled in 1888, and is a neat and substantial frame structure. Its tower contained two bells, which were the first church bells in use in the Beaver Valley. One of them became cracked, and the other was sent, together with the first communion service of the church, to Rajahmundry, India, to Miss Agnes I. Schade, a highly influential, talented, and industrious missionary of the Lutheran Church who went out from this congregation. The pipe-organ in this church, still in use, was the first in the valley.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.—This church was an outgrowth of a union Sunday-school, which, gradually assuming a Lutheran type, was organized into a Lutheran congregation by the Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr. The preliminary steps were taken, May 7, 1882, at which time three trustees, viz., N. H. Trompeter, Robert Merryman, and E. R. Frank were elected. A constitution prepared for its churches by the Pittsburg Synod of the General Council Lutherans, was adopted, July 1, 1887, and the congregation was chartered, December 8, 1889, the following persons signing the charter: W. A. Passavant, N. H. Trompeter, James Miller, E. B. Steifel, Arthur Brady, and William C. Vollhardt. This congregation worships in a substantial brick building, which was erected in 1888 under the supervision of Mr. Passavant at a cost of \$7000. Mr. Passavant supplied the church from its inception, and, receiving a call to assume the regular pastorate, October 24, 1886, accepted and served until November 1, 1890. He was followed by Rev. F. W. Kohler, who took charge, November 6, 1890, and served

for four years. Then followed two years of supplies, and, December 1, 1896, Rev. C. L. Holloway became pastor. He resigned in 1902 on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. R. G. Rosenbaum. There are 86 active members on the roll of this church, and an enrollment of 138 scholars in the Sunday-school.

The Presbyterian Church.—Presbyterian services in Phillipsburg had their beginning in occasional preaching by Rev. W. G. Taylor, D.D., in the chapel of the Orphans' School. Neighboring pastors gave assistance from time to time; and Rev. Aaron M. Buchanan, who was supplying North Branch Church, preached at Phillipsburg and urged some action looking towards regular services there. In November, 1884, Sunday evening services were begun in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and later, through the assistance of Dr. Taylor, a hall on Fourth Street was secured.

Eventually the people were able to undertake the work of building, and in November, 1886, their present house of worship was dedicated. It is a large frame building of two stories, 40 x 60 feet.

The church was regularly organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Pittsburg, April 16, 1885, with an enrollment of twenty-three members. W. J. Porter, J. D. Anderson, and B. F. Potter were chosen ruling elders.

The first pastor was H. F. Earseman, who was ordained and installed, June 30, 1885. He remained until December 31, 1886, when by mutual agreement the relation was dissolved. Matthew Rutherford was then called, and on June 14, 1887, he was ordained and installed. This pastorate continued until 1890; then Rev. J. J. Srodes followed and remained until 1897. Rev. J. T. Hackett was installed the same year, and remained until the present pastor, Rev. S. A. Bowers was installed, July 26, 1904. The number of contributing members at present is 150.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the year 1828, William Elliot, a Methodist, came from the State of Ohio and purchased a farm three miles south of the Ohio River, in Moon township. Services were often held in Mr. Elliot's (better known as Squire Elliott) house by the Revs. Richard Armstrong,

strong, Joshua Monroe, and others. In 1841 Philip Cooper, also from Ohio, bought a farm in the same township five miles south of Phillipsburg, near New Sheffield. He was also a Methodist, and his home became a stopping-place for the preachers of those days. The Cooper family were highly esteemed in the community, and were faithful supporters of the church. The late Dr. John Cooper, an able and honored physician of Allegheny City, was of this family.

The Rev. Cornelius Jackson and others frequently preached at Cooper's and other places in the township; and Rev. R. Hawkins, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgewater, preached in an unoccupied log house on the farm of Mr. John Johnson. This appointment, however, only lasted a short time. In 1844 Rev. Joshua Monroe of Beaver preached at the house of William Elliot a few times, the regular appointment being at that time in a schoolhouse near the Presbyterian Church. This appointment also was of short duration. No regularly organized society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was effected in this neighborhood until the year 1858, when the Rev. John Murray of Bridgewater began preaching during the summer months at what was called the Davis schoolhouse. On October 1st of that year a two-days meeting was held, and a class was formed as the result of the efforts of Dr. Murray, who left the work in charge of the Rev. Latchall McGuire, then pastor at Shousetown. At the annual conference in the spring of 1859, Mr. McGuire was returned to the charge with the Rev. T. N. Boyle as his assistant. The next summer a camp-meeting was held on the farm of Carbon Prophater, under the direction of the above-mentioned ministers and Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, presiding elder of the district. In the fall of that year a frame church building, 35 x 45 feet, and costing about \$1000, was erected on the grounds of the camp-meeting, Carbon Prophater donating one acre for its site. This building was dedicated by Dr. C. A. Holmes in December following, 1859, and was called McGuire's Chapel. The accessions received at the camp-meeting and at the dedication enlarged the membership to about one hundred. The chapel remained on the Shousetown circuit until 1864, with Rev. J. V. Yarnall as preacher in charge, and Dr. William Cox, presiding elder. By them a building committee was appointed contemplating the erection of a church in

Phillipsburg, three miles north of the chapel. The following are among the first members at McGuire's Chapel: Daniel Carey, Adaline Carey, Philip Cooper, Columbus Cooper, Elizabeth Cooper, Margaret Elliot, Joseph Craig, Jacob Glasser, Elizabeth Glasser, Carbon Prophater and wife, Caroline Hamilton, and members of the Landis and Huselton families. Pastors in charge have been: Latchall McGuire, 1859; John Wright and L. Keigle, assistant, 1860; J. J. Jackson and —— Farrall, 1861; J. J. Jackson and N. P. Kerr, 1862; M. M. Eaton, 1863; J. V. Yarnall and James Jones, 1864. In the spring of 1865, on the organization of a society in Phillipsburg, McGuire's Chapel was attached to it as one charge, and the same ministers served both congregations.

In 1865, as just stated, a Methodist church was organized in Phillipsburg, some of the charter members being M. W. Carey, J. W. Carey, Daniel Carey, Adaline Carey, Samuel Bickerstaff, Hannah Bickerstaff, Christian Merryman, and Sarah Baker. The society erected the following year a neat frame house of worship, 35 x 45 feet, at a cost of about \$2500. It was dedicated, May 6, 1866, by Rev. J. J. McIllyar, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Horner. J. V. Yarnall was the first pastor in this charge, and there have followed him Thomas Patterson, 1866; N. P. Kerr, 1867; J. B. Wallace, 1869-70; —— Baker, 1871; John Huddleson, 1872-73; J. L. Stiffey, 1874; D. N. Stafford, 1875; Joseph Wright, 1877-78; A. J. Rich, 1879-80; J. L. Stiffey, 1881; J. H. Hull (supply), 1882; David Day (supply), 1883; W. F. Lauck, 1884; J. L. Deans, 1885; D. L. Dempsey, 1886-89; A. H. Davies, 1890-92; W. E. E. Barcus, 1893; George E. Cable, 1894-96; J. M. Pascoe, 1897-98; J. H. Laverty, 1899-04; and the present pastor, F. D. Essenwein, 1904.

SCHOOLS

The public schools of Monaca have from the first been good. In 1904 there were eight rooms in a substantial brick building, with three rooms in other places; and eleven teachers, the principal being Prof. D. C. Locke. There is also a high school, with a three-years course, well equipped in every respect.

An institution of great importance to the Lutheran Church in America, viz., Thiel College, had its beginning in this place.

The following sketch of this institution was prepared for this work by the Rev. D. Luther Roth, D.D., of Pittsburg, Pa.:

THIEL COLLEGE IN PHILLIPSBURG. For more than a quarter of a century before it took definite shape, the idea of a Christian college for the education of the youth of the Lutheran Church in western Pennsylvania had been cherished by godly men. During all those years it was made the subject of earnest prayer that God would raise up some one who would provide the means for the establishing of such an institution. And at length those prayers were answered. Mr. A. Louis Thiel, a member of the Second German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pittsburg, called upon his pastor, the Rev. G. A. Wenzel, D.D., and informed him that he wished to consult him as to the most useful way of appropriating the tenth part of his income for years past, amounting to the sum of four thousand dollars.

Although having prayed earnestly for just such an opening the worthy Doctor was now alarmed at the responsibility thrust upon him. He took counsel with his brethren and for fifteen months the whole matter was held in abeyance, the money, in the meantime, being put on interest, everything awaiting the indications of Divine Providence. Various places were visited and at length, in the spring of 1866, a property, formerly the Water Cure Hotel of Cimiotti, in Phillipsburg (now Monaca), Beaver County, Pa., was purchased for \$4,500; the interest and original donation paying for the whole. Later an adjoining house and lot were bought for \$1,000. In the autumn of the same year the main edifice, formerly a hotel and ballroom, was set aside with religious service, to the sacred purpose of Christian education and, without the knowledge of the benevolent donor, received the title of "Thiel Hall."

The instructions in the school had been already begun a few weeks earlier under the direction of Prof. Giese, of Milwaukee, with five pupils. Who they were does not appear precisely, but the probabilities are that they were these: Kossuth L. Acker, Clara Bott, Mary Bryan, Caroline Berkemeier, Gottlieb Berkemeyer.

This humble beginning, insignificant as it was in the eyes of men, was a work of faith and love and was accompanied with the visible blessing of God. New students flocked in and at the close of the first year another instructor was needed, who was found in the Rev. W. Kopp, of Paxton, Illinois.

Then the Rev. Mr. Giese accepted a call to New York and the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D.D., L.L.D., assisted by Prof. J. F. Feitshans, of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, carried on the work with many evidences of Divine favor. Both of these men were called to professorships in other institutions, and then, a collegiate charter having been obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the entire institution was transferred to the corporation thus erected and *Thiel College* was opened Sept. 1st., 1870.

The first President was the Rev. H. W. Roth, D.D., called from the pastorate of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Birmingham, Pa., assisted by the Rev. W. F. Ulery and the Rev. David McKee. The

first matriculated student in the newly erected college was the writer of this sketch, the Rev. D. Luther Roth, now pastor of the congregation from which his elder brother, the Rev. H. W. Roth, D.D., was called as first President of the College.

Concerning the moving of the institution to Greenville, Pa., nothing need be said in the present outline. On the 1st of September, 1871, the formal opening of the College was held in the Academy building in Greenville and henceforth the existence of Thiel College in Phillipsburg became a memory, a thing of the past.

Monaca's City Hall, finished in 1896, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is built of brick and stone, and cost about \$4000. On the first floor is a lockup, polling place, and hose and cart room. On the second floor is a council chamber.

POST-OFFICE—POPULATION

The post-office of this place was established in 1856, and was called Water Cure, after the Sanatorium located here, the name of Phillipsburg not being used, in order, as we have said, to avoid confusion with another town of that name in the State. Following is a list of the postmasters, with the dates of their appointments: Clement Baeltz, December 6, 1856; Anthony Knapper, February 16, 1858; George Bechtel, May 16, 1877; Michael J. Bucheit, January 3, 1881; George Bechtel, May 26, 1888; Michael J. Bucheit, June 20, 1889.

July 20, 1892, the name of this post-office was changed to that of the borough, Monaca. Michael J. Bucheit's appointment was renewed, July 20, 1892. The succeeding postmasters have been John M. Kirk, appointed February 14, 1893; Agnes B. Mullen, February 16, 1897; and John H. Glasser, the present incumbent of the office, who received his first appointment December 20, 1897.

The population of the town was shown by the United States Census of 1890 to be 1494, and by that of 1900 it was 2008, the rapid growth of the place being indicated by the increase of 514 in a single decade.



CHAPTER XXIV

HISTORY OF THE SMALLER BOROUGHS OF THE COUNTY

Darlington Borough—Hookstown Borough—Frankfort Springs Borough
—Georgetown Borough—Glasgow Borough—New Galilee Borough—
Baden Borough—College Hill Borough—Eastvale Borough—Ali-
quippa Borough—Patterson Heights Borough—Conway Borough.

DARLINGTON BOROUGH

DARLINGTON is located in Darlington township, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county. It is situated on the Little Beaver Creek and on the Pittsburg, Marion & Chicago Railroad, and lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, whose soil is tilled by as sturdy a yeomanry as any in the county or the State.

These intelligent and thrifty farmer folk, as well as many of the inhabitants of the village, are the descendants of the men who pressed onward to the then wilds of the frontier as soon as settlement was possible. A few families, three or four perhaps, came shortly after Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was signed, or soon after August, 1795. In the autumn of 1795 a number of pioneers from Westmoreland County came out and located farms, and the following spring brought their families and settled on them. Among the earliest settlers here were the Dilworths, the McMinnns, the Martins, Sprotts, Boyds, Imbries, and the McClymonds, Hughes, Scroggs, Semple, Reed, Gilliland, Newell, Plumer, and Powers families. There were doubtless others whose names we have not heard.

The town of Darlington was laid out, May 13, 1804, by Abner Lacock, on land owned by Thomas Sprott, William Martin, and George Greer. The plan embraced four blocks square,

sixteen blocks in all with eight lots to the block. The streets from west to east were numbered from First to Fifth. From north to south were Morris, Market, and Plumb streets. Market and Third streets are each 55 feet wide, the others 50 feet.¹

Darlington was originally called Greersburg, after George Greer, who, as said before, owned part of the land upon which the town was laid out. It was incorporated under the latter name, March 28, 1820.² The change of name from Greersburg to Darlington was made on account of the confusion that was occasioned by the resemblance of the name Greersburg to Greensburg when written in the address of letters, mail matter being frequently missent. The change of name to Darlington was made by Act of Assembly, April 6, 1830.³ By a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, issued September 5, 1893, the borough of Darlington was made subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to boroughs.⁴

Like many another village, Darlington has been left behind in the march of progress. The advent of the railway robbed it of the importance which it once had as a relay station for the stages that ran through it on the route between Pittsburg and the northwestern section of the State and on to Cleveland. It was then a depot of supply, and had a number of large general stores. Among its early business men were David Gilliland, Stewart Boyd, and Joseph Quidley, general store-keepers; David Prow, miller; Jacob Strieby, clock-maker; John McClymonds, tailor; and Stephen Todd, shoemaker, and the postmaster of the

¹ In Warner's *History of Beaver County*, it is stated that no plot of the original plot of the town of Greersburg is in existence.

Since this history was published, the original copy has been discovered and is now (1904) in the possession of George Greer, of Darlington township, a grandson of George Greer for whom Greersburg was named.

The plot was recently discovered by Mrs. Greer, among a number of old papers once the property of Mr. Greer's grandfather. It is in a good state of preservation, the writing being legible, and is signed by Gen. Abner Lacock, who laid out the town. The following is Gen. Lacock's description of the plot, written on the margin thereof:

"Market and Third streets are 55 feet wide. Other streets are 50 feet wide. The alleys are 12 feet wide. The lots are 66 feet front and 140 back. The lots in the above that are designated by the letter M, belong to William Martin. Those marked 'S' to Thomas Sprott and those marked 'G' to George Greer and those marked 'G & S' belong to Greer & Sprott in partnership. The above is a draft or plan of the town of Greersburg, as laid out by me, agreeably to the directions of the proprietors, Thos. Sprott, Wm. Martin and George Greer."

"Recorded Dec. 20, 1804.

"May 13, 1804.
"A. LACOCK."

² P. L., 185.

³ P. L., 308, 316.

⁴ Quarter Sessions Misc. Docket, No. 2, p. 128, No. 14, June Sessions.

village. There were several taverns. One was kept by George Greer, for whom the town was named, and one by Mattison Hart. In the following advertisement of one of these, we see how close to the frontier the village lay at the opening of the last century, when daily the emigrants to the Ohio settlements were to be seen passing through it:

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced tavern keeping in Greersburg, opposite to the academy, at the "Sign of the Bear," where he hopes, by keeping good entertainment for man and beast, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Families emigrating to the new settlements thro' this place may rely on good accommodations for themselves and horses. Hay by the hundred or quarter. Oats by the bushel, at a low rate.

RICHARD M. HETH.

Greersburg, Beaver County, Pa., May 22, 1806.¹

In 1820 a militia company was organized in Greersburg. Reference to the extracts from Dr. Dilworth's Journal (Appendix No. X) will show some amusing accounts of the drilling of this company in the streets of the village. On receiving their arms and white leather accoutrements they found that no swords had been sent for the captain and the lieutenants. The village blacksmith, Philip Crowl, Sr., father of the genial gentleman of the same name formerly clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county, was applied to, and by the first muster he had ready three fine swords, forged out of English blister steel.

One of the most noteworthy of the old citizens of Greersburg was Dr. Bernard Dustin, of whom some particulars are given in the chapter on the medical history of the county.

The Dustin mansion, of which a view is given on the opposite page, was built by him. It is certainly quaint and unconventional enough, and on account of its extreme height for a dwelling-house, was dubbed by the people as the old "shot-tower." It was also sometimes called the old "silk-mill," as tradition makes the old physician to have been influenced by the craze for the cultivation of the *morus multicaulis*, or Chinese mulberry, and the production of silkworms and silk, which aroused so much interest in Beaver County in 1836. The old structure was

¹ Inquiry at the office of the Recorder of Deeds at Beaver discloses the fact that Richard M. Heth owned the northern parts of lots, 41 and 42 in Greersburg. They are not exactly "opposite the academy," but they are on the opposite side of the street about 100 feet south of the academy lots and are now (1904) owned and occupied by W. E. Bebout. No other memory of Heth survives.



Residence of Bernard Dustan, M.D.

Erected about 1820.

Popularly known as "The Shot Tower," Darlington.



last used by Mr. George Youtes as a wagon factory, and on April 28, 1898, it suddenly collapsed. Mr. Youtes narrowly escaped death by the fall of the building, as he had been sitting on the front door-step and had only arisen and walked away a moment before the collapse occurred.

GREERSBURG ACADEMY

One of the solid reasons for honoring the early Presbyterian ministers of western Pennsylvania, is that they so generally perceived the importance of education, and so often sought to give the youth in their parishes the advantage of it. In this they had in view the general elevation of society, but a second and compelling motive was the desire to raise up a class of educated men to meet the demand for a competent supply of ministers of the gospel. Says Doddridge in his *Notes*: "From the outset they prudently resolved to create a ministry in the country, and accordingly established little grammar schools at their own houses, or in their immediate neighborhoods." Three years after his settlement as pastor of Ten-Mile (Washington County), the Rev. Thaddeus Dodd erected a building on his own farm, and opened in it a classical and mathematical school in 1782, and this was just three years before his congregation erected a house of worship. In 1785 the Rev. Joseph Smith opened in his "study" at Buffalo (Washington County), a similar school, and Dr. McMillan's famous "Log Cabin College" at Chartiers was perhaps established at a date earlier than either of these.

A man like-minded with these, taught and profoundly influenced indeed by the one last named, Dr. John McMillan, was the Rev. Thomas E. Hughes. No sooner had he been settled in his charge at Greersburg than he began to plan for establishing a school similar to those in Washington County. He built a log cabin on his own lot, and began in it the work that lay near his heart; and at a meeting of the Presbytery of Erie, held at Mt. Pleasant Church, April 13, 1802, he brought up the project of establishing an academy and laid his plans before it. Through his influence the following minute was adopted:

Presbytery proceeded to take into consideration the necessity of a seminary of learning being instituted within their bounds, for the education of youth.

Resolved, To give their aid to erect an academy at Greersburg, and to solicit the aid of their respective charges.

Steps were at once taken to carry out this resolution. The work of building was begun during the summer of the same year, 1802, and Mr. Hughes made long journeys on horseback, going, it is said, as far even as Boston, to raise funds for it. The building erected was of stone and still stands in good condition, being now used as a railroad station. It was sold for this purpose in 1883 to the Pittsburg, Marion & Chicago Railroad Company, and with the money thus secured, together with private contributions, a two-story brick building was erected, which has since been the home of the school.

The academy was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February 24, 1806, and an appropriation of \$600 was made to it.¹ In this year also the first board of trustees was chosen, consisting of Rev. John McPherrin, Rev. George M. Scott, Rev. Thomas E. Hughes, Rev. William Wick, Rev. James Satterfield, Rev. Nicholas Pittenger, Caldwell Semple, Alexander Wright, David Potter, Dr. Samuel Adams, John Beer, George Dilworth, William Scott, Joseph Pollock, and Hugh Hagarty. The following resolution of the board will be of interest to present day students:

"Resolved, That breakfast shall consist of bread, with butter or meat and coffee; Dinner, of bread and meat with sauce; supper of bread and milk."

But if there was plain living at this "old stonewall," as it is popularly named, not in irreverence, but affection, there was also a good deal of high thinking, and from its walls have gone out many who have given evidence in their "day's work" of the thoroughness of the preparation which they there received for the doing of it. Tradition makes John Brown of Ossawatomie a student of this academy. The like tradition concerning C. L. Vallandingham, the noted lawyer and politician of Ohio, is distinctly said by his brother, the Rev. J. L. Vallandingham, to be erroneous. Walter Forward, the distinguished Pittsburg attorney and Secretary of the United States Treasury, is also said to have been a student at Greersburg, but one who is an old resident of the town and a careful investigator, assures us that it

¹ P. L., 371. Section 7 of the Act reads:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby granted to the trustees aforesaid, for the use of the said institution, to be paid out of the monies arising from the sales of the in-lots of and reserved land adjoining Beaver-town;" etc.



Greersburg Academy, Darlington.



was Chauncey Forward and a brother, *not* Walter, who attended the academy there. The same gentleman casts doubt on a still more cherished tradition of this school. It has always been believed that the well-known educator and maker of school readers, Rev. William H. McGuffey, D.D., LL.D., got his academical training at Greersburg. The story of his entrance to the academy is so interesting that it ought to be true if it is not. It is said that one evening, as Rev. Mr. Hughes was riding through the country, he heard, while passing a cottage, the voice of a woman in prayer, pleading that God would open up some way for the training of her little boys for His service. Learning from the family with whom he spent the night, the circumstances and worthiness of the mother referred to, Mr. Hughes, it is said, made arrangements for one of them to enter the academy, and this boy became the writer, Dr. McGuffey, who has since blessed two generations of school boys with his series of School Readers, those "wells of English undefiled."¹

The gentleman referred to above believes that the name of a minister who early labored in the neighborhood of Greersburg, a Mr. McGuffey, has been confused in the popular recollection with that of the more eminent man. Concerning the story just related, he points out the fact that William Holmes McGuffey, the educator, was born in Washington County and

¹ William Holmes McGuffey was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1800. He was graduated from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1826. Removing to Ohio, he was appointed Professor of Ancient Languages in Miami University, at Oxford, near Cincinnati, in 1829. It was while at Miami University that he prepared the series of school reading-books, known as McGuffey's Eclectic Readers. In this work he was assisted by a younger brother, Hon. A. H. McGuffey, who prepared the Spelling-Book and the Fifth Reader.

Dr. McGuffey resigned his professorship in Miami University in 1836, and removing to Cincinnati, assumed the presidency of the Cincinnati College. In 1839 he was elected President of Ohio University, and in 1845 was chosen to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia. This position he occupied until his death, May 4, 1873.



WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY, D.D., LL.D.

graduated from Washington College, and the improbability that Mr. Hughes should have been brought into contact with the family of the boy McGuffey so far away from Greersburg, or, having been, should have taken him such a distance from home to educate him when there were schools nearer at hand. This is, however, only negative evidence, and we have respected the tradition enough to have sought diligently for a portrait of Dr. McGuffey, and having obtained it through the courtesy of the American Book Company, publish it herewith.¹

It is undisputed, we believe, that John W. Geary, who became Governor of Pennsylvania and a distinguished officer in the Mexican and Civil wars, was a student in this academy, and there is a long roll of ministerial worthies who received their academical education there, either in whole or in part. The names of some of the latter have been preserved in the records or in the memories of the people, and are as follows:

Joshua Beer, Robert Semple, John Munson, John Core, William Reed, Joseph Harper, Robert Dilworth, John H. Cunningham, Albert Dilworth, and four sons of Rev. Thomas E. Hughes. In addition to these are named John Bruce, Jonathan Plumer, Thomas Barr, Edward Johnston, William Matthews, Thomas Clark, Joseph Stevenson, and Theodore Crowl. Of those who have been students in the new academy, at least three are preaching, viz., Joseph Marlatt, Leroy Humes, and Mitchell Chatley.

An old register of the years 1816, 1817, and 1818 gives the following names of students in attendance:

Robert Dilworth, John Hughes, Watson Hughes, John Sterrel, Joseph Harper, Abram Bryson, Joseph Reed, Daniel McClain, E. Bleachley, James Floy, John Hunter, Thomas Anderson, Hugh Martin, Robert

¹ We have submitted the views quoted above to the Rev. Henry N. Potter, pastor of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Darlington, and give the following extract from his reply:

"In regard to old Greersburg Academy—I have been one of the trustees for about thirty years and have the minutes of the board. I have also spent much time looking up its history. I would say in respect to Dr. McGuffey, that I do not think there is any doubt concerning the truth of the matter. I think I got it from Dr. S. J. Eaton's *History of Erie Presbytery*. I feel positive I received it from a reliable source, and have never heard it disputed before. In regard to John Brown having attended Greersburg Academy. I heard of it shortly after coming here. Rev. Thomas E. Hughes's two sons affirm that he boarded in their father's family while he attended the Academy. The youngest son, Rev. James R. Hughes, told me about it when he was here in 1897 assisting me at a communion season. An older brother, Joseph, told my oldest brother the same thing some years ago. So I think it is based upon good solid foundation. I cannot see how it can be doubted with such statements as the Hughes men make."

In regard to Walter Forward all I know is that it is a matter of tradition—I don't think there is any documentary evidence on the subject. I am sure, however, that Clement L. Vallandingham did not attend here.



Rev. Thomas E. Hughes.



McKaign, George Calhoon, James Campbell, James Clark, John Cunningham, Thomas Espy, Morgan Fulks, William Harra, Isaac Peppard, Samuel Reed, Samuel Sprott, Robert Felson, Enoch Heaton, James Hay, and Charles Murry.

TEACHERS IN GREERSBURG ACADEMY

Rev. Thomas E. Hughes or some one appointed under him from 1799 to 1806, the year in which the academy was chartered.

Daniel Hayden, first under charter, 1806; James Rowland, 1812; William Reed, 1816; Robert Dilworth, 1819; Samuel Sprott, 1829; Rev. George Scott, D.D., 1837; Mr. Hutchman, 1841; Rev. Mr. Riddle, 1843; James S. Scott, 1847; James H. Stewart, William Silliman, 1848; Samuel B. Wilson, 1849; Rev. Samuel Patterson, 1854; Mr. Sellers, 1855; Joseph B. Kiddoo, 1856; Anderson and Reed, 1865; J. S. Dice, 1871; Mr. Smith, 1872; Rev. Samuel Alexander, 1873; Mr. Wolfe, 1876; Rufus Darr, 1877.

In new brick academy.—F. N. Notestein, 1883; W. L. Breckenridge, 1884, spring; Mr. Atkinson, 1884, autumn; J. A. Coolidge, 1885; F. A. Judd, 1886; R. B. A. McBride, 1890; D. A. Greene, 1891; C. B. McCarter, 1893; C. A. Simonton, 1894; Mr. Wallace, 1899; J. S. Best, 1900; W. E. Cozens, 1901.¹

MOUNT PLEASANT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The exact date of the organization of this church, as in the case of several of the very oldest churches in the county, cannot be determined. The Presbytery at that early period either did not make the organization of churches a matter of record, or else, which is probably the more likely supposition, there was no formal Presbyterial action in the matter at all, the churches coming into existence by a sort of natural selection, the people of like faith and form of worship associating themselves for worship, and finally electing officers and asking Presbytery for supplies. In the early minutes of Redstone frequent mention

¹ This list was furnished by the kindness of Rev. Henry N. Potter, of Darlington. For the first fifty years it is taken from the minutes of the trustees of the academy, but for the rest is drawn from memory, and some names may be omitted. It is very nearly accurate, however. Of those therein named we give what biographical data have come to us as follows:

James Rowland became a minister in the Presbyterian Church. William Reed was Pastor of the New Salem Presbyterian Church for forty years. Robert Dilworth entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was for thirty years pastor of Little Beaver Church: see extracts from his journal, Appendix No. X. Joseph B. Kiddoo went to the Civil War and was promoted for merit to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. At the close of the war he was made Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army. He died in New York City of his wounds. Samuel B. Wilson became one of the most eminent attorneys at the Beaver bar. W. L. Breckenridge and R. B. A. McBride are ministers, the former in the Presbyterian and the latter in the United Presbyterian Church. F. A. Judd was clerk of the commissioners for six years, and protonotary of Beaver County from 1897 to 1903.

is made of "supplications for supplies" as coming from the remoter parts, and King's Creek (afterwards Cross Roads) and Mill Creek in the present limits of Beaver County are named thus. This was from 1781 to 1793, and after the erection of the Presbytery of Ohio (in 1793) the like mention is made of McIntosh (now Beaver), Forks of Beaver, Mt. Pleasant, New Salem, etc., on the north side of the Ohio.¹ In 1796 Revs. John McMillan and Thomas Marquis were appointed to visit the region on this side, and the possibility of their having organized these Christian people into churches is to be considered.

The first mention of Mount Pleasant in the records of the Presbytery of Ohio, in whose bounds it was at that time, is October 24, 1797. This is in connection with a request for supplies. We may date the history of the church, as its members do, from about that time. Its name was taken from Mount Pleasant Church in Westmoreland County, whence some of its members had come to this county.

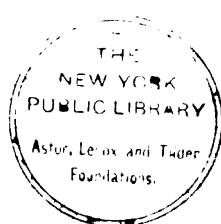
Two supplies were given this church by Presbytery at its meeting, October 24, 1797, Rev. Mr. McDonald on the first Sabbath of November, 1797, and Rev. Mr. Patterson one Sabbath at his discretion. At the spring meeting of Presbytery Rev. Samuel Ralston was appointed to preach at Mount Pleasant Church on the second Sabbath of August, 1798. In March, 1799, the church of Mount Pleasant was supplied by Rev. Smiley Hughes. April 18, 1799, Mr. Thomas E. Hughes, a licentiate, accepted calls from the united congregations of Mount Pleasant and New Salem, and supplied the pulpit from the spring meeting of Presbytery. August 27, 1799, the Presbytery of Ohio met at Mount Pleasant Church.

Present: Revs. John McMillan, Joseph Patterson, John Brice, Thomas Marquis, Boyd Mercer, Samuel Ralston, and William Woods; elders—Henry Graham, John Vance, and Thomas Pryor. Mr. Hughes preached his ordination sermon from 2 Cor. viii. 9. The next day, Wednesday, August 28th, he was ordained and installed over the two churches. Rev. Samuel Ralston preached the sermon on 2 Cor. iv. 2, and Rev. Joseph Patterson gave the charge. On the following Sabbath the sacrament was

¹ *Minutes of Presbytery of Redstone*, Cincinnati, Elm Street Printing Co., 1878, pp. 150-52; *Hist. of the Pres. of Washington*, Philadelphia, 1889, p. 11. It is always to be remembered that, as we have frequently mentioned, there were few inhabitants north of the Ohio until after Wayne's treaty in 1795.



Rev. Arthur B. Bradford.



administered in this church, the first time it had ever been done in this region. The ministry of Mr. Hughes continued prosperously, and in January, 1808, he gave up New Salem in order to devote his whole time to the work at Mount Pleasant.

The first statistical report made to the Presbytery was in 1804, and shows a communicant membership of 68. In 1824 there were 328 members; in 1847, just before the division mentioned below, 209; in 1870, when Mr. Potter became pastor, 106; and in 1903, 225. This church has been noted in every period of its history for great revival ingatherings.

Rev. Thomas E. Hughes served the church of Mount Pleasant for over thirty-one years, his relation with it being dissolved, January 10, 1831. After leaving this church he preached a few years in Wellsville, Ohio, but for two years before his death was laid aside from the ministry by sickness. He died there, May 2, 1838, in his seventieth year. Mr. Hughes was a man of fine character, and did an abiding work for good in the community where he labored so long. His connection with the educational interests of the county are noted in the accompanying sketch of Greensburg Academy, which he was mainly instrumental in founding.

After the resignation of Mr. Hughes there was a vacancy for several years, and then came the following pastorates: William D. Smith, 1835-36; William J. Gibson, supply from June to December, 1838; Arthur B. Bradford, stated supply, January 9, 1839, to October 2d of that year, then pastor until June 23, 1847. At that time Mr. Bradford withdrew from the Presbyterian body, together with a large number of his people, they considering the attitude of the General Assembly toward American slavery as sinful. He became a minister in the Free Presbyterian Church, but later demitted the ministry, and under the administration of Mr. Lincoln was sent to Amoy as United States Consul, where he served for one year. He was a man of large views and great abilities and full of "the enthusiasm of humanity." His last years were spent at his beautiful country home near Darlington, called "Buttonwood," where he died, January 18, 1899. Notice of his work in the anti-slavery movement will be found in Rev. Paul Weyand's paper, in the Centennial section of this volume. Rev. Robert Slemmons Morton followed Mr. Bradford, 1848-51; Rev. J. W. Johnston came

next, 1853-57, living the rest of his life in the bounds of the congregation,—he died there and is buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery. Rev. A. W. Boyd was stated supply from 1860 to 1865; and then Rev. Albert Dilworth, a son of the church, filled the pulpit as pastor-elect, from 1865 to 1870. The present pastor is Rev. Henry N. Potter. He was called, October 24, 1870, began preaching regularly to the congregation, December 18, 1870, and was installed, February 2, 1871.

A long list of faithful elders have served this church. The first on record were Robert Clark, William Plumer, Robert Bovard, and Daniel Kirkpatrick. William Plumer¹ was the father of William Swan Plumer, D.D., LL.D., an eminent theologian and professor in the Western Theological Seminary, and

¹ A brother of this William Plumer was the first white child born in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains under British dominion. This we learn from the following letter published in the Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*:

"Jonathan Plumer a descendant of Francis and Ruth Plumer, was born in Newbury, April 13, 1724; June 6, 1744, he married Mehitable Herriman. He continued to reside in Newbury until after the death of his wife, which occurred about 1749 or 1750. Her death was such an affliction that he decided to seek relief in a change of scene, and he eventually settled and married his second wife at or near Old Town, Maryland, not many miles from Fort Cumberland. In 1755 he acted as a commissary in Braddock's expedition against Fort Du Quesne. The defeat of this army compelled Jonathan Plumer and his wife to take refuge in Fort Cumberland, where their eldest child, William [later of Greersburg, as noted above] was born in 1755. This William was the father of the late Rev. William Swan Plumer, D.D. In 1758 Jonathan Plumer, tradition says, was in the army under General Forbes when it took possession of Fort Du Quesne, and changed its name to Pittsburgh. Soon after this, Colonel George Croghan obtained a grant from the Indians of fifteen hundred acres of land on the southeast side of the Alleghany river, extending from Two-mile run up to the Narrows. Jonathan Plumer became interested in this grant, and in the summer of 1761, 'by permission of Colonel Henry Bouquet, he built a cabin and made many valuable improvements thereon.' It was in that cabin, on the fifth of December, 1762, George Plumer was born—the first white child born west of the Alleghany mountains under British dominion." He was named after Colonel George Croghan. Soon after the Revolutionary War, George Plumer married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Colonel Alexander Lowrey, a prominent, wealthy and influential Indian trader residing in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. George Plumer represented Westmoreland county in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1817; he was elected to the 17th congress and re-elected to the 18th and 19th congress. He was long a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He died on his farm in Westmoreland county, Pa., June 8, 1843, leaving a large family of children and grandchildren of the most reputable character. His memory is perpetuated in Pittsburgh by an important street on the ground where he was born, now thickly covered with manufactorys and other buildings.

"Allegany (Pittsburgh) May 20, 1885.

ISAAC CRAIG."

The *History of Westmoreland County* says:

"Much concurrent testimony might be quoted to show that 'British dominion' was denied by settlers and soldiers from the closing of the preliminary treaty, and as Jonathan Plumer's son George was born December 3 following, they said of him that 'he was the first white male child born' to the westward of the Alleghany under British dominion."

We have quoted both of the above selections from the *Magazine of Western History* for July, 1885, pp. 297-98. In the *Diary of David McClure* (p. 53) is the following notice of Jonathan Plumer:

"13. [Sept., 1772] Lord's Day, preached by invitation of Major Edmiston in the Fort [Fort Pitt] & in the afternoon, in the village. The inhabitants of this place are very dissipated. . . . We found, however, a happy few who live in the fear of God, & maintain their integrity, particularly a Mr. Jonathan Plumer & his family. He was originally from Newbury port. In his family, which is numerous & laborious, the life of religion is duly maintained. The dissipated respect him for his goodness & benevolence; but by way of reproach, give him the name of Solomon. He was the first man who found us on our arrival, & treated us with every possible mark of attention & kindness, in his power."



Rev. William S. Plumer, D.D., LL.D.



was the grandfather of W. S. Plumer Bryan, D.D., of Chicago, Ill. The first additions to the eldership were George Dilworth, Joshua Beer, and Caldwell Semple. Mr. Beer subsequently entered the ministry. The next consisted of William Semple, John Martin, John Beer, Joseph Dilworth, and Thomas Dunlap. These were followed by Stephen Todd, Thomas Bradshaw, Robert Leonard, and Samuel Fields. And then at different times were added in the order given: Richard Lewis, James Smart, Andrew Boyd, John Rayl, Benoni Wilkinson, Andrew Cole, Samuel Wells, William Barclay, David Boyd, Richard Porter, Shipman Newkirk, David Ferguson, Samuel Ross, William McLane, and Josephus McMillan. March, 1870, Alex. H. Anderson and Samuel Henry; July 25, 1875, Ira F. Mansfield, Ethan T. Brittain, and James F. McQuaide; June 17, 1888, Alex. F. Reid and John M. Creighton; and, June 19, 1898, Charles A. Simonton and Francis S. Chatley.

According to Dr. Dilworth, the first place of worship for this congregation was a lot of ground a little over a mile east of the village. This is now used as a cemetery. In a grove on that lot Mr. Hughes was ordained. In the same grove the first communion season enjoyed by this people was observed. The congregation worshiped in the grove for several years. The village was then growing, and a number of the people judged it advisable to have their house of worship in the town. A considerable portion of the congregation would not agree to this location.

After some time they tried to obtain a lot of ground adjoining the village, on the slope of the hill a few rods east of the present church, and the congregation worshiped there for some two seasons. But, failing to obtain that lot, they finally secured the piece of ground half a mile east of the town, on what is now known as the John McCowin property. Mr. John Martin donated four or five acres of land to the church. The location was a compromise between the two parties. The next time they built they came into town, but not without a little opposition. The building they erected on this new site was a frame one. This church was remodeled in the year 1842 or 1843, and was in use almost, if not altogether, for half a century. The present structure was erected during the summer of 1861. It was dedicated in April, 1862. The sermon was preached by

Rev. Dr. Robert Dilworth. A few years ago it underwent extensive repairs, and was to some extent remodeled.

Mention should be made of the fact that, in 1895, during the pastorate of Mr. Potter, this congregation erected a neat chapel building at New Galilee, at a cost, including the lot, building and its furnishings, of about \$2100.

On the 23d of June, 1898, Mount Pleasant Church celebrated its Centennial Anniversary with great rejoicings.

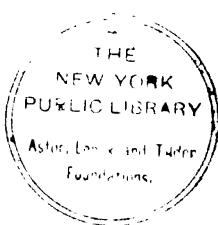
The United Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized about 1800, and was formerly known as Brush Run Church. Its first pastor was James Duncan, a man of remarkable talents and career. He was a native of western Pennsylvania, was educated at Canonsburg Academy, and studied theology with Dr. John Anderson of Service, Beaver County. He was suspended from the ministry for heresy, reinstated, and again suspended; joined the Presbyterian Church, and spent the remainder of his life in preaching from cabin to cabin in the new settlements of Kentucky and Indiana, dying on one of these mission tours. He was pastor of Brush Run Church from 1800 to April 11, 1804. David Imbrie, the next pastor, served this church, with Big Beaver and Little Beaver (now Bethel), from the day of his ordination, September 3, 1806, until his death, which was due to a stroke of apoplexy to which he succumbed just before morning service at Little Beaver Church, Sabbath, June 13, 1842. Rev. Benjamin F. Sawyer was pastor from 1844 until 1860. He was followed after a vacancy of two years by Rev. Hugh Sturgeon, who was installed in June, 1862, and remained in the charge until December 26, 1891, when he resigned. The church was without a pastor until June 26, 1893, when Rev. J. F. Ray was installed. Mr. Ray resigned, December 2, 1894. The next pastorate was that of Rev. J. G. Houston, from December 24, 1896, to November 18, 1900. The present pastor, Rev. R. A. Kingan, was installed June 10, 1901.

SOCIETIES

Meridian Lodge, No. 411, F. and A. M., was instituted the 27th of December, 1867. It met first in an upper room in the old Dustin building, then partly used, as we have stated, by



Rev. Robert Dilworth, D.D.



Mr. George Youtes as a wagon factory. Later the meetings were held in Duff's hall.

Darlington has also a flourishing G. A. R. Post, viz., Daniel Leasure Post, No. 402, which was organized, December 20, 1883, under the name of Darlington Post. December 18, 1886, the present name was adopted. It was through the efforts of this post, seconded by the cordial sympathy and financial assistance of the citizens in general, that the Soldiers' Monument which stands in the public square of Darlington was erected. The total expense of this work was over \$1200. The dedicatory exercises were held, September 1, 1887, which consisted of an oration by Colonel Ashworth of Pittsburg, the presentation of a silk flag by the ladies of Darlington, and a lecture by Colonel Chil. Hazzard of Monongahela City, Pa. A view of this monument is shown on the opposite page.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS

The post-office at Darlington was established in 1831. The postmasters, with the dates of their appointments, have been as follows:

Stephen Todd, Feb. 12, 1831; Samuel R. Dunlap, Dec. 28, 1831; William Dunlap, Feb. 18, 1837; John McClymonds, Dec. 15, 1840; Samuel R. Dunlap, June 14, 1845; John McClymonds, May 15, 1849; John R. Frazier, July 23, 1861; Alex. McCrawford, Nov. 4, 1863; Miss Mary J. McMinn, Dec. 28, 1866; Jonathan Marsh, Sept. 27, 1893; Tina Grace McCown, Sept. 17, 1897; Thompson Warnock, Dec. 10, 1901.

The population of Darlington by the census of 1900 was 270.

HOOKSTOWN BOROUGH

Harris's *Directory* of 1837 says of this place:

HOOKSTOWN.—Is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Georgetown on the Ohio river, 11 from Beaver and 28 miles west of Pittsburgh. An industrious, flourishing village and driving an excellent business. *Postmaster*—Joseph McFerrin, Esq. *MERCHANTS*—McFerrin & Lawrence, Samuel Witherspoon, Samuel McLaughlin, James Trimble. *Grist and Saw mill*—R. & D. Wright. Also 2 tanneries; 2 smith shops; 1 wagon maker; 2 tailors; 2 hatters, &c.

Hookstown is an inland village, situated about two miles west of the center of Greene township. The place was named

from Matthias Hook and his brother Benjamin, who very early patented lands here. Matthias Hook died April 27, 1836, at eighty-nine years of age. We have seen the original papers of a contract between Matthias Hook and a negro boy, Evans, in which the former undertakes to bear the expenses of a suit against one who had unlawfully carried Evans out of the State and sold him into slavery; Evans on his part agreeing to work for Hook the space of a year, with sufficient meat, drink, lodging, and clothing furnished him. The contract is dated December 13, 1797, signed "Matthias Hook, Evens, His X mark," and witnessed by Martha and Sarah Hook. This was done at Hook's settlement, on the land where the village now stands, and the transaction shows him to have been here some years prior to the date of the contract. Hook came to this county from Maryland, as did also his neighbors, John Parks and Thomas Dawson.

INCORPORATION

Hookstown was incorporated into a borough by a special Act of the Legislature, April 18, 1843,¹ the Act being signed by Governor David Porter. March 19, 1852, this borough became subject to the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851, relating to boroughs.²

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS

In educational matters the community in this place has always taken a progressive attitude. Private and public schools have received here earnest support. When the public free-school system was established by Pennsylvania, in 1834, Hon. Milton Lawrence, M.D., of this village, was one of the school inspectors for Greene township appointed by the court. In 1844 a select school was opened in Hookstown by Rev. J. P. Moore, and five years later a similar school was in charge of S. H. Jeffrey and G. S. Strain. Many other teachers have done good service in the community.

By reference to the chapter of this work on the medical history of the county (Chapter X.), it will be seen to what a remarkable extent Hookstown has been connected with that history. No other town in the region, perhaps, has had so

¹ P. L., 292.

² Quar. Sess. Docket No. 4, p. 143.

many physicians who were either born or educated in it, or resided there during some part of their professional career. Of these, the most eminent was Hon. Milton Lawrence, M. D., whose life is sketched in the chapter of this work just referred to. In that chapter will also be found some account of the epidemic of typhus fever which ravaged the village and the surrounding country in 1845, and which is known in local history as the "Hookstown fever."

CHURCHES

The United Presbyterian Church of Hookstown.—This church, in the Presbytery of Frankfort, was organized in 1846. Its first regular pastor was the Rev. Thomas Calahan (Asso. Ref.). He was a native of Washington County, Pa., and came to the churches of Hanover and Hookstown, June 20, 1849, remaining until April 11, 1854. He was followed by Rev. Marcus Ormond, who served the church of Hookstown from 1859 to 1867, excepting one year when he was chaplain of the 140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Alexander Imbrie Young was pastor from June, 1869, until May, 1872; James Porter Davis from September, 1872, until August, 1874; Samuel C. Reid (born in Beaver County), from 1879 until 1882; William McKirahan, 1884 until 1890; G. A. Rosenberg, 1892 until 1900; and H. L. Hood, 1901-02; 1903 vacant.

This church was incorporated by a decree of the court, Hon. J. J. Wickham presiding, June 8, 1892, the names of the incorporators being Samuel Nelson, Robert Leeper, R. M. Swaney, John Nelson, William Campbell, Joseph Mercer, Winslow Hood, Robert M. Bryan, John G. Adams, Hugh C. Leeper, Robert J. Leeper, and T. B. Lawrence.

The present membership of the church is 148.

The Presbyterian Church of Hookstown is an offshoot of the old Mill Creek congregation. It was organized in 1854 by members of that congregation living in the village and its immediate vicinity, who found it inconvenient to go to the old church. This church has had an honored history, its membership embracing some of the most substantial and worthy families in the county. The roll of its original members is as follows:

David Kerr, Mary Kerr, John S. McCoy, Nancy McCoy, James S. Walker, Margaret Walker, Milton Lawrence, Sarah Lawrence, Joseph

McFerran, Mary McFerran Sarah E. McFerran, Mary McFerran, John McFerran, Martha J. McGinnis, Nancy Stewart, Eliza McGahan, Mary Blackmore, Mary Patterson, Almira Witherspoon, Jane Witherspoon, Stephen Whitehill, Margaret Whitehill, William Thompson, Ruth Thompson, Rachel L. Kerr, William Ridgley, Thomas J. Laughlin, Mary Moody, John Moody, Margaret Moody, Joseph Moody, Benoni Reed, Joseph Cain, Nancy Cain, William Miller, Milo Thompson, Thomas H. Moore, A. R. McClure, Caleb Whims, Rachel Whims, John Galbreath, Mary Galbreath, Sarah Blackmore, Jane Miller, Nancy Chapman, Nancy Goshorn, Thomas Calhoon, Mary A. Calhoon, S. W. Miller and others.

The congregation worshiped at first in a frame building, erected about the time of the organization of the church and costing \$2500. In 1885 this building was destroyed by fire. The following year the present building was erected with an outlay of about \$3000. The church has been served by the following pastors: R. S. Morton, 1854-63; W. M. White, 1866-70; George Shaffer, 1873-74; D. L. Dickey, 1876-81; R. S. Morton, S.S., 1882-85; the pulpit was vacant from 1885 until 1890; James H. Hunter, 1891-93; vacant in 1894; J. R. Hosick, 1895-1904.

The Mill Creek Valley Agricultural Association, Ltd.,¹ holds its annual fairs at Hookstown. These fairs are largely attended by the citizens of the whole county.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

The Hookstown post-office was established about 1818, and the list of those who have held appointments in it is as follows;

Joseph McFerran, March 20, 1818; Ezekiel Carothers, Aug. 24, 1839; Samuel McLaughlin, Jan. 3, 1842; Joseph Bryan, Jan. 30, 1846; Edward Crail, May 15, 1849; Miss Jane Crail, April 7, 1852; Samuel McFerran, Dec. 20, 1853; James Bryan, Feb. 22, 1856; Thomas D. Moore, July 23, 1861; Miss Jennie Mercer, June 27, 1882; William H. Fuller, July 30, 1885; John H. Johnson, Sept. 11, 1885; Robert M. Bryan, Feb. 10, 1886; James A. Patterson, Aug. 13, 1889; Robert M. Bryan, March 2, 1893; Frank S. Pugh, June 9, 1897.

By the United States Census for 1900 the population of Hookstown was 259.

It may interest some of our readers to know that Hookstown was in early days sometimes called *Nineveh*, as will be seen from the following matter of record:

¹ See history of Mill Creek Valley Ag. Assoc. in Chapter VIII.

9th February, 1828, Came into court Thomas Henry, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Beaver, and acknowledged a deed to John Carroll [this name is later in the same entry written Carson] for a certain lot of ground in the town of Nineveh or Hookstown, now Greene township in the County of Beaver, numbered in the plan of said town No. 4 on the west side of said —— opposite James Preston's.¹

HOTELS, MILLS, ETC.

An early hotel in Hookstown was kept by the Widow Carothers, at the point where the Pittsburg and Washington roads cross each other. Another was kept by John Patterson for some years in the building now occupied by Owen Wilson as a harness shop. John Wright Thompson McKibben, and Jackson and Basil Swearingen also kept a hotel in the same house. In 1857 David Gibb and John Van Reed erected a still-house on the side of the old grist mill on Mill Creek, one mile below Hookstown. This mill was run by water-power, and was known as Laughlin's old mill. In the early sixties it was burned down, together with the distillery. The owners soon afterwards rebuilt the distillery near Hookstown, and operated it successfully until the passage of the Revenue Act during the Civil War. This distillery, with one operated by a Mr. Culmer in the same neighborhood and others in the township, then shortly went out of business. It is to the credit of the people of this community that, when the opportunity was afforded them to vote upon the subject, they voted almost solidly to abolish the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

FRANKFORT SPRING BOROUGH

This village lies in the southern part of Hanover township, near the Washington County line, midway of that line. It is about twenty-six miles from Beaver and thirteen from Georgetown. The village of Frankfort Springs is situated in the region where the earliest settlements in Beaver County territory were made, being on the edge of the tract of 1000 acres of land purchased in 1772 by Levi Dungan, the first settler. Nathan Dungan owned an adjoining tract of 351 acres, which was patented to him, April 25, 1788. In 1781, Levi Dungan was a collector in what was then Smith (afterwards Hanover) township, Washington County. He kept a tavern in the township

¹ Appearance Docket No. 5, p. 447.

for many years. His tract was patented by his wife, Mary Dungan, in Philadelphia, September 1, 1789. In our chapter on the pioneers we have given brief sketches of the Dungans and other settlers in this neighborhood (see Chapter IV.).

Few traces of the early history of Frankfort Springs remain. We copy here entire what is said of the place in Harris's *Directory* for 1837, as follows:

In Beaver County is a flourishing village, 26 miles from Pittsburgh, 20 miles from Beaver and thirteen miles from Georgetown. Near this place are located the *Frankfort Springs*, which are now very much resorted to by our western people, on account of their medicinal qualities, and delightful retreat from the cares and drudgeries of Pittsburgh, in the months of July, and August, every summer.

DIRECTORY OF FRANKFORT SPRINGS

Postmaster—Andrew Knox. *MERCHANTS*—James Cameron, Samuel Thompson, Alex. Mossman, James Morrison.¹ *Physicians*—Wm. Banks, James Banks, Dr. Veers. *Clergymen*—Rev. Mr. M'Elwee, Seceder; James Sloan, D.D., Presbyterian. *Justice of the Peace*—J. Ewing. *Hotels*—Frankfort Hotel, James Dungan, at Frankfort Mineral Springs; Frankfort House, Edward Maginnis.

Both these Hotels are well kept, and good accommodations are furnished on moderate terms (page 263.)

Day's *Historical Collections* (1843) says:

Frankfort is a small village on the southern edge of the county, near which there is a mineral spring, much frequented by invalids. The spring is situated in a cool, romantic glen, thickly studded with forest trees. (page 114.)

The tract consisting of four hundred acres, on which the springs mentioned above are located, was formerly owned by Isaac Stephens. Stephens sold twelve acres of it to Edward McGinnis, whose eldest daughter, Eliza J. McGinnis, sold to J. Moore Bigger. As early as 1837, as appears from what is said by Harris in the quotation just given, these springs had attained great popularity as a pleasure and health resort. People used to drive out from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Steubenville, Washington, and all the other surrounding towns to drink the waters or to enjoy the society of the place. The number of the visitors so increased that McGinnis could not accommodate them all, and James Dungan of Frankfort then built the three-story brick

¹ Father of George W. Morrison, Cashier of the Farmer's National Bank of Beaver Falls, and grandfather of William S. Morrison, Esq., of the Beaver County bar.

house still standing there, and for several years his house was full for two or three months during the season. Dungan often had as high as two hundred guests at his house at one time. J. Moore Bigger still further developed the springs, but their day is past, as more fashionable resorts have drawn the patronage away from them. The analysis of the water from these springs shows it to contain iron, sulphur, magnesia, and alum.

CHURCHES

The United Presbyterian Church of Frankfort had in all probability no formal organization, but it is believed that a congregation was in existence here as early as 1790. The church was formerly known as King's Creek. Until the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed bodies into the United Presbyterian Church in 1858, it belonged to the synod of the first-named church, and is now in the Frankfort Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church. The congregation has had three houses of worship. The first, a log building, was located two miles north of the village in Hanover township, on the farm now of Andrew Stevenson's heirs, where the ancient graveyard connected therewith is still to be seen. This was replaced by a brick building located in the village of Frankfort Springs, which was burned down in 1876. The third and present structure is of brick, a commodious building, costing about \$7000. King's Creek Church is an offshoot from this congregation.

This church is remarkable in having had but five pastors in over a century's existence, the combined pastorates of the first two extending over a period of nearly eighty-five years. The first pastor of the church was Rev. John Anderson, D.D., who was installed in the autumn of 1792, and remained until his death, April 6, 1830. He was at the same time installed pastor of Service Church; and April 21, 1794, he was appointed Professor of Theology for the Associate Theological Seminary (Eudolpha Hall) at Service. His history is given in connection with that of that church and school (see Chapter XXVI.).

The second pastor was Rev. William Meek McElwee, D.D., who labored in this field from March, 1833, until July, 1878. Mr. McElwee was born, April 1, 1802, in York County, S. C. He was graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1820, studied theology for a year with Rev. J. Mushat, and finished his

studies at Canonsburg, Pa. In 1827 he was ordained by the Presbytery of the Carolinas, and from 1827 until 1832 was pastor of the churches of Tirzah and Sharon, York County, S. C. He was at Frankfort for a period of forty-five years, when he retired from active labor after a pastoral service in all of fifty-three years. He died June 1, 1886.

From 1878 to 1881 there was a vacancy in the pulpit of this church, when, in the latter year, Rev. David Craig Stewart assumed the charge. He remained until 1890, and was followed by Rev. W. R. Jamison, 1892-98. The Assembly's Minutes for 1901 show Rev. J. F. Campbell in charge. The present membership of the church is about one hundred.

The Frankfort Springs Presbyterian Church was organized about 1830¹ by the Revs. John Stockton, Elisha Macurdy, and George Scott. The names of the first members have been preserved and are as follows:

William Carothers, James Cross, Samuel Thompson, Nancy Stephens, Elizabeth Carothers, Eliza Warnock, Johanna Dungan, David Davis Dungan, Mary Dungan, Isabella Dungan, David Gordon and wife, Mary Stephens, Sarah Thompson, Mrs. Patterson, James Carothers, Rachel Carothers, Alice Carothers, Mary Glasgow, James Chambers, Mrs. Cross, Josiah Campbell, Rosanna Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, Frederick Teel and wife, Isaac Stephens, Thomas Stephens, Mary McMillin, Elizabeth Brierly, David Beal, and wife, Robert Dungan, Deborah Dungan, Sarah Cool, A. Carson, wife and sister, William Yolton and Sarah Yolton.

The first three named in this list were elders.

In 1836 a brick building was erected by James Clendenin at a cost of \$2000, and in 1871 the present structure replaced it. Fulmer & Garber of Pittsburg were the contractors, and the cost was \$5000.

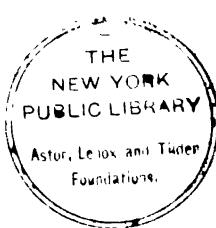
The church has been served by the following pastors:

Rev. James Sloan, D.D., 1837-43; Rev. George Gordon, 1845-49; Rev. William R. Fulton, 1851-52; Rev. Smith F. Grier, D.D., 1853-57; Rev. James W. McKennan, 1858-60; Rev. David H. Laverty, 1864-65; Rev. William S. Vancleave, 1868-69; Rev. Abner O. Rockwell, 1870-75; Rev. Samuel E. Elliott, 1877-78; Rev. William S. Childs, 1881-; Rev. Salmon C. Faris, D.D., 1883-85; the charge was without a pastor from

¹ This is four years earlier than the date usually assigned. We give 1830 on the authority of Hon. Warren S. Dungan, whose parents, David Davis and Mary Dungan, were original members of this church, joining the same on letters from the Briceland's Cross Roads Presbyterian Church (now Florence, Pa.) Mary Dungan died in 1831.



Rev. William M. McElwee.



1885 until 1887, when John C. Pickens was called. He served from 1888 until 1890, there were supplies in 1891 and 1892, and in 1893 William E. Allen took charge as pastor and served until 1897, and there were supplies from 1897 until 1901. The present pastor is Rev. John T. Scott.

SCHOOLS

In the region in which Frankfort Springs is situated a high value has always been set on education, and the common schools are excellent.

Frankfort Academy, a school famous in its day, was conducted by the Rev. James Sloan, D.D., who taught the classical branches; and Hon. Thomas Nicholson, the first county superintendent of schools of Beaver County, who taught the other branches. It was started in 1841 and closed in 1848. Its curriculum was such as to fit the students to enter the junior class at Jefferson College. Among the number of its students who afterwards became prominent in the affairs of the county and State may be named Richard P. Roberts, Esq., Colonel of the 140th P. V. I., who was killed at Gettysburg; James K. Leeper, deceased; Rev. George Shaffer, deceased; David Craig, Esq., deceased; Thomas Bigger; Thomas Carothers; John J. Carothers; William M. Farrar, deceased; William Guy; M. L. Miller, late postmaster at Steubenville, Ohio; John H. Wallace, editor, of New York City, and many others.

Some years later the academy was revived, and March 20, 1871, a charter was secured, among the incorporators being such men as Rev. A. O. Rockwell, Rev. William Meek McElwee, D.D., John J. Carothers, Samuel Bigger, John Stephenson, James Morrison, John McCullough, H. B. McCreary, Thomas Nicholson, J. L. Purdy, Thomas Bigger, Henry J. Lance, and S. H. Leeper, the first seven named being the first board of trustees. A flourishing school is still in existence here.

INCORPORATION

Frankfort Springs was incorporated into a borough by a special Act of Assembly, approved March 19, 1844.¹ December

¹ Section 1. of the Act reads: "Be it enacted" etc., "That the town of Frankfort Springs, in the county of Beaver, and territory included within the following boundaries, to wit, Beginning at a stake on the county line near Robert Leeper's barn; thence north one hundred and forty-four perches to a stake on land of William Frazier; thence east one hundred and eighty-two perches to a stake on land of John Carothers; thence south one hundred and forty-four perches to the Washington County line; thence west on the county line to the place of beginning; is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called and styled the borough of Frankfort Springs." (P. L., 142.)

6, 1876, this borough became subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to boroughs.¹

POST-OFFICE—POPULATION

Frankfort Springs post-office, discontinued November 21, 1900, was one of the oldest offices of this region, having been established under the name of Frankfort within a few months after the erection of Beaver County. The names of the post-masters and dates of their appointments are as follows:

John McClellan, July 1, 1800; Arthur Sanderson, Jan. 1, 1801; Thomas Worrell, Oct. 1, 1803; Samuel Worrell, Oct. 1, 1807; Henry Comby, Jan. 1, 1816; James Dungan, Oct. 21, 1828; Andrew Knox, Jan. 25, 1836.

January 11, 1840, the name of Frankfort Springs was given to the office, and the postmasters following have been: William H. Frazer, Dec. 15, 1840; William R. Foster, July 15, 1845; James McCutcheon, Nov. 17, 1856; Hugh P. Miller, Oct. 10, 1857; James McCutcheon, July 23, 1861; Isaac Stephens, Nov. 2, 1885; William M. Frazer, April 27, 1889; Isaac Stephens, Aug. 1, 1893; William C. Morgan, Nov. 17, 1893; William M. Frazer, Sept. 18, 1897.

The population of the borough by the United States Census for 1900 was 128.

GEORGETOWN BOROUGH

This borough lies in the extreme northwestern corner of Greene township, on a beautiful plateau overlooking the Ohio River. Within sight of the village are parts of Ohio and West Virginia. Georgetown is the second oldest town in the county; its citizens sometimes claiming for it the distinction of being the first. But this distinction, we think, rightly belongs to the county-seat itself. Beaver was laid out, under the Act of September 28, 1791, by Daniel Leet, his survey being made in November, 1792 (though it was not confirmed by the Legislature until March 6, 1793), while Georgetown was not laid out until January 13, 1793. This was done by Benoni Dawson. The Dawsons were the most numerous of any family in this settlement, and there are few of those living in the place to-day who are not directly or indirectly connected with them. Benoni Dawson came to Pennsylvania from Montgomery County, Md., about 1780. He died May 16, 1806, aged sixty-four. Rebecca (Mack-

¹ Quar. Sess. Misc. Docket No. 1, p. 13.

all) Dawson, his wife, died October 6, 1816, at seventy-five years of age. They are both, with scores of their descendants, buried in the old cemetery on the hill back of the village.¹

In July, 1807, a traveler named F. Cuming came down the Ohio River in a boat, and in his journal, from which we have several times made extracts, he writes with such a human interest of his experiences and of what he saw along his route that we feel like giving to our readers the opportunity of seeing his account of that part of the trip which touched this region. It reads as follows:

A ferry two miles below Beaver [at what is now Vanport?] is a handsome situation beyond which the banks are high on both sides, and the river does not exceed one hundred and fifty yards wide.

About half past seven, it began to rain with heavy thunder and sharp lightning. We huddled into the stern under the awning, and I sculled with one oar to keep the boat in the channel, in hopes of getting to Georgetown; but the storm increasing, we judged it more prudent to stop at nine o'clock, where we saw a light on the left bank. We were received very hospitably in their small log house by Mr. and Mrs. Potts.* Our landlady gave us bread and milk, which, after changing our wet clothes, we supped on sumptuously. We then made some milk punch, which our landlord partook of with us with great *gout*, entertaining us with some good songs, and long stories about his travels. Time thus passed away, while the storm pelted without, and it was not until eleven o'clock that we stretched ourselves on the floor, with our feet to the fire, and enjoyed a good nap, resisting the kind importunities of the Potts to take their own bed, their other one being filled with their five children. And here I must remark that throughout this whole country, wherever you see a cabin, you see a swarm of children.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 19th July, we left Potts, after having recompensed them for their hospitality. This was ten miles below Beaver, and two and a half above Georgetown. There are three small islands in that distance, called First, Second and Grape island.³

I landed at Georgetown on the left, which contains about thirty houses in a fine situation, on a narrow plain extending from the high river bank, to the hills which surround it like an amphitheater. Though it is a post town, and a considerable thoroughfare of travellers, it is nevertheless on the decline, there being only about twenty-five houses

¹ It is probably to Benoni Dawson, the first of that name, that the following in Major Denny's journal refers: "Nov. 16th, 1789. The river continued to rise. With hard work we made Dawson's, opposite the mouth of Little Beaver, about eight o'clock at night." P. 135.

² There are yet people of the name of Potts living in this neighborhood, who are probably descendants of this hospitable family.

³ These islands are called to-day, counting from the uppermost to the one lowest down the river, Montgomery, Phillissee, and Georgetown islands, respectively.

inhabited. A shower coming on I took shelter in the house of a very communicative elderly man, whose wife was young and very handsome, though an half blood Indian.

Little Beaver creek, nearly opposite Georgetown, is a handsome little river, about thirty yards wide; half a mile below which, we saw the division line between Pennsylvania and Virginia.¹

Eleven years later another traveler down the Ohio refers as follows to Georgetown:

July, 1818.—On Board the *Commodore McDonough*, of fifty tons, floating down the smooth surface of the Ohio, we pass Beaver, and touch at Georgetown, consisting of about a dozen log houses, one-fourth of which are taverns, designated by a creaking sign in front, and probably a barrel of whisky, for the entertainment of travellers. The "calculations" of the landlord are entertaining, though sometimes tedious to his guest, who is more desirous of satisfying his own appetite than the other's curiosity, who calculates his guest is travelling,—calculates he is a merchant, or a mechanic, or seeking work,—calculates he is going to the territory, and calculates till all his powers of arithmetic are exhausted.*

In the autumn of 1803 the Moravian missionary, George Henry Loskiel, journeyed, from Bethlehem, Pa., to Goshen, Ohio, and he wrote a metrical narrative of his journey, from which we make the following extracts referring to this region ³:

The road to Georgetown from Fort Pitt
Is good enough; though we find it
No little toil to climb its steeps
As up and down its way it keeps.

And oft its hills are very high,
And steep enough to make one sigh,
For constantly to use the brakes
A traveler's time and patience takes.

Eight miles was what we made to-day,
Then hoped ourselves to rest to lay;
But found a quilting frolic there,
Whose racket filled the very air.

At dawn we left the noisy place,
Thankful for our meed of grace;
And spent from morn to night the day
In toiling o'er our hilly way.

¹ *Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country*, Cuming, p. 83.

² *Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America in the Years 1817-19, in a Series of Letters to Friends in England*, by William Tell Harris, London, 1821.

³ *Extempore on a Wagon*, by George Henry Loskiel, *Episcopus Fratrum*, translated with Notes by J. Max Hark, Lancaster, Pa. Samuel H. Zahn & Co., 1887.

Before a smoke-filled house we sat
And thankful our cold dinner ate;
Around us stared a wondering crew
Of children, who enjoyed it too.

Our quarters for the night we find
At miller Donkin's, good and kind.
Our hostess claims acquaintance near
With Goshen's pastor, Mortimer.

He writes to her, and she to him,
And she professes high esteem
For ministers, and tells us what
In such is needed, and what not.

Next day we safe to Georgetown came,
Where Beaver¹ is our dear host's name,
Who with his wife treats us so well
That I can scarce in words it tell.

But not for our sakes alone,
As if to honor us, 't was done;
But for dear Heckewelder's sake,
As Beaver soon it plain doth make.

Hence we in deep humility
Accept the Christian charity,
As though by Heckewelder done,
Who heart and soul of us is one.

We feel indeed here quite at home,
As in and out we go and come;
We also the occasion take
Some needed purchases to make.

I visit the Ohio oft,
Whose name is to the ear as soft
As it is charming to the eye,
And beauteous, I can testify.

There with my Saviour oft I spake,
Which I a daily practice make;
For ah! His love's sweet graciousness
No human tongue can e'er express.

CHURCHES

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.—As mentioned in our chapter on the religious history of the region, this is the

¹ This was probably John Beaver (sometimes Bever) of the Ohio Paper Company, who lived in Georgetown; see vol. i., p. 291. For note on Heckewelder, see vol. i., p. 422.

oldest church of this faith in Beaver County, and one of the first west of the Alleghenies. It was organized about the year 1800, and admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania in 1814. Its first pastor was the Rev. Francis Reno.¹ August 11 and 12, 1828, Bishop Onderdonk visited Georgetown and confirmed nine persons; and on April 29th of the following year he confirmed twenty-nine. Among the early members of this congregation were Benoni Dawson, his wife Rebecca and his son Benoni, Michael Chrisler, John Chrisler, Thomas Foster, Adam Hayes, Jane McMillen, David McMillen, James Dawson and wife, Mrs. Jane Dawson, Major Hugh McCullough and wife, John Hecker and wife, John Beaver (surveyor), and Mrs. Mary Dawson.

The parish has been served by the following clergymen: Revs. Francis Reno, J. P. Taylor, Francis H. Laird, Samuel West Selden, William Adderly, William Harrison, James Goodwin, Henry McKay, William Ballard, William A. Fuller, Samuel H. Hilliard, John London, John A. Farrar, T. Jefferson Danner, J. L. Taylor, and Edwin Weary.

The log building in which the first services of this church were held was replaced in 1833 by the present brick structure, which was erected at a cost of \$3000. The present membership of this church is about forty.

¹ Rev. Francis Reno's name is in the list of taxables in Sewickley township, Beaver County, for the year 1802, and in that of the borough of Beaver for the same year.

John and Susannah (Thorn) Reno, the parents of Francis Reno, prior to 1765 lived in eastern Virginia. In that year they emigrated from that colony and came to the Chartiers valley in what is now Washington County, Pa. Francis Reno was born in Virginia, February 7, 1758. He passed his boyhood with his parents in their new home, and received his education in Dr. John McMillan's famous "Log-cabin College" at Canonsburg, Pa. Oct. 8, 1792, he was ordained to the ministry in Christ Church, Philadelphia, by Bishop William White, and later was sent out under the care of the "Bishop White Prayer Book Society" to the new settlements in the West.

He was married June 15, 1784, to Lydia Savers. With his wife and six children and all their household goods he left Washington County and, with horse and ox-cart, journeyed through the forest, along the blazed way, till they reached the place at what is now Rochester, Pa., where they were to build their new home. The log house which he there erected stood on a spot near the spring on the hillside below the buildings of the Passavant Memorial Hospital. He began to preach in the log cabins of the people, in barns and groves, and he served by regular appointment, during his active years, at Sewickley, Georgetown, Ohioville, and Rochester. Mr. Reno soon became the owner of a large tract of land and passed the greater part of his life in a dwelling-house on the upland on Deer Lane, now known as the "Stile's property." He died on the 12th day of August, 1836, at Rochester, Pa.

He raised a large family, of which John was the eldest. Charles Savers was the next son. He became a merchant in Pittsburg, afterwards lived in Rochester, and was a justice of the peace for many years. He was the father of Socrates A. Reno. Other children were Eliza, Lewis, Nancy, William, Thomas Thorn, Francis, Susannah, and Jessie.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—No reliable record of the beginnings of Methodism at this place has been preserved. Among the earliest preachers whose names we have are Wesley Smith, Israel Dallas, W. P. Blackburn, and Garrett Jones. To the first named of these is usually ascribed the credit of organizing the church, the date being probably 1830. Preaching services are said to have been first held in the house of Thomas Poe, on the corner of Front and Market streets. The ministers serving this congregation from 1857 are as follows:

J. C. High, 1857-58; J. L. Stiffey, father of R. D. Stiffey, Esq., of Beaver, 1859-61; M. M. Eaton, 1862; A. E. Ward, 1863-65; M. S. Kendig, 1866-68; A. Huston, 1869-70; Joseph Gledhill, 1871-73; T. F. Pershing, 1874-75; J. N. Pershing, 1876; W. Darby, 1877; J. Dillon, 1878-79; J. E. Wright, 1880-81; J. L. Deems, 1882; A. J. Rich, 1883-85; A. L. Kendall, 1886; A. S. Hunter, 1887; H. J. Giles, 1888-90; W. H. Kirkland, 1891-93; E. H. Greenlee, 1894-96; A. J. Cook, 1897; J. W. K. Hodge, 1898-99; H. M. Carnahan, 1900-01; H. A. Baum, 1902-.

This congregation has had three houses of worship, the first being a frame building located on the property of Samuel Smith. The second was also a frame building now used as a dwelling, and the third and present structure, a frame building about 40 x 60 feet, was built in 1877 at a cost of \$3000. This building was dedicated November 25, 1877. Among the early members of the congregation were E. Crail, Samuel Todd, John Thompson, Samuel McGrath, and Thomas Poe. The present membership is a little over a hundred.

From the earliest times Georgetown has been the home of steamboat-men, and among its residents still are captains, pilots, mates, clerks, engineers, firemen, and stewards; in fact, a steamer could be completely manned from the citizens of this place.

Harris's *Business Directory* for 1837 contains the following notice of Georgetown:

GEORGETOWN.—A small village, pleasantly situated on elevated ground, on the south bank of the Ohio river, 40 miles below Pittsburgh.

Post Master—Zebulon Kinsey, Esq. *Merchants*—S. & M. Prudens. *Justice of the Peace*—Thomas Foster.

INCORPORATION

The village of Georgetown was incorporated into a borough by an Act of Assembly, April 15, 1850.¹ November 30, 1855,

¹ P. L., 458.

this borough became subject to the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1851.¹

The first commissioners of election were Samuel Smith, James Todd, and Adam Poe.

The famous Indian fighters, Andrew and Adam Poe, were identified with the early history of this region, and have descendants yet living in the vicinity of Georgetown. Mrs. Nancy (Poe) Ebert, a direct descendant of Andrew Poe, is the oldest resident of the borough.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

Thomas Foster, named above as acting in 1837 as a justice of the peace, was the first postmaster of Georgetown, his commission bearing date, April 1, 1802. His successors in the office have been John Christmas,² appointed October 1, 1807; Thomas Foster, reappointed September 10, 1821; Zebulon Kinsey, June 2, 1835; Hugh McCullough, Selah Prudens, Thomas Fry, Charles Calhoon, George W. Calhoon; Samuel C. Trimble, June 3, 1870; Henry J. Kinsey, April 4, 1881; Lydia P. Kinsey, March 5, 1883. November 30, 1900, this office was discontinued, rural free delivery having been extended to this point.

By the United States Census for 1900 the population of Georgetown was shown to be 271.

HOTELS

The first hotel in Georgetown was kept by Thomas Foster in the building now owned and occupied by the Trimble sisters.

¹ Road Docket No. 3, No. 6, Sept. Sess., 1855.

² Rev. Joseph S. Christmas was born in Georgetown April 10, 1803. His father, John Christmas, named above, was a justice of the peace and a leading citizen of that place. Joseph was the eighth of thirteen children. From his earliest years he displayed an extraordinary versatility and ardor of mind and a restless spirit of inquiry. Before he was eight years of age he had a room to himself, where he practised drawing maps and painting, for which he had both a talent and a passion. In like manner he pursued poetry; he analyzed it, studied its history, principles, and relations and then practised it. His principal poem, *The Artist*, in two cantos, published when he was at the age of sixteen, is sufficient evidence of his rare powers.

Mr. Christmas was graduated from Washington College, in the class of 1819, with the first honors, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in the class of 1824. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New York and was immediately called to the pastorate of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal, Canada, where he labored faithfully for four years, when his delicate health giving way under the severity of the climate, he was compelled to resign. He died March 14, 1830, in his 27th year. He was the author of a number of books. A memoir of his life was published by Dr. Lord. See *Enc. of Religious Knowledge, etc.*, Fessenden & Co., Brattleboro, Vt., 1838.

This hostelry is thought to have been in existence as early as 1802. At the May sessions, 1805, of the court of Beaver County, Thomas Foster was one of those commissioned to keep a tavern. William Carnagy was commissioned at the same sessions. Other early inn-keepers here were Nicholas Krehl and Philip Ducomb, commissioned at the August sessions of the court, 1804; James Preston, commissioned March, 1808; and Joseph Smith, August, 1809. At a later period John Cameron kept a hotel in Georgetown, known as the Red Lion, which was a favorite resort of the rivermen. Another early hotel was kept by David Pinkerton, an Irishman who was noted for his great physical strength. It is a tradition that he once shouldered a barrel of whisky at the river bank and carried it up the hill to his hotel. He was succeeded in the business by Nath. Potts, an old river pilot. Nothing is left to mark the site of this once famous house, but it is known to have stood on the bluff above the steamboat landing, near where Captain Thomas Calhoon's residence is now. The next hotel in Georgetown of which we find mention was that of D. S. Hamilton. It was located in the lower end of the town, known as California. George D. Laughlin succeeded Hamilton, and maintained the place for a few years; and John D. Mackall held the last license in the borough in 1862-63. In 1866, as previously stated, a special Act of Assembly was passed forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Greene township.

GLASGOW BOROUGH

This little borough is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of Ohio township, just at the point where the Little Beaver empties into the Ohio River, and close to the Ohio State line. The borough limits to the eastward run up to the village of Smith's Ferry, and Georgetown, on the south side of the river, is diagonally opposite to it.

Glasgow was plotted by the surveyor, Sanford C. Hill, October 22, 1836, on land of George Dawson, who owned here about four hundred acres. The lots, except those on the diamond, are 50 by 100 feet, the streets 60 feet, and the alleys 20 feet wide.

The first house erected after the town was laid out was Job Harvey's; then one was built by John Bunton for a store, and the third was that of John McFall.

INCORPORATION

The village of Glasgow was incorporated into a borough, October 12, 1854, in answer to a petition presented at the March sessions previous, confirmed by the grand jury, whose foreman was David White. The signers of the petition were as follows: John Caughey, C. Thompson, Joseph McCain, Samuel M. Stevenson, James Wilson, George Wilson, Jane Morrow, John A. Hays, James P. McGrew, Zadok Smith, John F. Miller, J. Toms, Jesse McGrew, John McGrew, George Pucy, Nelson Smith, John Ewing, Samuel Ewing, Thomas Kirkendall, Alfred McFall, John McFall, Zeddock Donner, W. Smith, John Estep. The decree of the court reads as follows:

The name and style of the said Borough shall be "The Borough of Glasgow" and its boundaries shall be as set forth and contained in the petition and accompanying draft. The annual election shall be held at the house of Alfred McFall in said borough on the third Saturday of March in each year, commencing in 1855, between the hours of 2 & 6 o'clock P.M. The first election shall be held at the said house of Alfred McFall on the third Saturday of November, 1854, between the same hours, and the court appoint Jesse McGrew, judge, and John A. Hays and Uriah Smith inspectors of said election, and John Caughey, Esq., to give notice of the same in the manner provided by law for giving notice of constables elections.

The Clerk will enter the foregoing as a further part of the decree and order of the Court. [Signed.] DANIEL AGNEW, P. J.¹

The laying out of Glasgow was prompted by the hopes of future importance to be given to this section by the construction of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, whose southern terminus was at Glasgow. That canal was built, but was abandoned owing to lack of water at the summit. Good shipping facilities and means of transit are, however, afforded to the town by the river and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.

Harris's *Pittsburg Business Directory* for 1837 mentions George Dawson and John Bunton as merchants at Glasgow in that year.

CHURCHES

There are in Glasgow two churches, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal.

¹ Road Docket No. 2, p. 455.

The Presbyterian Church of Glasgow.—In June, 1849, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of New Lisbon, asking for the organization of a church at this place. It is probable that the organization was effected the same year. Among the early members of this congregation were:

George Dawson and family, James Thompson and wife, Evan Frazier, David Reed, Matilda Reed, James Logan, Massy Logan, Nancy Marquis, Samuel Stevenson, Nancy Ann Stevenson, Maria C. Reed, James H. Reed, Daniel Cloud, Agnes Cloud, Mary Cloud, and Eliza Marquis.

The first elders, elected January 4, 1850, were George Dawson, James Thompson, Daniel Cloud, and James Logan.

The church has been served by the following ministers: William Reed, 1849; William Gaston, 1861–66; R. T. McMahan; R. S. Morton; James Swan. The Assembly's Minutes shows the condition of the church from 1879 as follows: Pulpit vacant in 1880; stated supplies from 1881 to 1894; vacant, 1895–1902.

In 1849 a house of worship was erected on ground donated by George Dawson, a small and unpretentious building, costing about \$800.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1867 by Rev. G. A. Lomand, with twelve members, among whom were Dr. Grafton, Job Harvey, John McFall, and Alfred McFall. The appointment has been mainly connected with Georgetown, and served by the same pastors. As a charge it has been generally known as "Smith's Ferry." The list of pastors has been as follows:

G. A. Lomand, A. J. Reynolds, R. Hopkins, F. D. Fast, G. B. Wallis, D. M. Stafford, J. L. Stiffey, E. M. Wood, L. H. Eaton, G. W. Righter, A. L. Kendall, William Johnson, 1886; J. L. Stiffey, 1887; H. J. Giles, 1888–90; W. H. Kirkland, 1891–93; E. H. Greenlee, 1894–96; A. J. Cook, 1897; J. W. K. Hodge, 1898–99; J. C. Castle, 1900; H. A. Baum, 1901–03; G. E. Brennenan, 1904.

For a few years services were held in a schoolhouse, and in 1874, a neat frame building was erected at a cost of \$1500. This was replaced ten years later by another costing \$3500, and in 1880, a manse was built at a cost of \$1600.

SECRET ORDERS

Glasgow Lodge, No. 485, A. Y. M., was instituted February 2, 1871; Line Island Lodge, No. 742, I. O. O. F., instituted

December 2, 1870; Col. Richard P. Roberts Post, No. 244, G. A. R., organized May 19, 1882.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

Glasgow has no post-office of its own; all mail being received at Smith's Ferry. By the United States Census for 1900 the population of the place was 172.

NEW GALILEE BOROUGH

This borough is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about seven miles northwest from Beaver Falls. Surrounded by a rich agricultural population, it has also all the facilities, in an abundance of coal and timber and good transportation, of becoming a center of manufacturing. It is also the eastern terminus of the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western R. R.

INCORPORATION

New Galilee was incorporated into a borough by a decree of the court made January 15, 1868, the application for the rights of incorporation having been made at the previous June sessions and approved by the grand jury. The signers of the application were P. L. Grim, Robert Porter, J. B. Johnston, John Acheson, W. Thompson, W. D. Eakin, John Graebing, R. E. Hudson, Dr. R. J. Brittain, and twenty-two others. The first election was held the third Friday of March following, at which John S. Hudson was judge and W. D. Eakin and John Acheson were inspectors.¹ The town was surveyed and plotted June 13 and 14, 1876, by county surveyor James Harper. The streets are run at right angles to each other, Washington and Centennial avenues running north and south, and Jackson, Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison from east to west.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

The post-office here was established in 1856, and has been served by the following persons:

William Eakin, Feb. 11, 1856; James K. Weir, Oct. 20, 1860; John S. Hudson, Dec. 2, 1862; John B. Johnston, May 12, 1865; William J. Johnston, Jan. 16, 1880; James Hudson, Nov. 22, 1880; John Graebing,

¹ No. 7, June Sessions, Road Docket No. 3, p. 380.

June 8, 1886; George W. Pyle, Oct. 22, 1886; Alexander F. Reid, April 13, 1889; George W. Pyle, July 12, 1893; Joseph A. Kelso, June 14, 1897; Andrew J. Miller, June 15, 1898.

By the United States Census for 1900 the population of the borough was 327.

CHURCHES

Rocky Spring United Presbyterian Church of New Galilee.—This church was organized about 1827 by the Presbytery of Monongahela in connection with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian body.

The people first met for worship about a mile and a half west of what is now the village of Homewood, having no building but the usual "tent," or shed, for the minister. Soon a frame building was erected a mile farther west, in which services were held until the spring of 1868. In the meantime a new church had been built in New Galilee, to which the congregation removed the same year. This new structure was erected at a cost of about \$8000.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. Moses Kerr. Mr. Kerr was born, educated, and ordained to the ministry in Ireland, and he held a pastoral charge there for a short time in the Burgher Presbytery of Antrim. He came to this country in 1818 and was pastor of Union Congregation, near Pittsburg, 1819-27. He was pastor of Rocky Spring and Beaver Falls from September 5, 1828, until his death, October 11, 1830. Rev. T. L. Spear served this church in connection with that of New Brighton until 1843. There was then a vacancy until 1849, with supplies furnished by Presbytery. May, 1849, the Rev. Samuel Patterson became pastor. Mr. Patterson remained until his death, which occurred May 21, 1895. The pulpit was then vacant until 1898, and on the 24th of February that year the Rev. D. T. McCalmont was installed pastor and is still in charge.

Little Beaver congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.—We have spoken of this church in the chapter on the religious history of the county. It was organized in 1814, its building being located about one mile from New Galilee. Some of its first members were the Youngs, the Cooks, the McAnlis, and the McGeorges. The name of Rev. Matthew Williams is mentioned in connection with the organization of the church and

its first services. In September, 1819, Rev. Robert Gibson was installed as pastor and resigned on account of ill-health at the end of eleven years' service. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Scott, who was installed in April, 1831. Mr. Scott left this branch of the Reformed Presbyterians, the Synod, and united with the other, the General Synod, which leaves the matter of voting and holding office to the individual conscience. The congregation of which he became pastor, the only one of that branch in Beaver County, worships in a church not far from Darlington. Mr. Scott left Little Beaver congregation in 1834, and was followed by Rev. J. Blackwood the same year. Mr. Blackwood remained for six years, and then there was a vacancy of five years. In November, 1845, Rev. Joseph W. Morton was installed pastor. He remained a little over a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Sterrett, who took charge in June, 1848, and remained until May, 1860. In April, 1864, Rev. Nathan M. Johnson became pastor and remained in charge for twenty-two years. Under his administration a new church building was erected in 1872 in the town of New Galilee. Rev. James R. Wylie, the present pastor, was installed in May, 1888. A few years ago a comfortable parsonage was erected on the church lot.

MANUFACTURING

The Beaver Clay Manufacturing Company's works are located at New Galilee. This company was incorporated in Pennsylvania, March 17, 1902, with a capital of \$35,000, which has been since almost doubled. The officers are Frederick Davidson, president; F. N. Beegle, vice-president; B. B. Todd, secretary and treasurer, and J. H. Cooper, manager. On the pay-roll of this concern are about sixty men. The company has a very fine clay and are making an excellent line of face building brick. Their capacity is 40 to 50 thousand per day, and they find a ready sale in Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Pittsburg for all they make.

BADEN BOROUGH

This borough is situated on the Ohio River, and is a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about five miles above Rochester.

The village was surveyed May 17, 1838, by William McCal-

lister, and the plot recorded April 20, 1839, by Christian Burckhardt, the proprietor, showing a division into 104 lots.

INCORPORATION

Baden was incorporated by an Act of Assembly, approved April 1, 1868. Section 1 of this Act provided:

That the village of Baden, in the township of Economy, in the county of Beaver, and the farm lands immediately adjoining thereto, included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Ohio river at the northern line of Harmony township; thence northeast by said township line to the eastern boundary line of the first or river tracts; thence along the eastern line of said tracts to line of lands of D. Ehrman; thence by said Ehrman line southwest to the Ohio river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, be and the same are hereby incorporated into a borough, to be styled the borough of *Baden*.¹

A supplement to this Act was approved, February 29, 1872, which annexed to the borough

All that certain tract of land adjoining the borough of Baden, in the county of Beaver, known as the Ehrman tract . . . including any portion of said lands which may have been sold since the passage of the said Act, [i. e., the Act of 1868].²

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

The educational and religious needs of the people of Baden are well supplied by a good public school and by two churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1858 or 1859, the charter name being "Storer Chapel." The appointment was connected with the Freedom charge until 1892, when it was severed from Freedom. Since that date its pastors have been: 1892-95, Rev. G. W. Johnson; 1896-97, Rev. G. L. C. Westlake; 1898, Rev. H. A. Baum; 1899, Rev. S. E. Keith; 1900-03, Rev. F. D. Essenwein; and the present pastor is H. H. Westwood. The house of worship of this congregation, a one-story frame building, was erected at the time of the organization at a cost of about \$1000.

Christ Lutheran Church of Baden was organized by Rev. W. A. Passavant, D.D., about the year 1858. In 1861 the building, which is still occupied by the congregation, was erected by

¹ P. L., 542.

² P. L., 187.

Herring & Forsythe, at a cost of about \$1500. The church has also a beautiful parsonage. Dr. Passavant was virtually the pastor of the Baden church for a period of twenty-seven years. Rev. R. Morris Smith, the present pastor, was installed July 7, 1887. Some of the original members of the congregation were the Deardorffs, John Kennedy and wife, William Miller, John McKee and family, and Mrs. Barbara Neely, her son and his wife and two daughters.

There are also united with the Lutheran Church at Baden, as one parish, the congregations of Rehoboth at Brown's, the House of Mercy at Park Quarries, and Trinity at Freedom—all served by Rev. R. Morris Smith.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

The post-office at Baden was established in April, 1852. It has been served by the following postmasters: David Anderson, appointed April 1, 1852; John Nichols, July 29, 1861; Charles Brown, February 25, 1863; John Y. Marks, February 17, 1864; Isaac Grim, October 5, 1870; Leonard I. Berry, December 9, 1870; (in September, 1892, Mr. Berry was killed by the fall of a bank near the post-office, and until the appointment of his successor, Dr. G. Y. Boal, his first bondsman, was acting postmaster); George S. Blazier, October 7, 1892; Henry A. Bryan, December 22, 1896; George S. Blazier, November 5, 1900; Matthias L. Strock, September 11, 1901.

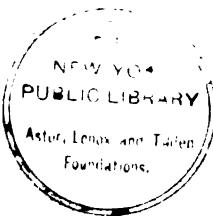
By the United States Census of 1900 the population of Baden was 427.

COLLEGE HILL BOROUGH

This little borough is beautifully situated on the hill north of Beaver Falls, and combines in its location fine residence sites with abundant room for its growing manufacturing enterprises, while the influence of Geneva College, of the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter Church, which has its seat here, gives it an atmosphere of culture and refinement. There is also a good public-school building, with five or six rooms, with an excellent corps of teachers; and two churches of the Reformed Presbyterian denomination minister to the religious needs of the community. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad skirts the town on the west, and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie on the



Geneva College, College Hill Borough.



east, with Geneva station on the former road and College station within the borough limits on the latter. In the valley below on the east is the Beaver Creek, and just on the edge of the town are the beautiful grounds of the Beaver Valley Traction Company, known as Morado Park. The new grounds of the Beaver County Agricultural Association in White township are also contiguous to the borough on the west.

INCORPORATION

At the December Sessions of the Beaver County courts in 1891, a petition of certain citizens, "freeholders in the town of College Hill in the township of White," was presented asking for the incorporation of the town, which petition being laid before the grand jury, was approved by them. There was a contest in the matter, and remonstrances were presented and exceptions were filed and argued at the April Sessions of 1892. May 2, 1892, the judgment of the grand jury was confirmed, and by a decree of the court the portion of White township described therein was incorporated under the corporate style and title of the "Borough of College Hill."¹

CHURCHES

The two churches of this borough, Geneva Congregation and College Hill Congregation, are mentioned in the chapter of this work giving the religious history of the county.

GENEVA COLLEGE

Geneva College is a denominational school, under the control of the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters. It was founded at Northwood, Ohio, April 20, 1848, when the Rev. J. B. Johnston was placed in charge. There it did good work in its proper sphere as an educational institution, and also made its influence felt in the great reform movements of the day, especially in the anti-slavery cause. By an act of the Synod in 1880 the college was removed to Beaver Falls, Pa. (College Hill borough), where a plot of ground of ten acres was donated to it by the Harmony Society, and the main college building, of stone, was erected at a cost of about \$40,000. Since that time three buildings have been added, the ladies' dormitory hall, of brick; the new science

¹ Quar. Sess. Misc. Docket No. 1, p. 377.

hall, of brick; and the gymnasium, a frame building. June 18, 1883, the institution was regularly incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. All the advantages of this institution are open to both sexes, and its courses of study in the college proper, are two—the classical and the scientific. The departments of music and oratory are thoroughly organized and diplomas granted; and in 1900 a department of art was added. Geneva has a corps of fifteen teachers, and is making great progress. The attendance numbers about two hundred. The college has a good library and museum, and an endowment of \$133,000, which is being increased year by year.

Following is the list of the presidents from the beginning: John Black Johnston, D.D., 1848-50; William Finney George, A.M., 1850-52; James Renwick Willson Sloane, D.D., 1852-56; John Calvin Knox Milligan, D.D., 1856-58; interval when the school was closed for six years; revived by David Strang, A.M., 1864-65; Nathan Robinson Johnston, D.D., 1865-67; Samuel John Crowe, A.M., 1867-71; William Milroy, A.M., 1871-72; Henry H. George, D.D., 1872-90; William Pollock Johnston, A.M., D.D., LL.D., 1890 to date, 1904.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN

Champion Saw & Gas Engine Company, formerly Champion Saw Works, was incorporated in 1897, with a capital of \$40,000. Officers: James Scott, president; G. S. Hunter, vice-president; and W. Pearce, secretary and treasurer.

Pittsburg Seamless Tube Company.—This concern is located on College Hill, occupying since 1901 the premises on which the Atlantic Tube Company erected and for a time operated a plant.

The Enameled Iron Company was chartered, August 23, 1901, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The directors were Wm. M. Gillespie, Marian N. Hurd, and Chester Comstock. This plant was in operation for about eighteen months. The premises which it occupied were originally built by F. G. Rohrkaste and used as a distillery. Subsequently they were occupied by the Steel Sign Company, and still later by the Champion Saw Works.

Ingram-Richardson Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1901, with a capital of \$25,000. The officers are Louis Ingram, president; Ernest Richardson, secretary; and E. L.

Hutchinson, treasurer. This firm are manufacturers of enameled iron and steel signs of every description.

The Standard Scale & Supply Company removed their works from Bellefonte, Pa., to this place. This company was organized in 1892 and incorporated about the first of April, 1904. The officers are Frank B. Gill, president; W. H. Black, secretary and J. C. Reed, treasurer. They purchased here two large pieces of land, one a tract of ten acres, on which they have erected an immense plant which is the most perfectly equipped of its kind in this country. It is operated throughout by electricity and gives employment to about 200 men, manufacturing everything in its line from counter scales to railroad scales.

The Armstrong Cork Company of Pittsburg has its insulation department on College Hill, a large plant for the manufacture of cork board for lining breweries, ice plants, and cold storage houses. They have 115 employees and are running day and night.

POST-OFFICE AND POPULATION

College Hill has no post-office of its own, but is served by free delivery from Beaver Falls. By the United States Census of 1900 the population of this borough was 890.

EASTVALE BOROUGH

This place lies on the east bank of the Big Beaver Creek, opposite Beaver Falls, with which it is connected by what is popularly known as Fetterman bridge. It is practically a suburb of the latter place, although enjoying a separate borough organization.

INCORPORATION

Feeling the need of such an independent existence, a majority of the freeholders of the town signed a petition, which was presented at the December Sessions of the Beaver County courts, 1891, praying that "the town of Eastvale in the townships of Pulaski and North Sewickley" be incorporated into a borough. This petition was approved by the grand jury at the March term, 1892. July 1, 1892, the judgment of the grand jury was confirmed by the court, and a decree was issued incorporating the portions of Pulaski and North Sewickley townships

described in the decree into a borough, under the corporate style and title of the "Borough of Eastvale."¹

The population of this borough in 1900, according to the United States Census, was 256. A post-office was established in Eastvale, October 5, 1897, with John Hill as postmaster, but it was discontinued, March 30, 1901, and the town is served by rural free delivery from Beaver Falls.

Douglas-Whisler Brick Company.—This concern, whose offices were formerly in Beaver Falls, operates a large brick works in Eastvale. (See notice of this firm in Chapter on Beaver Falls borough.)

There are no other manufacturing establishments in the place, but the Beaver Valley Water Company has a large pumping station here.

ALIQUIPPA BOROUGH

The village of Aliquippa took its name from an Indian queen who at one time lived on or not far from its site. In 1753 she was living at the mouth of the Youghiogeny River, and was visited there by Washington in that year. He says in his Journal: "I went up about three miles to the mouth of the Youghiogany, to visit Queen Aliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a watch-coat² and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two." Chartiers Creek, which empties into the Ohio some miles above this place, was known in early days as Aliquippa's Creek.

INCORPORATION

Until a comparatively recent period there was here not much besides the railway station on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, but by 1893 the population had increased sufficiently to justify the citizens in their ambition to become a borough corporation. Accordingly, at the September Sessions of the court in that year a petition, signed by fifty-three freeholders of the village, was presented to the court asking for the incorporation of the town. This petition was approved by the grand jury and, January 22, 1894, a decree of the court confirmed their judgment and erected

¹ Quar. Sess. Misc. Docket No. 1, p. 374.

² A "watch coat" was a kind of waterproof overcoat or cloak—see the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (Philadelphia) for December, 1775, for curious directions for a "cheap method of making a Watch Coat for soldiers, chiefly here in America."

the village of Aliquippa in the township of Hopewell into a borough to be known under the corporate style and title of "The Borough of Aliquippa."¹

POST-OFFICE, POPULATION, EDUCATION, ETC.

The post-office at this place was established, October 12, 1892, and the first postmaster, Joseph Stubert, assumed charge at that date. He was succeeded in the office by John W. Hall, June 11, 1897; Maggie Brown, December 11, 1900; and Maggie Babb, May 14, 1902.

By the United States Census for 1900 the population of Aliquippa borough was 620. There is here a good common school, with a neat building erected about three years ago.

The leading hotel of the town is the Hotel Columbia, proprietor, John Wiegle. Aliquippa Park is a beautiful picnic grounds, just on the edge of the borough, with a station on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad.

MANUFACTURING

The Vulcan Crucible Steel Company.—This concern was incorporated, August 29, 1901, with a capital of \$500,000. The officers are as follows: John Caldwell, president; R. Burgher, vice-president; S. G. Stafford, secretary; and W. A. Campbell, treasurer. The size of the plant is one 10-inch open hearth furnace; one 30-pot crucible melting floor, five steam hammers, 10- and 12-inch rolling mills. Its approximate output finished product per day is 35 tons, and it employs 150 hands.

The J. C. Russell Shovel Company.—This company was incorporated, October 15, 1891, and has a capital stock of \$50,000, all paid in. Its officers are J. L. Cooper, president; W. A. Gartshore, vice-president; Eugene H. King, secretary; and J. J. McKee, treasurer.

PATTERSON HEIGHTS BOROUGH

INCORPORATION

At the March Sessions of the Beaver County courts in 1899, a petition signed by twenty-seven citizens of the village of Patterson Heights, in the township of Patterson, was presented

¹ Quar. Sessions Misc. Docket No. 2, p. 135.

asking for the incorporation of the village into a borough. The usual proceedings required in such cases by the Act of the Assembly were followed; and, June 19, 1899, the court decreed the incorporation of said village into a borough under the corporate style and title of the "Borough of Patterson Heights."¹

This small borough is situated on the hill to the west of Beaver Falls, with which it is connected by the electric railway operated by the Patterson Heights Street Railway Company. It is a beautiful and healthful location, and a residence quarter of the most charming character, enjoying freedom from the fogs of the lower levels, and scenery that is delightful, remote from the noise and grime of the manufacturing sections of the valley, and yet within easy reach of all. The mail service of the place is by free delivery from Beaver Falls. The population of the borough by the United States Census of 1900 was shown to be 272. A good public school is maintained, with a neat and commodious building erected a year or two ago.

CONWAY BOROUGH

INCORPORATION

This is the most recently incorporated borough in Beaver County. At the June Sessions of the court, 1902, a petition, signed by forty citizens of the village of Conway in the township of Economy, was presented, asking for a borough incorporation. June 3, 1902, the court decreed that said village should be incorporated into a borough to be called the "Borough of Conway," "the boundaries thereof changed so as to exclude lands used exclusively for farming purposes and not properly belonging to said village."²

At Conway are the great freight yards of the Pennsylvania Company's lines. Cars from all divisions of the various roads belonging to that company are brought together here, and then drilled into their appropriate trains to be sent out to the various points of destination. The company owns here many acres of valuable property, and the trackage is enormous.

Conway (formerly Agnew) is the post-office at this place. It was established, March 30, 1881, and the office has been in charge successively of Charles Cheney, appointed March 30, 1881; John Marr, July 23, 1900; and Mary E. Atkinson, November 22, 1902.

¹Quar. Sess. Misc. Docket No. 3, p. 110.

²Id., p. 418.



CHAPTER XXV

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS

Sources of History—Previous County Connections of Territory of Beaver County—Townships of Parent Counties Covering that Territory—Original Townships of Beaver County—Relative Position of Various Townships—Changes Made in Formation of New Townships—Little Beaver, Big Beaver, North Sewickley, New Sewickley—Shenango Township—Borough Township—Ohio Township—New—Modeling of South Side Territory forming new Townships of Greene, Moon, and Hopewell—Brighton and Chippewa Townships—Economy Township—Raccoon Township—Slippery Rock Township—Rochester Township—Patterson Township—Wayne, Perry, and Marion Townships—Darlington Township—Independence—Franklin—Harmony—Industry—Pulaski—White—Daugherty—Changes made by erection of Lawrence County.

THE task of writing the history of the townships originally embraced within the limits of Beaver County, and of those now existing therein, presents considerable difficulty, owing chiefly to the incompleteness of the data obtainable in the county records and elsewhere. But we claim for the presentation of that history, as given in this chapter, such accuracy as could be secured by a minute examination of all the original papers bearing on the subject which are preserved in the court records of Allegheny and Beaver counties, covering a period of one hundred years; and we have tried to refrain from making any statement concerning essential matters which could not be supported by documentary evidence.

The territory now within the bounds of Beaver County has, in the course of the development of the counties of Pennsylvania, belonged to several of the most important of those divisions of the Commonwealth. Nominally it was a part of

Cumberland County, erected in 1750, but there were at that time no permanent settlers within it. Next came Bedford County, erected in 1771, and at the first Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, for Bedford County, April 16, 1771, the court proceeded to divide the county into townships, all that part lying south of the Ohio and west of the Monongahela being included in Pitt township on the north and Spring Hill township on the south. The first of these townships, namely, Pitt, covered a portion of what is now Beaver County. Its limits were defined as follows:

Pitt.—Beginning at the mouth of the Kiskeminetas and running down the Allegheny river to its junction with the Monongahela, then down the Ohio to the western limits of the Province, thence with the western boundary to the line of Spring Hill, etc.

This took in what is at present embraced in the south side of Beaver County, which, at that date, was still without inhabitants except, possibly, a few Indian traders.

There followed, in 1773, the erection of Westmoreland County, which adopted for its territory west of the Monongahela River the lines of the two townships previously established by Bedford County, retaining also the names—Pitt and Spring Hill. Therefore Pitt township, Westmoreland County, also covered the present south side of Beaver County.¹

Washington County was erected in 1781,² and Allegheny County in 1788,³ and from territory taken from these two counties Beaver County was formed, March 12, 1800.⁴ Washington County contributed that portion of the county in the small triangle lying west of a line identical with the dotted line in the *Draft of Four Townships situated South of the Ohio*, marked “Allegheny and Washington line 1789.” (See Draft H, page 880). Allegheny County contributed all the rest of the county on the south side of the Ohio River, and all on the north side of that stream on both sides of the Big Beaver Creek.

Before considering the formation of the townships in Beaver County itself, it may be of interest to inquire what townships

¹ But Westmoreland County, as previously stated (see vol. i., p. 305), must also have extended its jurisdiction north of the Ohio. Early deeds for lands lying on the north side of that stream in what is now Beaver County frequently locate those lands in Westmoreland County.

² P. L., 1781, p. 400; Carey & Bioren, vol. ii., p. 282.

³ Carey & Bioren, vol. iii., p. 277; 2 Smith's L., 448.

⁴ See Bioren vol. iii., p. 421; 3 Smith's L., 429.

covered the different parts of its territory while that territory was still in these parent counties. And first, as to that portion of Beaver County north of the Ohio River—to what township division of Allegheny County did it belong? From Vol. I. of the Minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County the first sixteen pages are torn out and lost, but the first existing record (at page 54), being the minutes for March Sessions, 1790, recognizes in the appointment of constables the following townships: Moon, St. Clair, Mifflin, Elizabeth, Versailles, Plum, and Pitt. We learn from the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of the State that these townships were formed by the court at its first session after the erection of the county.¹ The township for which we are enquiring—that, namely, which covered what is now Beaver County north of the Ohio River—was the last named, Pitt. Pitt township included in its comprehensive limits all that part of Allegheny County north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny rivers, and remained unaltered for seven years. The changes which followed are hard to understand because of the meagerness of the records, and the lack of uniformity in the use of names as given on the maps of the early times, but in the interest of history we shall here transcribe

¹ As stated above the minutes of the court of Allegheny County are defective, but the action of that court creating the original townships has been preserved to us in the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from which we make the following extract:

"The certificate of the division of the county of Allegheny into townships or districts by the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the purpose of electing Justices of the Peace, which was received and read in the Council on the fifteenth day of May last, was this day read the second time in the following words:

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, holden at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegany, on the eighteenth day of December last, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, before George Wallace, Esquire, President, and Joseph Scott, John Johnston and John Wilkins, Esquires, Justices of the same Court, the Court proceeded to divide the county of Allegany into townships in the following manner, to wit:

"Moon township: Beginning at the mouth of Flakerty's run; thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Chartier's creek; thence up the said creek to the mouth of Miller's run; thence by the line of the county to the place of beginning."

Then follows the description of the other townships, St. Clair, Mifflin, Elizabeth, Versailles, and Plum, which we do not quote as they have no connection with the history of any part of Beaver County, and Pitt, the one which covered all of what is now Beaver County north of the Ohio River, is defined as follows:

"Pitt township: Beginning at the mouth of Pockety's run; thence up the Allegany river and by the line of the county to Flakerty's run; thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of the Monongahela river; thence up the said river to the mouth of Turtle creek; thence up Turtle creek to the mouth of Brush creek; thence by the line of Plumb creek to the place of beginning."

The approval of the Council, confirming the described township divisions is then recorded as follows:

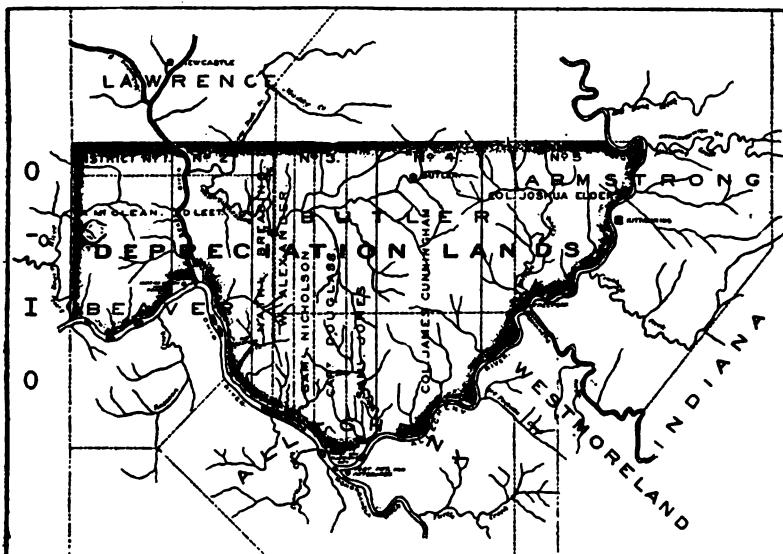
"Whereupon it was Resolved, That the division of the said county into townships or districts, as before described, be, and the same is hereby confirmed." Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, Sept. 4, 1789.—*Col. Rec.*, vol. xvi., pp. 149-150.



DRAFT A. SECTION OF READING HOWELL'S MAP OF 1791.

all that we are able to find in the documents that have survived the accidents of the century past. The sources of information remaining to us are Docket No. 1 of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, Reading Howell's map of Pennsylvania of 1791, and the map of the Depreciation Lands (see drafts A and B accompanying).

At the December Sessions of the court in 1795 two new townships were struck off from Pitt, namely, "Irvine" and



DRAFT B.

"Mead" and at June Sessions following a new township called "Erie" was formed from Mead, and one called "Deer" from Gappen's and Moor's districts.¹ These had no connection

¹ "On application of a number of Inhabitants on the waters of French creek &c—stating the large extent of Pitt Township and praying that it may be divided.—It is ordered that a New Township be erected off Pitt Township to consist of Benjamin Stokely's and Alexander McDaniel's surveying Districts called 'Irvine Township.'

"And that part of said Township of Pitt which consists of Power's, Rees's, and Nicholson's Districts to be erected into a New Township called 'Mead Township.'" (Quarter Sessions Docket No. 1, No. 1. December Sessions, 1795. p. 130.)

² "On application the court erect a new Township off the Township of Mead to consist of Reese's District only called 'Erie Township.'

"It is also ordered that Gappen's and Moore's Surveyor Districts be erected into a New Township called 'Deer Township.'

"And that Jonathan Leet's District be erected into a New Township called 'Pine Township.'

"The Districts of John Hoge and Thomas Stokely erected into a New Township called 'Beaver Township.'" (Docket No. 1, June Sess., 1796. p. 152.)

with the territory afterwards included in the limits of Beaver County.

But at the Sessions last named, June, 1796, Jonathan Leet's District (on the map of Depreciation Lands, D. Leet's) was erected into a new township called "Pine township," and the districts of John Hoge and Thomas Stokely (the latter lying for the most part north of the limits of what was afterwards Beaver County; see drafts A, B, and G) were erected into "Beaver township." (see note 2, *ante* p. 857). This, then, as will be seen by the accompanying drafts, put all of the original territory of Beaver County which lay west of the Big Beaver Creek in Beaver township and all of that territory east of Big Beaver in Pine township, Allegheny County, except so much of Thomas Stokely's District as was included in the first district of Donation Lands as far east as the Butler County line. These divisions remained unchanged until 1797, when Pine township was divided by the east line of Breading's District of Depreciation Lands, and the part west of that line was called "Sewickley township."¹ Sewickley township, Allegheny County, covered then, with the exception just noted, all that part of Beaver County east of the Big Beaver. As one of the original townships of Beaver County, Sewickley covered, with the same exception, the same territory, North Beaver township, as will be seen below, cutting off from it about six miles of its northern end.

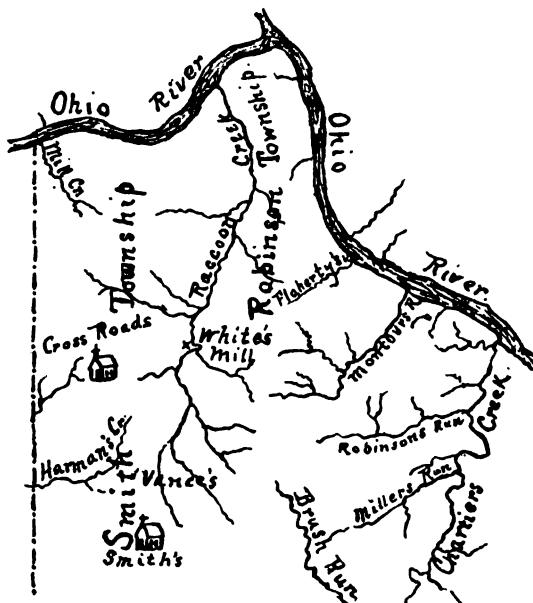
Second, as to the portion of the county south of the Ohio River, contributed to it in 1800 by Allegheny and Washington counties. Previous to 1786 all of what is now the south side of Beaver County lay in the then Washington County townships, Smith² and Robinson; all that portion of the territory west of Raccoon Creek being in Smith, and all east of it in Robinson. In

¹ "It being represented to the Court by the County Commissioners as well from the information and complaints of others as from their own knowledge that the Townships of Pine and Deer are too large and inconvenient for the assessment and collection of taxes.—It is ordered that the said Township of Pine be divided by the East line of Braden's Survey—or District of depreciation lands and that the lower division thereof be a new Township and called Sewickley Township—and that the Township of Deer be divided by the East line of Cunningham's Surveyor District of depreciation lands,—and that the upper division thereof be a new Township called Buffaloe Township." (Quarter Sess. Docket No. 1, Dec. Term, 1797, p. 265.)

Pine township was very large. Even after this division was made it extended nearly 23 miles up the Ohio and Allegheny rivers.

² Smith township was the last one of the original thirteen Washington County townships set off. It was by the suggestion of Judge James Edgar (one of the trustees) named in honor of the Rev. Joseph Smith, of Buffalo and Cross Creek congregations, whose labors often extended over what is now Beaver County territory. He was the author of *Old Redstone*. (See Crumrine's *Hist. of Wash. Co.*, p. 910.)

January of that year (1786), a petition of certain inhabitants of Smith township, praying for a division of that township, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The petition was granted by the court, and the action confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council on the 2d of September following.¹ The part of the township set off by this division was named Hanover, and embraced the territory lying north of Harman's Creek and Brush Run to the Ohio River, bounded on the east by Raccoon



DRAFT C.

Creek and west by the Virginia line.² This division left that portion of Beaver County which we are now considering, in the then Hanover and Robinson townships of Washington County. (See drafts C and D.)

No further change occurred until about a year after the erection of Allegheny County (September 24, 1788), when, on a petition of sundry of its inhabitants, all of the northern part of Washington County, east of a straight line from the point where the Ohio River intersects the State line to White's mill on Raccoon Creek, was by an Act of the Legislature bearing date

¹ *Col. Rec.*, vol. xv., p. 76.

² See Crumrine's *Hist. of Wash. Co.*, p. 802.

September 17, 1789, annexed to Allegheny County.¹ The territory west of that line remained in Hanover township, Washington County, until the erection of Beaver County, March 12, 1800. That township was then divided, all of the township north of a line running due east from the State line to White's mill² being



DRAFT D.

included in the new county of Beaver, the name Hanover being retained in both counties, Beaver and Washington.

¹ See Bioren vol. ii., p. 492. The language of this Act reads in part as follows:

"Whereas, the inhabitants of that part of the county of Washington which is included in the boundaries hereinafter mentioned have by their petition represented to this house their remote situation from the seat of justice, and prayed to be annexed to the county of Allegheny, and the prayer of the petitioners appearing just and reasonable etc."—it is enacted that the territory bounded by the following lines shall be included in Allegheny County, namely:

"Beginning at the Ohio river, where the boundary line of the State crosses the said river; from thence in a straight line to White's mill, on Raccoon creek; from thence by a straight line to Armstrong's mill, on Miller's run; and from thence by a straight line to the Monongahela river, opposite the mouth of Perry's run."

* White's mill was built in 1789, and was probably the first mill in what is now Beaver County. It was at what is now Murdocksville, and this place is interesting as being the point of intersection of the lines of three counties, viz., Beaver, Washington, and Allegheny, and from the fact that five townships corner here, viz., Hanover and Independence in Beaver County, Hanover and Robinson in Washington County, and Findlay in Allegheny County. Thomas Martin White of Darlington township is a grandson of the then owner of White's mill, his father, John White, having been born and reared there.

After the annexation to Allegheny County of this large section of Washington County, what disposition was made of it as regards township lines? There is no map of Allegheny County of that period showing townships, and there is a break in the Minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions from 1793 to 1820, two books having been lost or burned at the time of the burning of the Allegheny County court-house, May 7, 1882. But from what is yet remaining of those minutes, that is, up to 1793, and from the Road Dockets and Miscellaneous Dockets, it would appear that this annexed territory was considered a part of one of the original Allegheny County townships, namely Moon. The dockets uniformly show under the head of Moon township the petitions for roads, etc., coming up from the inhabitants in every part of the annexed region. This is the case up to 1800, when Beaver County was formed; and until 1804, when Beaver County ceased to be connected with Allegheny County for judicial purposes,—all that part of the county, even as far down as Georgetown, is spoken of as Moon township. The following extracts will illustrate this:

MOON TOWNSHIP

1 December 1791.—A road to lead from Thomas White's mill on reckoon creek to Jacob Bausman's ferry opposite to the town of Pittsburgh.¹

1 June 1793.—A road to lead from Michael Chrisler's ferry [now Shippingport, Beaver County] in Moon township to Brodhead's road.

1 March 1797.—A petition for a road to lead from Brodhead's road to Isaac Lawrence's ferry on the Ohio river opposite Samuel Johnston's in Beaver Town.

1 September 1798.—A petition for a road to lead from the county line near James White's to Beaver Town on the Ohio river.

1 June 1799.—A petition for a road to lead from the home of David Scott to the landing place opposite of Big Beaver creek, petitioned for some time since should be vacated,

4 December 1799.—A petition for a road to lead from Thomas Smith's ferry on the Ohio river in the lower end of Moon township to John Eaton's at the county line between Washington and Allegheny counties.

5 March 1803.—Petition for a road from William Guy's, Senior, in Moon township to Brodhead's road leading to Beaver Town and it is computed that distance will be two miles nigher than the best road.

7 June 1803.—Petition for a road leading from George Town to Pittsburgh. A remonstrance against this road filed.

¹ Jacob Bausman was the great grandfather of the editor.

These extracts are all from Road Docket No. 1, Allegheny County. For the interest which it has in itself and in the names of its signers, showing as it does some of the early residents of the county, we give here also a copy in full of a petition for a road, as follows:

To the Honorable Alexander Addison and his Associate Judges of the Court of the County of Allegheny:

The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the Township of Moon humbly sheweth:—

That a road is very much wanted from a road by the name of Broadhead's road to a ferry over the Ohio river opposite a Gutt below the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, a road from here has been traveled for many years as it is the only road that waggons can travel from Pittsburgh or Washington to Beavertown and has been already of great utility to the Inhabitants of the Township of Moon, and particularly so to persons emigrating to the settlements north and west of the Ohio river but this road has not yet been laid out by authority, in consequence of which it is greatly out of repair.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray the Court to appoint men to view the premises, & if four or more of them shall see necessary that they lay out a road beginning on Broadhead's road from one to three miles from the River Ohio, and from that place to proceed on such a rout as they may think best to the above described ferry, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

John Baker	
Henry Baker	
his	
Daniel X Waggle	
mark	
Daniel Waggle, Jun.	
John Waggle	
John Baker, Sr.	
Andrew Johnston	
John Parkinson	

John Douds	
John Oark	
William Cooly	
Thomas Banks	
Daniel Heart	
James Tod	
David McKeay	
Wm. Jordan	
Reuben Reion	
John Smith	
James Smith	
William Gray.	

September, 1799.

Coming now to 1800, the date of the erection of Beaver County, we may ask what were the names of the original townships? There is no record of the court of Allegheny County showing any action taken in the matter of township divisions for the new county of Beaver, and it is to that court we should look for such action, since Beaver County was connected with

Allegheny County for judicial purposes until 1804, four years after its erection; neither is there any legislative action of the Assembly touching the matter so far as we have been able to discover. We have, however, several sources of information which determine the question for us. The first of these is the tax books which are still preserved in Beaver, and which show returns from the sections of the county south of the Ohio, and north of that river on both sides of the Big Beaver. From these it appears that there were in 1800 three townships on the south side of the Ohio, namely, Hanover, First Moon and Second Moon, and three on the north side, namely, North Beaver, partly on the east and partly on the west of Big Beaver Creek; and South Beaver on the west, and Sewickley on the east, of that stream.

In addition to the tax books we have the *Warrant* and *Survey* books of the county, a careful examination of which shows the same townships existing in 1800 as those named in the tax books.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. R. Merriam, Director of the United States Census, we have also obtained from the census of 1800 for Beaver County the names and population of the different townships of that date. It will be seen that the townships are therein named as above. The Director says:

The United States Census for 1800 showed the population of Beaver County by townships as follows¹:

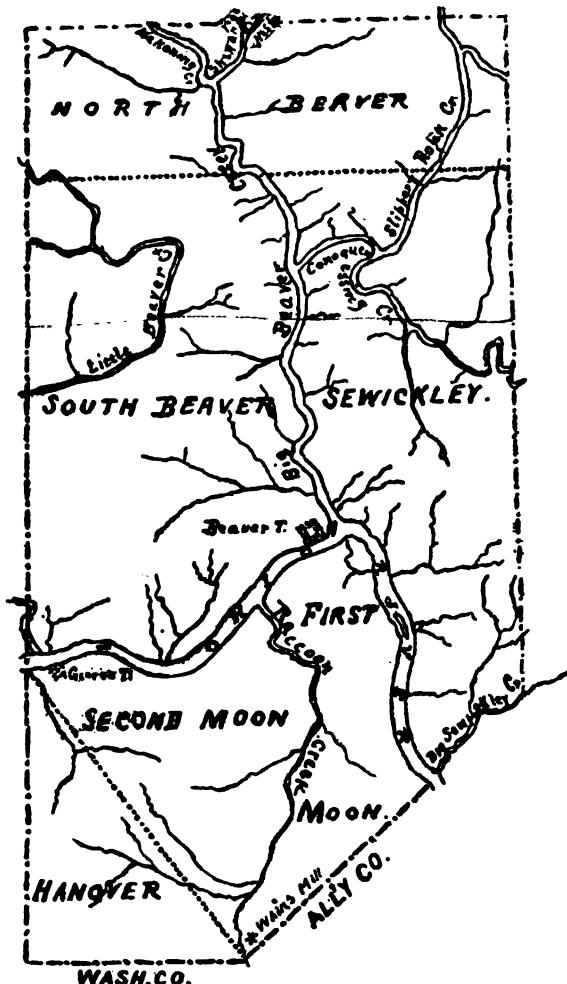
Townships	Population
First Moon.....	527
Hanover.....	421
North Beaver.....	338
Second Moon.....	1,056
Sewickley.....	853
South Beaver.....	2,581
Total.....	5,776

The original townships, *i. e.*, the townships formed at the date of the erection of the county (1800) were therefore, we repeat, North Beaver, east and west of the Big Beaver Creek; South Beaver, west of the Big Beaver; and Sewickley, east of the

¹ This report for Beaver County is also published in *A Geographical Description of Pennsylvania* by Joseph Scott, Philadelphia, 1806. Therein mention is made of 3 slaves in Second Moon and 1 slave in South Beaver.

Big Beaver—all north of the Ohio River; and Hanover, First Moon, and Second Moon, south of the Ohio. (See Draft E.)

Let us now consider the relative positions of the three south side



DRAFT E. SHOWING TOWNSHIPS OF BEAVER COUNTY
AT DATE OF ITS ERECTION (1800).

townships, with the aid of the accompanying draft (marked E).

Hanover township, as formed in 1800, embraced all the territory contributed by Washington County to the new county

of Beaver, that is to say, all within the triangle formed by the State line, the line drawn at a right angle from the State line to White's mill, and the line running from that mill to the intersection of the Ohio River with the State line.

Second Moon township lay immediately east of Hanover, embracing all the territory between the eastern line of that township and Raccoon Creek, with the Ohio River for its northern boundary.

First Moon was bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the east by the same stream, on the south by Allegheny County, and on the west by Second Moon.

This is the correct statement of the form and position of these townships, but as there has been doubt in the minds of some as to which of the two Moons lay next to Hanover township, we will submit the proof of the statement as follows:

On page 136 of Beaver County *Survey Book*, No. 1, is a diagram of a certain survey, which is thus described:

The above is a draught of a tract of land surveyed May 2, 1811, in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Ansley, dated the 14th day of March, 1811, situate in *First Moon Township*, Beaver County, adjoining lands of Robert Agnew, Alexander Gibb, William Nelson and William Lockhart, containing 108 acres and 51 perches and an allowance of 6 *per cent.*

The draft shows the tract bounded on the west by "the heirs of George Shaffer," whose lands are known to have been *east* of Raccoon Creek, and therefore as the lands designated in the just mentioned survey are said to lie in First Moon township, we have the position of that township as *east* of Raccoon Creek.

On the 61st page of the Beaver County *Warrant Book* is this entry:

Sept. 1, 1810.—Joseph Robertson enters his warrant for fifty acres of land dated the 28th day of December, 1793,—Situate in the county of Allegheny now Beaver, First Moon Township, adjoining lands of James McKee, Major Ward and Logstown old survey and ——Short——.

This "old survey" is of lands in what is known as Logstown Bottom and vicinity, opposite the site of the old Indian town of Logstown, and in the present township of Hopewell. This proves that Hopewell township is a part of First Moon, and

that the latter township was in the extreme eastern part of the south side of Beaver County along the Ohio River.

And the position of Second Moon is clearly indicated in the two following entries:

May 24, 1804.—William Frazier enters his warrant dated December 3, 1803, for 100 acres of land situate in 2d Moon Township in the county of Beaver, adjoining lands of John Nelson, David Kerr, John Thompson & others on the waters of Service creek, etc.¹

Herein is proof positive that Second Moon township lay west of First Moon and pushed in above the northern line of Hanover clear down to Georgetown, for the lands of the men named in these entries, notably those of David Kerr, John Nelson, and the Laughlins, are known to all as being about Hookstown. We give one more entry from the *Warrant Book* to show how far west above Hanover township Second Moon stretched:

May 12, 1813.—James Dawson enters a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land situate on the waters of Mill creek in Second Moon Township, Beaver County, adjoining lands of Robert D. Davison, Alexander Laughlin, Sen'r, Robert Laughlin and others, dated the 27th day of Feb'y, 1813.²

The draft of this warrant in *Survey Book* No. 1 shows the land named therein as lying between Mill Creek and Little Mill Creek. This proves that Second Moon township ran in above the northern line of Hanover down to the State line, and that Hanover's northern line was, at the erection of Beaver County, made identical with the Allegheny County line of 1789 (see draft E).

We have now shown that the three original townships on the south side were located in the following order—Hanover on the west, Second Moon in the center, and First Moon on the east. Where, now, was the division line between First and Second Moon? We think it was nearly or quite Raccoon Creek. The proof of this is found in two drafts in *Survey Book* No. 1.³ The first of these drafts is of the land of Daniel Beer, dated February 13, 1811. His land is described as being in First Moon township, and as being bounded on the west by Raccoon Creek. In the other draft, that of Daniel Morgan, dated August 13, 1810,

¹ *Warrant Book*, p. 50

² *Id.*, p. 64.

³ Pages 135-137.

the land is described as being in Second Moon township, and as having eastern boundaries common to the western boundaries of the first named tract. That is to say, a tract in Second Moon is bounded on the east by Raccoon Creek, and a tract in First Moon is bounded on the west by the same stream, showing that stream to be the dividing line between those townships.

But changes were soon made in these six original townships, as we shall now show. The first Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery sat in Beaver, February 6, 1804. At this court constables were appointed for the borough of Beaver and the following townships: First Moon, Second Moon, Hanover, South Beaver, Little Beaver, Big Beaver, North Beaver, North Sewickley, New Sewickley. This list of townships shows that between 1800 and 1804 there had been created Little Beaver and Big Beaver townships, and a division made of the territory of Sewickley into two townships. This was done by the court of Allegheny County. The original petitions for these divisions are filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county, among the road petitions,¹ and we reproduce them here in full, showing the order in which they were presented and in which the new townships came into existence.

The first petition was presented some time in 1801, and is as follows:

To the Honorable Alexander Addison and his Associate Judges of the Court of the County of Allegheny:

The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of South Beaver Township HUMBLY SHEWETH

That the said Township of South Beaver is so large that it is inconvenient and injurious to a great part of the Inhabitants of said Township to attend Township meetings, &c., at so great a distance.—They therefore pray that the said Township may be divided Beginning where Little Beaver [creek] crosses the State line; thence up said creek to the Big Lick; thence to the stream on which John Kelso's mill is erected; thence down said stream to the mouth where it empties into Big Beaver Creek, or in such way as your Honors may think most proper. Your Petitioners therefore pray for a division and that said Township be called Little Beaver Township, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

James McDowell, John Lozer, James Graham, Jacob Lautzenbrieler, John Savier, Christopher Barr, Benjamin Shepherd, John Davison,

¹ No record of these petitions is made in the Road Dockets—the original papers are themselves filed among the old road petitions.

John Shouse, George Hillis, Robert Hall, John McCready, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Boel, James Stevenson, William Hinson, John Ratliff, William Stevenson, William Davidson, William Robinson, John Beard, Jr., Thomas Smith, Francis Porter, John Sprott, John Sharp, Samuel C. Moore, James Gorrell, George Mason, Thomas Stratton, Samuel Parks, David Clark, Joseph White, Sr., John Lawrence, James McCown, John Thomas, Thomas Rogers, William Wilson, George Baird, James Boies, William Justus, William Lowrey, Peter Young, Joseph White, Robert Warnock, Samuel McClure, Elnathan Cory, Brice McGeehon, William Gabey, William Houston, Saml. Adams, David Hays, Robert Johnston, James Johnston, Samuel Fields, William Johnston, James Johnston, John Dobbin, John Marshell.

This petition seems to have been held under advisement, and on September 30, 1801, another was presented, as follows:

To the Honorable Alexander Addison and his Associate Judges of the Court of the County of Allegheny:

The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of South Beaver Township **HUMBLY SHEWETH**

That your Petitioners labour under considerable difficulty on account of our Township being too large for Township meetings, making roads, collecting taxes, &c. And as a Petition has been laid before your Honors for a division of said Township, the line to Run nearly East & West, we therefore Pray for a division of the North part of said Township that a line be run parallel with the State Line to make Both Townships as nearly of an equal size as may be and that the West part be called Field Township and the East part Meadow Township, or in what way your Honors may think best.

Your Petitioners as in duty bound will pray:

David Clark, James McDowell, John Marshell, James Stevenson, Joseph McNutt, Samuel Horner, Elnathan Cory, Peter Lozer, Robert Warnock, Robert McMin, Joseph Chapman, James Chapman, John Young, John McCready, William Lowrey, Andrew Moore, John Beer, Wm. Plumer, John Beard, John Reed, Robert Andrews, Brice McGeehon.

The viewers or commissioners appointed by the court made their return as follows:

We the commissioners of Allegheny County, do recommend a Division of the within mentioned Township agreeably to the prayer of the within Petition.

James Robinson

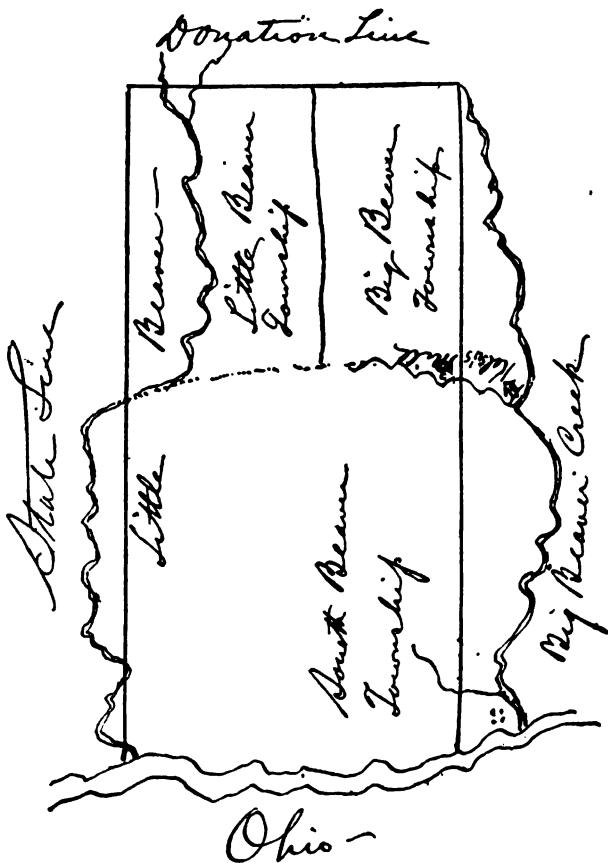
Nat. Irish¹

Wm. McCandless.

This petition was also continued under advisement, and in the following year, 1802, the decree of the court confirming the

¹ Nathaniel Irish had been an officer in the Revolutionary Army.

division was made, but the court gave the names Little Beaver and Big Beaver to the new townships instead of those suggested in the petition.¹ A diagram, probably made by the commis-



¹ We have found in the files of petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County one reading as follows:

"Petition from divers Inhabitants of Field and parts adjacent in the county of Allegheny — Petition for a road or cartway from John Sprott's mill through Field township to intersect a road from Steubenville nigh the house of Thomas Wilson at the western boundary of Pennsylvania."

This petition is endorsed "1801, Beaver," and the names of persons and localities mentioned in it are well known in the northwestern section of Beaver County. The persistence of names is here shown; the petitioners saying "Allegheny," though they were then living in Beaver County. No Field township ever existed in Beaver County, as we VOL. II.—17.

sioners, is filed with this petition, and is herewith reproduced (Draft F). On the back of it is this note:

The object of the petitioners of South Beaver township is to have the township divided into three townships agreeably to the Draught here presented.

We have now accounted for two of the new townships formed between 1800 and the date of the holding of the first court in Beaver, viz., 1804. These are Little Beaver and Big Beaver, both on the west side of Big Beaver Creek. The other new township created in that period was on the east side of the Big Beaver, which in 1800 was all Sewickley township, south of the eastern half of North Beaver. We cannot find any clear record of the division of that township into North Sewickley and New Sewickley, the names of which appear, as we have said, in the appointment of constables at the first court of Beaver County in 1804. In the files of Allegheny County there is nothing but the following petition:

To the Honorable Alexander Addison, etc.:

The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the lower part of Sewickley township Humbly Sheweth THAT your Petitioners for a long time have labored under the inconvenience and disagreeable necessity of working on the roads to the utmost bounds of the township, a distance of at least thirty miles.—

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you may in your wisdom think proper to make a division of said township; by having a line run between the Depreciation land and that of the actual settlers commencing at lands of Joseph Robinson on Big Beaver, Adam Wolf and William French's (on Brush creek), thence to continue a straight line to the Boundary of the next District, and your Petitioners will ever pray:

William Woods, T. Lukens, A. Atkinson, John Conely, Samuel Wade,

see from the above cited action of the court that the name was rejected; but the people had adopted that name for what was made Little Beaver township, and retained it for some time. This strange retention of names by the people is also shown in the first duplicate tax book (1802) for South Beaver township in which Samuel Johnston is named as the collector for the township with Thomas Beatty his assistant in Meadow township, and John Reed in Field township. Here we see the people persisting in using the names Meadow and Field which had been rejected by the court for Big Beaver and Little Beaver.

The present township of Big Beaver is the result of legislative action following the erection of Lawrence County in 1849, when several of the northern townships of Beaver County were divided and part of their territory contributed to Lawrence. By Section 2 of an Act approved Feb. 28, 1850, it was enacted

"That that part of Big Beaver township within the county of Beaver, is hereby erected into a separate township, to be called Big Beaver; and the same is hereby erected into a separate election and school district, and the qualified voters thereof shall hereafter hold their general and township elections at the house of Mrs. Eliza Miller, in said township." P. L., 106.

Richard Waller, E. Byers, Wm. Orr, James Orr, Noah Custard, James Akin, Joseph Oliver, Ezekiel Jones, A. Wolf, Mattison Hart, Robert Woods, John Foster, James Moor, Timothy Doty, Alexander Aken, Robt. French, Jacob Yohe.

It is probable that this was the petition which led to the division in 1801 of Sewickley township, Beaver County, into North Sewickley and New Sewickley. In the list of township officers appointed by the Court of Allegheny County in 1802, New Sewickley is named.

At the May and August terms of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Beaver in 1804, petitions were presented from sundry inhabitants of North Beaver township praying for a division of that township. On one of these petitions the court acted favorably, and directed the formation of two townships,—one on the east of Beaver and Shenango creeks, to be called Shenango township; and one on the west side to retain the name North Beaver. We give below both of the petitions referred to. It is interesting to see the names of so many early citizens of the county. The first petition read as follows:

To the Honorable the President and Associate Judges of the County of Beaver at their General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Beaver Town in and for said county May term, 1804.

The Petition of a number of the inhabitants of Beaver County,
HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That the township in said county now called North Beaver township is twenty miles long at least and six miles and a half broad, which renders it inconvenient for the inhabitants in general to attend their township meetings to choose township officers, and your petitioners therefore pray that said township may be divided so as to divide it as nearly equal as possible.

Your petitioners beg leave further to present that Big Beaver creek and the Shenango which are natural boundaries will divide it nearly equal and that that part on the west side of Beaver and Shenango creeks be called West Beaver township and that part on the east side of said creek be called East Beaver township and your petitioners as in duty bound will pray, etc.

Edward Wright, Alexander Fullerton, James Hope, Martin Willis, James Fullerton, John Sterritt, John Clarke, Benjamin Wells, George Baird, Thomas Cloud, John Patterson, Charles Clark, Abrm. Dehaven, —— McCombs, Andrew Patterson, William Woods, Robert Patterson, John Hunter, John Nisbet, James Pollock, James McGinley, Thomas Luke, Moses Cannon, James Vanater, David Justice, John Miller, Sam'l Sample, Thomas Irvine, Jacob Wettenberger.

This petition is endorsed:

Petition for the division of North Beaver township May Sessions 1804. Continued over to August Term 1804.

And the following paper is filed with the petition:

Petition granted, and the Court direct that the Township be Divided in the following manner, that is, Beginning on Big Beaver creek where the Southern line of North Beaver Township crosses said creek; thence up the same to the forks thereof; thence up Shenango creek to where the Northern line of said Township crosses the same, and that part of the Township aforesaid which lies east of said Beaver and Shenango creeks to be called Shenango township and the part on the west side to retain the name, North Beaver township.

The second petition referred to is as follows:

To the Honorable Jesse Moore, Esquire, Pres't of the Court of Common Pleas of the sixth Circuit and his associates, now composing a court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the county of Beaver:

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of North Beaver township, in said county. HUMBLY SHEWETH

That your petitioners labor under great inconvenience on account of the length of said township which is nearly twenty-four miles and only about seven miles in breadth. We therefore pray that a division of said township be granted by your Honors in the following manner, viz. Beginning on Shenango creek where the county line crosses said creek and down the same to Big Beaver creek, and down said creek to where said township line crosses the same which will divide said township about equally into two different townships and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.:

Samuel Whann, William Moore, William Martin, John Bell, Benjamin Cunningham, John Martin, James McKee, Hezekiah Holladay, Samuel English, James Frew, George Killdos, Alexander Frew, Henry Clinds, John Frew, Alexander Frew, Sen'r, Samuel Springer, John Jones, Thomas Morrow, Jehu Lewis, Benjamin Kirkindall, Ball Sharp, William Squeer, Neathenl Squeer, William Cairns.

This petition is endorsed on the back:

August Term 1804.—Petition for the division of North Beaver Township. Granted on another petition.

The minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions has the following entry of the decree in this matter:

On the petition of a number of the inhabitants of North Beaver Township for the division of said Township.—The court order that the township be divided in the following manner (viz.) Beginning on Big Beaver creek where the southern line of said township crosses said creek,

thence up the same to the forks thereof. Thence up Shenango creek to where the northern line of said township [crosses the same] and that part of the township aforesaid which lies east of said Beaver and Shenango creeks to be called SHENANGO township, and the part on the west side to retain the name of NORTH BEAVER township.¹

The general impression in the county has always been that North Beaver township was entirely on the west side of the Big Beaver. We are sure that many of our readers will be surprised, as we ourselves were on first finding these various documents, to learn that it ran along the northern section of the county, from the State line to the Butler County line, being nearly equally divided by the Big Beaver and Shenango Creeks.² For a long time we were greatly puzzled in trying to discover the reason why this township, as originally formed, should have had such unusual proportions, it having been nearly twenty miles in length by about six in width. While studying the data we possessed the explanation of the difficulty suddenly came to us, and, with the aid of the draft on page 874 (Draft G) we think we can easily enable the reader to see it.

¹ August term, Quarter Sessions Docket No. 1., p. 21.

² A petition had been presented to the court of Allegheny County in 1802 asking for the division of North Beaver in nearly the same terms as those in the petitions later presented to our own court and given above. We first discovered this old petition in the Allegheny County court-house and sharing as we did the general belief that North Beaver township lay wholly west of the Big Beaver Creek, we could not understand it. Finding later the other petitions, we came to a correct understanding of the matter. The first petition reads as follows:

"To ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esquire,

"The President and Associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Allegheny

"The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of North Beaver Township in the County of Beaver Humbly Sheweth

"That the Inhabitants of said Township do labour under great difficulties on account of the great length of the same, being twenty miles long and six miles broad—

"We therefore pray that you would please to order the same to be divided into two Townships, East Beaver and West Beaver Townships, and allow the Big Beaver creek and Shenango creek to be the Division Line between said two Townships, and the Boundaries of the same to be as follows:—viz.—the West Beaver Township to begin at the Pennsylvania Western Boundary, where the South Boundary of the first district of Donation land joins it, thence East by said Donation district line to Big Beaver creek, thence up the same creek to the Shenango, thence up the Shenango to the North Boundary of Beaver County; thence West by said County Boundary to the West Boundary of Pennsylvania, thence South by the said West Boundary to the place of Beginning; and the East Beaver Township to begin at the Shenango where the North Boundary of the County of Beaver crosses, thence down said Shenango creek to Big Beaver creek, thence down Big Beaver creek to where it crosses the South Boundary of the first District of Donation lands, thence East by the same to the East Boundary of Beaver County, thence North by the East Boundary of Beaver County to the North Boundary of said County, thence West by the said North Boundary to the place of Beginning, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

"Hugh McKibben, John Sterrett, Wm. Dickey, James Fullerton, James Campbell, Thomas Clive, William Gibson, Hugh Gibson, James Hope, Adam Hope, Robert Smith, Wm. Espy, Fra's Nisbet, John Nisbet, John Dinning, Leonard Dobbin, William Woods, John Semple, Samuel Semple, James McGinley, Nicholas Biant, Edward Wright, Thomas Luke, Robert Patterson, Thomas Woods, Abrm. Dehaven, James Wilson, Eben'r Thomas, John Toma, William Cogswell, Charles Clarke, William Carson, Jeremiah Banin, John Hamilton, John Patterson, Robert Brewster, Robert Barnett, David Tidball, Joseph Gilmore.

Sept., 1802."

It will be remembered that at its June Sessions in 1796, the court of Allegheny County erected out of John Hoge's and Thomas Stokely's surveyors' districts (see Draft A and *ante*, page 857) a new township called Beaver township. It will also be remembered that the northern boundary of Beaver County, as originally erected, was made "*the north line of the first donation district.*" There was thus included in the new county of Beaver



DRAFT G.

(as the broken line in Draft G marked "Beaver Co. Line" will show) so much of Beaver township, Allegheny County, as lay within the limits of that district (the first Donation District) west of the Butler County line, and those of John Hoge's District of Depreciation Lands. Then, in the division of the new county into townships, the portion of old Beaver township remaining in it was evidently divided by the line between the

first Donation District and Hoge's (see petition under note 2 on page 873), the narrow strip to the north receiving the name North Beaver township, and Hoge's District to the south being called South Beaver township.

Borough township was formed at November Sessions, 1804, in response to a petition which we now give, and from which it will be seen that the borough of Beaver was once a part of South Beaver township, and that the bounds of Beaver borough and of Borough township were identical:

To the Honorable the justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace &c. of Beaver County, of November Sessions, 1804.

The Petition of a number of the inhabitants of South Beaver Township HUMBLY SHEWETH

That South Beaver Township is very large that the inhabitants of the Borough of Beaver are subject to taxation for making and repairing the roads throughout said Township whereas they have more than they can well do within the bounds of the Borough of Beaver leaving out the lanes, streets, &c., your Petitioners further state that it would be much more convenient for the inhabitants within the bounds of the Borough to have said Township divided so that the lines of the Borough as now established by law be the lines of a new Township which said Township to be called _____.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that said Township may be divided and the line of the Township to be erected be that of the Borough aforesaid, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

A. Lacock, Samuel Lawrence, J. Lawrence, D. G. Mitchell, John Hannah, John Johnson, Samuel Johnston, Levi Jones, Geo. Holdship, R. Moore, Israel Pickens, James Allison, Jr., David Hayes.

At the same Sessions, November, 1804, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and it was ordered by the court "that the bounds of the borough of Beaver as established by law be the bounds of the new township to be called Borough township."¹

At the May term, 1805, South Beaver township was divided into Ohio and South Beaver townships. Sundry inhabitants in the territory affected had expressed to the court their desire for this division in the following petition:

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 31, November Sessions, 1804. This petition reveals a fact, as surprising as it is interesting, viz., that at that early period the incorporation of a town did not always relieve its citizens from the burdens of taxation in the parent township. See under Beaver borough the steps by which this township has been reduced to its present limits.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions for Beaver County:—

The Petition of sundry Inhabitants of South Beaver Township in Beaver County most respectfully sheweth that your Petitioners labor under considerable Difficulties and Inconvainancys in attending Township meetings, working on Public roads and Township officers performing their several offices—from the Distance they have to Travel occasioned by the Excessive Largeness and Extensive bounds of said Township.

Your Petitioners respectfully Prays your Honors would take the Premises into consideration and grant them relief by Dividing the aforesaid Township into Two Townships by a Division Line, to wit beginning on the line of the State, at a deep gully between James Gorrel's and Jehu Coulson's thence a Direct course to Alexander Reed's Including said Reed in the Division next the Ohio river from thence to George Conkle's striking Bready's run at the East side of said Conkle's Plantation Included in the above Division, thence down the north side of the Bottom of said run to Big Beaver creek, the Division next the Ohio river to be called Ohio Township and the other Division to retain the name of South Beaver Township,—or whatever other names or Division line, as to your Honors may appear most practicable, &c.

And your Petitioners shall ever Pray.—

David Drennan, William Duncan, James Drennan, Chas. Phillis, Alexander Reed, Neal McLaughlin, David Withrow, Samuel Robb, James Grimes, James Freel, Henry Woods, John Cotton, Henry Corkendall, James Phillis, Thomas Blackmore, Paul Reed, Henry Barnes, Joseph Smith, James Cotton, Ezekiel Moore, George Mason, Sen'r, William Reed, John Clindinning, Alexander Grant, John Bavington, John Hunter, Edward Neville, Solomon Carlile, John Hampton, Wm. Steel, Saml. Calhoon, George Mason, Jesse Smith, Abrm. Buskirk, David Calhoon, James Witacre, Saml. Caughey, John Shireers, Benoni Dawson, Robert Barnes, Philip Mason, Thos. Hoyt, Willum Calhune, Jacob Hackathorn, John Cross, Robert Hunter, John Campbell, Benjamin McGaffick, John McGaffack, Charles Beventon, Alexander Todd, Thomas McCoy, Daniel Martin, H. Johnston, Jonathan Grant, James Kennedy.

This petition was presented at the November Sessions, 1804, and the court at the same Sessions appointed David Drennan, Henry Kuykendall, and Samuel Caughey as viewers to enquire into the propriety of granting the petition. A return was made by the viewers at February Sessions, 1805; and at the same Sessions a remonstrance was presented against the division of the said township, which was held under advisement by the court until the May Sessions. Samuel Caughey filed a dissent from the return of the other two viewers. At May Sessions, 1805, the court confirmed the report of the viewers and divided the township, "the south part of the division to be called *Ohio*

township and the other to retain its original name of *South Beaver.*"¹

As stated above, the south side of Beaver County was, at the time of its erection, divided into three townships, viz., Hanover, First Moon, and Second Moon. The desire of the inhabitants of that part of the county for a rearrangement of the township divisions of the territory was later made evident to the court by their petitions praying for a division of the same. Three petitions were presented. The first was presented at the November Sessions, 1810, and was continued for consideration to the January term, 1811. This petition, with its signers, is as follows:

*To the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esquire, President, and his Associates,
Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of
Beaver:—*

The petition of sundry Inhabitants of said County humbly represents that the townships within said county south of the Ohio river were originally erected when under the jurisdiction of Washington County, and secondly attached to Allegheny County—that in running the lines of the aforesaid counties, some of the Townships were cut into a triangular form, and other Townships west of the Ohio were erected and laid off under the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County by natural lines and irregular bounds and size, and that except in one or two instances they have remained without alteration ever since the organization of Beaver County—That it is in many instances inconvenient for Township officers to discharge the duties of their offices, and for the citizens in general to convene in Township meetings as the places of meeting in several adjoining Townships would be more convenient for a number than in their own Townships.

Your Petitioners do pray for a division of one or more Townships and are humbly of opinion that it would be necessary to new mould the whole—

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Honorable Court would take the premises into consideration and grant them relief by laying out the whole county anew into regular and convenient sized Townships having regard as far as practicable to the local situation of the Inhabitants of the different quarters of the county, and the present lines and names of the Townships, either by appointing a number of suitable characters to view and lay off the same, or in what way you your Honorable Court may direct, and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

Dated the 9th day of October, 1810.

Hugh McCullough, Robert Barbett, Robert Laughlin, Jun., Thomas Laughlin, Robert McCaskey, David Hays, Saml. Laughlin, James Huston,

¹ Road Docket No. 1., No. 34. Nov. Sess., 1804.

John Cahoon, David Heckeythorn, Thomas Smith, Wm. Harshe, Joseph Smith, James Lowden, Wm. Bunting, Henry Kykendall, John McCahky, Joseph Laughlin, Rezin Barnes, George Campbell, Matthew Neilson, John Neilson, William Campbell, Wm. Frazer, Dawson Blackmore, Wm. Dawson, James Samson, N. Krehl, James Hall, James McCaskey, Joseph Smith, Thos. Foster, James Eaton, David Boyd, George Dawson, James Thornsburgh, James Thompson, George Harris, Saml. Blackmore, Hugh McFall, Zebulon Kinsey, Samuel Grossman, John McFall, James Lake, Henry Moss, William McMillin, Danl. McCasky, James McCullough, Francis Cross, Benjamin Hooke, James Reid, Joseph Justice, Danl. Christy, Jacob Lyon, George Campbell, Samuel Calhoon, George Goshorn, John Bunting, Wm. Bunting, Robert Miller, Michael Hertle, Alexander Laughlin, Neil Carney, George Cristler, Alexander Reed, Robert McIlheny, T. L. Dunlap, George Hackeythorn, George Hackeythorn, Jun., Wm. Carnagey, Wm. Littell, Abrm. Lyon, Mattw. Scott, David Patton, Robert Carnegy, Jun., John Langfitt, N. Blackmore, John Parks, Thos. Bell, James Dungan, Edwd. Crail, Thos. Potts, Wm. Slone, Henry Hays, Samuel Moore, Henry Wilson, Alex'r Allison, Hugh Skillin, Andrew Poe, John Ewing, Moses Hays, John Ralston, Jas. Harshe, John McCullough, Hugh Miller, D. D. Dungan, James Miller, William McCullough, Samuel Conlin, Joshua Nash, John Harshe, James Steele, Benjamin Laughlin, Joseph Calhoon, Park Hind, William Calhoon, Robert Gray, David Park, Andrew Ingles, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Robt. M. Scott, Jas. Carothers, James Swaney, Jacob Willaby, Solomon Fink, Andrew Vance, Noah Potts, Thomas Swaney.¹

This petition asked that the whole county be reformed in its township divisions, and apparently the court did not take any action upon it. Perhaps too much was asked at one time. At the November term of the same year another petition came from sundry citizens of the same territory, asking for the division of the south side into four townships. This, with its signers, is as follows:

To the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esq., and his Associates, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, etc. Now sitting for Beaver County in the State of Pennsylvania:—

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of the east [properly south, Ed.] side of the river in the county aforesaid humbly sheweth that whereas, your petitioners labor under great difficulty from the scattered form and the largeness the townships is now in, which makes it very inconvenient for the people to attend at the township meetings, and whereas, the place of holding the place of the general election must be moved from Georgetown on account of Handover and Ohio being formed into a district election by themselves, and, whereas, it appears it would be much more convenient for the people to have the three townships on this side

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 181, January Sessions, 1811.

of the river divided into four. We therefore pray you to consider our situation and appoint men for to arrange and lay off these townships, and your petitioners will ever pray

Matthew Neilson, Johnston Calhoon, N. Blackmore, Robert Park, William Bunting, Sr., James Dungan, Charles Blackmore, Henry Conkle, James Thompson, James Linn, Andrew McCleary, Thomas Parks, Hugh McCready, William Campbell, Sr., Thomas Swaney, Andrew Ingles, Robert Leeper, Henry Hays, John Witherspoon, George Scott, John Thompson, Edward Crail, Robert McElhaney, Samuel Christlow, Robert Gill, William McMillen, William Frazer, John Calhoon, John Knowles, John Ingles, William Calhoon, Robert Miller, James Eaton, William Kirkpatrick, Samuel Patton, Robert Swaney, John Swaney, James Thornburgh, Henry Wilson, William Dawson, William Gilliland, James Chambers, Thomas Foster, James Ferrel, Sr., John Boyd, Matthias Hooke, John Boyd, Sr., John McCullough, Thomas Dawson, David Hays, Samuel Park, William Wilson, Thomas Laughlin, Alexander Reid, Robert Wright, John Harshe, James McScott, Robert Laughlin, Joseph Laughlin, John Dallaghan, John Allison, Solomon Linn, Alen Cowen, William Calhoon, Samuel Carothers, Zachariah Swearingen, William Winch, Thomas Moore, William Campbell, Henry Campbell, Samuel Willson, Charles Murray, Andrew McCalley, William Langfitt, James E. Hueston, John Conley, Rezin Barnes, Benjamin Laughlin, Hugh McCullough, David Patton.

The court appointed James Carothers, Thomas Foster, and David Scott, Esqs., as viewers.¹ These gentlemen, for reasons now unknown, did not do anything, and their delinquency is made the ground of the following petition,² which, with its subscribers, is given in full:

*To the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esqr., president, & his associate Judges
of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Beaver:—*

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of that part of said county wh. lies south of the Ohio river, humbly sheweth, that whereas said inhabitants did forward a petition for having that part of said county laid off into four townships, the present divisions being very inconvenient and grieved to the inhabitants, in consequence whereof your honors granted an order for the same appointing three men to execute the business, which said men have not executed the business, and consequently the grievances are not removed; therefore we the subscribers pray your honors to appoint other persons to execute the said business—And we will pray

John Harshe, David Gordon, James Anderson, Wm. Bunting, Jr., Rezin Barnes, Benjamin Anderson, Isaac Wood, Benj'm Hooke, John Crail, Thomas Stephen, Christopher Jordan, Robert Gray, Thos. Smith,

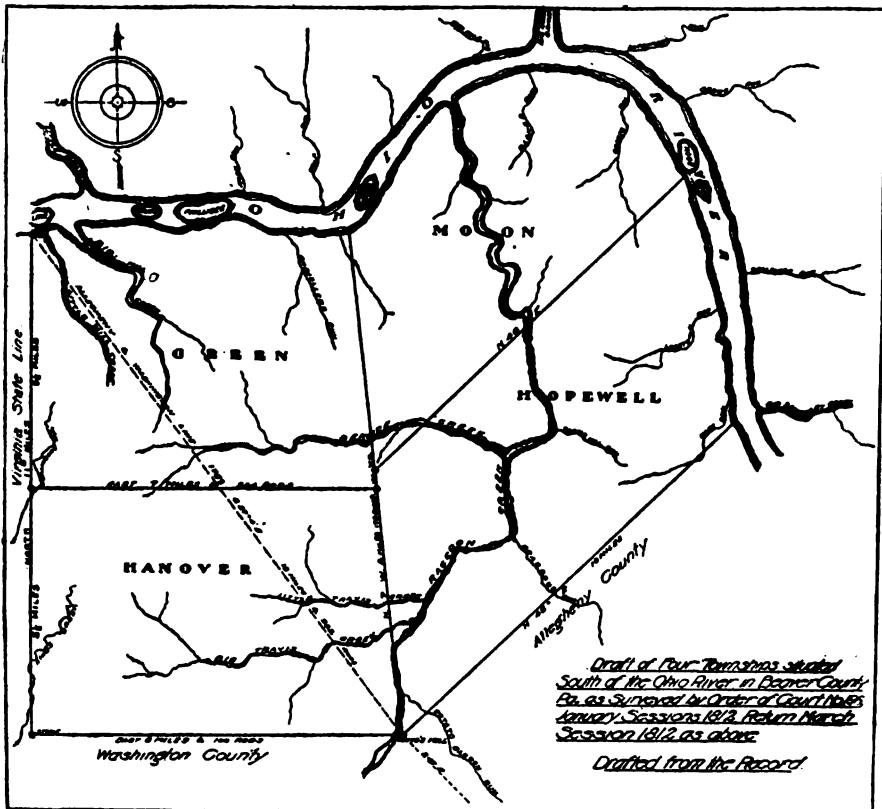
¹ Read Docket No. 1, No. 192, Nov. Sess., 1811.

² *Id.*, No. 196, Jan'y Sess., 1812.

Michael Hertle, Wm. Dawson, John Park, Andrew Poe, James E. Hueston, Joshua Barnes, Francis Cross, Saml. Wilson, Noah Potts, James Whitehill, Matthew Neilson, James Heuston, John McCullough, John Calhoon.

On the back of the original paper is this note:

No. 196 January Sessions 1812. Petition for a division and new modeling of the townships south of the Ohio. January Sessions 1812.



DRAFT H.

Granted viewers: James Whitehill, John McCullough, Daniel Christy, Esqr.

The persons named above, John McCullough, James Whitehill, and Daniel Christy performed their duties as viewers with commendable promptness, for we find that at March Sessions following (1812) they made a report stating that "they have

examined the premises and find the original boundaries are very inconvenient and grievous to the inhabitants in general, and they have laid out by courses and distances four townships, as represented in a draft annexed." The survey for this purpose was made by John Harshe¹ in February, 1812. From the original draft of these four south-side townships we have had a transcript made for this work by ex-County Surveyor James Harper, which appears here. (Draft H.)

Although no decree of the court confirming the above described division of the territory of the south side is discoverable, it was certainly confirmed at this time or soon after, for the four townships named by the viewers, viz., Hanover, Greene, Moon, and Hopewell, are from this time onward recognized always, as in the appointment of constables, in township elections, etc.

At the November Sessions, 1814, a petition was presented asking for the division of South Beaver and Ohio townships. Viewers were granted, viz., John Martin, Samuel Jackson, Esq., and Armstrong Drennan. At the January Sessions, 1815, the viewers reported that "they have made a division of the townships agreeably to a draft annexed, and with submission to their honors, named the new township *Brighton*."² A remonstrance against this report being filed, and, at the August term, 1815, another petition being presented asking for a division of the same townships, a re-view was granted, and James Carothers, George Dilworth, and John Beer were appointed as viewers. At the January term, 1816, two of these viewers, viz., George Dilworth and John Beer, made a return, together with a diagram annexed, recommending the division of the aforesaid townships. This return suggests the division of South Beaver and Ohio townships into four townships of nearly equal size and shape as shown in their diagram, with Ohio and Brighton on the south, and South Beaver and Adams on the north. The name Adams was probably given in honor of Dr. Samuel Adams, who settled at Adamsville, or the upper part of what is now Beaver Falls, sometime before 1800. While no decree of the court confirming this division can be found, such a decree must have been made (the name Adams being changed to Chippewa), since the present

¹ See note on John Harshe or Harsha, vol. i., page 408.

² Road Docket No. 1, No. 233, Nov. Sess., 1814.

townships of South Beaver, Chippewa, Ohio, and Brighton correspond in a general way to those shown on the diagram annexed to the report in question,¹ and at the spring election following, the election returns show for the first time the election of township officers from Brighton and Chippewa townships. The names of Brighton and Chippewa townships also occur for the first time in the list of constables appointed by the court at the March Sessions following (1816). Since the above was written we have found at Harrisburg an old map by Hugh McCullough, D.S., a reproduction of which faces this page. This map confirms our conclusion, since it was made in 1817, only one year later than the division in question, and shows the lines and names of the townships as we have supposed them to have been. Hugh McCullough was born in County Antrim, Ireland. Emigrating to this country at an early age, he settled at Georgetown, Beaver County, and for many years followed the occupation of a surveyor. He was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and is buried in the cemetery at Georgetown.

January Sessions, 1824, a petition was presented asking for the division of North Sewickley township. The court appointed as viewers, Sampson Peirsoll, Esq., Stephen Runyon, Esq., and James Stockman, Esq. The viewers reported at April Sessions that they had, by certain courses and distances laid down in their report, formed three townships of the two Sewickleys.² No names of these new townships recommended by the viewers are given in their report, and there is no record that we can find of any action of the court in the matter.

October Sessions, 1825, another petition for the division of North Sewickley township was presented. Viewers were granted, viz., Andrew Jenkins, William Cairns, Esq., and James Sholes. The docket says:

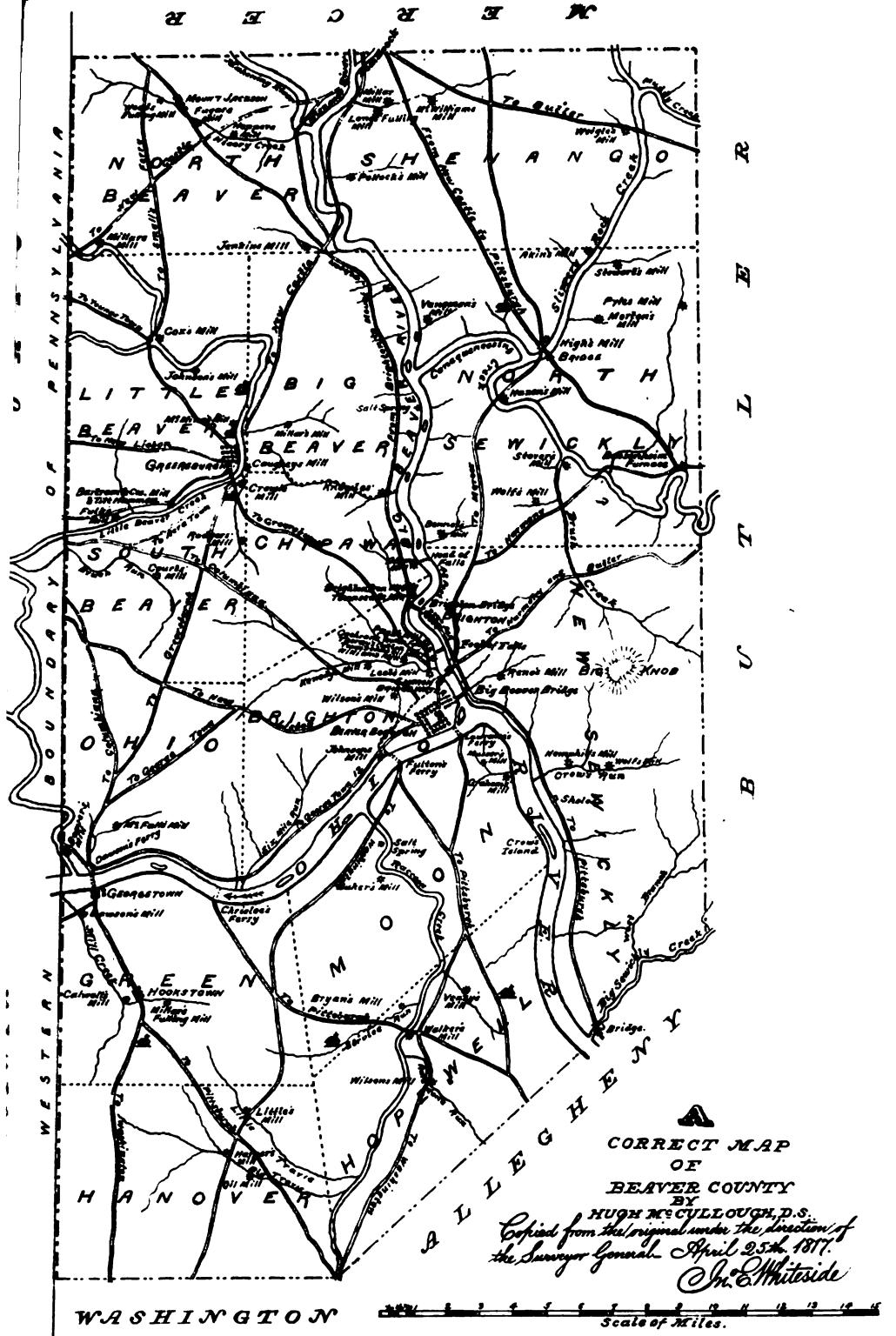
Exit order to divide 10th January 1826 continued. 12th April, 1826, Andrew Jenkins and William Cairns report the following divisions, to wit, Commencing at the mouth of Conoquenessing creek thence up the same to the Butler County line. April Sessions 1826 approved.³

At the August Sessions of 1826 a petition for a re-view of the division of North Sewickley township was presented to the

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 254, Aug. Sess., 1815.

² *Id.*, No. 445, Jan'y Sess., 1824.

³ *Id.*, No. 477, Oct. Sess., 1825.



In Testimony, That the above is copied from the map now remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, the fifth day of May 1904.

Seal.

Isaac B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

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court, and Joseph Hemphill, Esq., Benjamin Adams, Esq., and Thomas Henry, Esq., were appointed to review the premises. At the August term, 1827, the gentlemen named reported unfavorably to the division of the township as recommended by the first viewers.¹

At the August term, 1826, a petition for the division of New Sewickley township was presented, and the court appointed as viewers Joseph Hemphill, Esq., Stephen Stone, Esq., and Thomas Henry, Esq.² They made their return recommending the division, and accompanied it with a diagram showing the lines of the two new townships suggested, and on this diagram the decree of the court is recorded as follows:

April Sessions, 1827. The court after hearing a remonstrance and argument confirm the division of New Sewickley township according to the diagram herewith annexed and referred to in the report to which this order of confirmation is attached, and direct that the township marked on the said diagram with the letter "C" and called Sewickley be called *Economy* township, and that township marked on the diagram "B" be called *New Sewickley* township and for the present retain the Beaver creek for its boundary, and that the division of Brighton township be held under advisement until the next August term.

The reference in the last clause above may be to one or both of the two following petitions.

At the August Sessions, 1826, a petition from sundry inhabitants of New Sewickley and Brighton townships asked for the division of Brighton township. The viewers granted were Joseph Hemphill, Esq., Benjamin Adams, Esq., and Thomas Henry, Esq. A remonstrance was also filed against the proposed action.³ We have been unable to find any record of the action of the court in regard to this petition unless the clause noted above refers to it, but there is on file in the office of the clerk of courts an undated paper, a petition, which sets forth:

That a new Township has been laid off out of parts of Brighton and New Sewickley Townships at January Sessions, 1827, and has been held under advisement to the present Sessions [not named], and now awaits the confirmation of the court.

At the January Sessions, 1827, a petition was presented asking for the erection of a new township out of parts of Brighton

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 490, Aug. Sess., 1826.

² *Id.*, No. 491, Aug. Sess., 1826.

³ *Id.*, No. 492, Aug. Sess., 1826.

and New Sewickley townships, to be called Falls township. No action of the court is recorded unless as above.

At the October Sessions of 1827 a petition was presented from a number of the inhabitants of the townships of Ohio, Brighton, and South Beaver, praying for the erection of a new township to be formed out of parts of those townships. Viewers were appointed, viz., Adam Poe, Thomas Barclay, and Barnard Anderson. Two remonstrances were filed against this division at the same Sessions. The viewers reported at the January Sessions, 1828, showing that they had surveyed and laid out a new township, but there was no decree of the court in the matter, and it was suffered to fall.¹

At the December Sessions, 1832, a petition was presented asking for the erection of a new township to be formed out of parts of Greene and Moon townships. This petition was signed by the following persons:

John Potter, Cunningham Clifford, Matthew Johnston, Edward Crail, Robert Moffet, Abraham Vagn, James Scott, Edward Owen, Wm. Cannon, John Cannon, Wm. Rambo, James Conner, James Lyon, John Withrow, Benjamin Crail, John Weyganott, Henry Weyganott, John Mowry, James Ingles, Jun., Wm. Littell, John McCormick, Rezin R. Gamble, James Ingles, Sr., George Langley, John Kerr, Jr., John Breaden, Saml. Gormley, Wm. Hales, A. V. Hayden, James Laferty, John Wilson, Jesse Wallace, John Crail, James Ewing, John McConnel, James Tod, Jonathan Cross, Thomas Reed, Henry McConnel, Alexander Ewing, Jr., Henry Ewing, John Gormley, Adam Kerr, Samuel Shuster, George Frank, Peter Rambo, William Hendrickson, S. M. Crail, Michael Rambo, George Mowry, Sampson Kerr, Boston Risor, John Lafferty.

The court at the same Sessions appointed as viewers, Henry Davis, George Dawson, and James Scott, whose return was made at March Sessions, 1833, establishing the new township, which is called Raccoon. The decree of the court confirming their return was made at the September term, 1833.²

At the June Sessions, 1836, a petition was presented praying for the division of Shenango township. The court granted as viewers, Major Andrew Jenkins, Edward Hoops, and John C. Stamm. This petition was signed by

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 522, Oct. Sess., 1827.

² *Id.*, No. 2, Dec. Sess., 1833.

Wm. Cairns, Andrew McKay, James Jackson, Isaiah White, P. Pollock, George Leslie, Philip Smith, William McConnel, John C. Ault, Andrew Conner, A. C. Cubbison, Nickles Wimer, Wm. Cubbison, Thos. Lutton, Daniel Miller, B. Pollock, Jacob Lutton, Thos. Joseph, Charles Campbell, James Johnston, James Frew, Jacob Houk, Wm. Houk, John Houk, John Allen, Henry Mershimer, John Bell, Philip Houk, Sr., Lawrence Miller, John Booher, Joseph Baldwin, Jeremiah Cochran, Joseph Batow, Wm. D. Alexander, David Robertson, John Newton, Isaiah Smith, James Johnston, Jr., James Rigby, Thomas Alford, R. M. Gibson, Frederick Miner, Peter Hage, A. Nelson, M. Graham, James Shaw, William Adams, Jacob Miller, Thomas Hennon, Joseph Gonsollis, Samuel Stevens, Cornelius Miller, J. M. Cunningham, Robert Vanemon, James Mowry, James Ault, Samuel Rodgers, Jacob Boot, Wm. Brown, Burton Joseph, Jacob Conner, John Gaston, Wm. Jackson, Thomas Hanna, Isaac Rigby, Jacob Stoner, William Pence, Jeremiah Barnes, J. T. Warnock, C. Stone, John A. Vance, G. Allan, J. Walker Vance, John Catterson, J. T. Dushane, John Eckles, John Alford, James Cubbison, Wm. Lutton, John Wolton.

The report of the viewers was favorable, and at September Sessions, 1837, the court finally approved the division, "the part on the west to be called *Shenango* and the part on the east to be called *Slippery Rock*."¹

At the September Sessions of the court in 1836, a petition was presented praying that when Shenango township is divided into two townships the eastern end should be called Mendham.² No such division was ever made, or that name given to a township in Beaver County.

Rochester township was erected by an Act of the Legislature, approved April 14, 1840. Section 52 of this Act provided:

That that part of New Sewickley township in the county of Beaver contained within the following lines, to wit: Beginning on Big Beaver at the lower line of the borough of New Brighton, thence running with said line in an easterly direction, so far as to include that part of Mitchell's tract of land not included in said borough, thence to James Black's, thence to James Porter's, thence to Daniel Cable's, thence to David Trindell's, thence to Jonathan Kelly's, including the several tracts of land on which said persons reside, thence to intersect the western line of the borough of Freedom, thence by said line to the Ohio river, thence down said river to the mouth of Big Beaver, and thence up Big Beaver to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a new township, to be called *Rochester*, and that their general and township elections, shall, in future, be held in the school house in the village of Rochester, with all the powers and privileges usually exercised and enjoyed by other townships in this Commonwealth.³

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 20, June Sess., 1836.

² *Id.*, No. 7, Sept. Sess., 1836.
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³ P. L., 341.

Patterson township came into being in 1841, in consequence of the following petition and action of the court thereon:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions & Common Pleas in and for Beaver County:—

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of Brighton District Beaver County respectfully represents that the Legislature of the State some years since separated this "District" from Brighton Township as an election district in connection with Fallston, and afterwards into an independent "Election & School District" with power to elect "Supervisor and other Township officers"—that as now we are neither Township, Town or Borough, and in consequence labor under some inconveniences and disadvantages—among others—we are by the decision of the authorities at Harrisburgh pronounced incapable of choosing and electing our Justices of the Peace—a privilege secured by the Constitution to the people of Towns, Townships and Boroughs—and which power we are desirous to enjoy with other of our fellow-citizens—We your petitioners once before addressed ourselves to your Honors on this subject, and understood you had appointed a commission to report on the subject, but have never heard of any further action. We this session petitioned the Legislature upon the subject, but a "Standing Rule" prevented them from acting in our favor.

We therefore pray your Honors to erect our District (within our present boundaries) into a "Township" to be known by the Stile and Title of _____ Township, and as our elections for justices are held in the spring and as we wish to have the opportunity to *elect a Justice*, and as there will and *can be no objection* raised, having been for years separated from Brighton Township, We very respectfully and earnestly solicit your Honors to grant our prayer *before the adjournment of the Court*—and your Petitioners will ever pray

A. Robertson, J. K. Dean, Wm. Harrison, Hugh Woods, Charles H. Gould, Andrew Nelson, Robert Saddler, Sr., Horatio M. Large, John Gibbons, Jacob Bauer, Robert Moffatt, John Robertson, Wm. Conklin, William Platt, Sam. Kennedy, James C. Sims, John Baker, Ralph Delenz, Keron Mollay, James Patterson, Joseph Ross, Nathan Hillis, John K. Hoops, Thos. B. Wells, H. J. King, James M. Grier, Clark Hooker, Thos. Anderson, Daniel Loomis, Joseph Small, Wm. Clayton, Ira Ransom, Charles Alexander, Peter W. Mantle, Joseph Reeves, W. Alexander, John Montgomery, Elijah Moulton, Adam Keller, John Dilworth, Henry Sims, Jr., Robert Calhoon, John Boyles, Robert Partington.

April 13, 1841, the court appointed Francis Hoops, Elihu T. Pugh, and Charles Lukens, commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. On "the 27th day of May (5th Mo.)" the commissioners made a favorable report, with a draft of a township annexed to be called

Patterson township. The 15th of October, 1841, the court erected the township as described in the return of the commissioners by the name and style of Patterson township.¹

At June Sessions, 1844, a petition was presented from sundry inhabitants of North Sewickley township asking for the division of that township into four new ones, corresponding to the four election districts into which the township had been divided by an Act of the Assembly.² At the same Sessions the court appointed as viewers, Dr. Joseph Pollock, Joseph Irvin, and David Marquis, who, at the September Sessions following, reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners being granted, and recommended the division of the said township into four townships in accordance with a draft which they annexed to their report. February 6, 1845, the court confirmed the "division and erection of Four Townships out of North Sewickley Township, To wit:

"No. 1—*Wayne Township*. The Township Election to be held at Bird's in said Township.

"No. 2—*Perry Township*. The Township Election to be held at M. R. Clarke's in said Township.

"No. 3—*Marion Township*. The Township Election to be held at G. Hartzell's in said Township.

"No. 4—*North Sewickley Township*. The Township Election to be held at the house where the annual election is held in Miller's District."³

At November Sessions, 1846, a petition was presented from certain inhabitants of Little Beaver township asking for the division of said township, "commencing at the line of Big Beaver township at or near the Rev'd George Scott's Church; thence to the house of Archibald Cunningham; thence to the house of Daniel McCarter; thence to the Ohio State line at or near the house of John Smart, having reference to the present arrangement of School Districts throughout the course," and praying the court to appoint suitable persons to run said line, dividing the township and "making the south end of the Township a new Township by the name of *Darlington Township*."

The viewers appointed by the court at the same Sessions

¹ Road Docket No. 1, No. 9, March Sess., 1841.

² See P. L., 1840, p. 342; 1846, p. 90. ³ Road Docket No. 1, No. 8, June Sess., 1844.

reported favorably, January 12, 1847, annexing a diagram of the division recommended. They were James Davidson, John Imbrie, Esq., and Wm. Harrison Power. October 15, 1847, a decree of the court was made confirming the division.¹

March Sessions, 1848, a petition came from sundry inhabitants of Hanover township, asking for the division of that township; and at September Sessions following a remonstrance was presented against said division. The case was continued, and at October Sessions, the same year, the court refused to grant the petition.²

At November Sessions, 1847, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Hopewell township was presented, asking for the division of said township. November, 1847, the court granted viewers, viz., Azariah Wynn, Robert Nevin, and Philip Cooper. March 21, 1848, the viewers reported, recommending the division as prayed for, and a remonstrance being presented against it, the court held it under advisement. October 19, 1848, the court approved and confirmed the division of Hopewell township into two townships, according to the draft of the division made by the viewers. By the court the southwestern division was erected into a new township by the name of "Independence," and the other part of the township was erected into a township by the name of Hopewell.³

Franklin township was formed by an Act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1850. By Section 1 of that Act it was enacted:

That all that part of Marion Township, Beaver County, lying north of Conoquenessing creek, and that part of Perry township in said county, lying south of the Beaver and Lawrence County line, be, and the same are hereby, erected into an independent township, to be called *Franklin*; and the qualified voters of said township shall hereafter hold their general and township elections at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township, and that Thomas Wilson, Esq., shall act as judge, and Abner Morton and J. Grier shall act as inspectors at the next succeeding election after the passage of this Act.⁴

Harmony township was erected by an Act of the Legislature, approved April 3, 1851. Section 14 of that Act reads as follows:

¹ Road Docket No. 2, No. 11, Nov. Sess., 1846.

² *Id.*, No. 28, March Sess., 1848.

³ *Id.*, No. 14, Nov. Sess., 1847.

⁴ P. L., 106.

That all that part of Economy township, in the county of Beaver, lying within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at the mouth of Sewickley creek on the Ohio river, where the line crosses dividing the counties of Beaver and Allegheny; thence up said creek along with the line of Allegheny County, to the north-east corner of Depreciation tract, number eleven; thence northwardly along the range line of Depreciation tracts to the south-eastern corner of tract number twenty-two; thence westwardly by the line dividing tracts number twenty-one and twenty-two, to the Ohio river; thence up the said river to the place of beginning, including the village of Economy, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a separate township, to be called *Harmony* township, and shall constitute a separate election and school district, etc.¹

At the March Sessions, 1853, a petition was presented from divers inhabitants of the townships of Brighton and Ohio, setting forth their situation and needs as residents of Industry District, as follows:

That the inhabitants of Industry District, laboring under great inconvenience for want of a township—they therefore pray your Honors to grant them a township to include the same bounds that is in the District, and also to include in said Industry township those who live on the line that divides Industry from Brighton townships.

March 18, 1853, the court appointed viewers, viz., Azariah Wynne, David Minis, and Richard Porter. September 17, 1853 the viewers made an adverse report, adding "that had they not been confined to said election district bounds, but had had liberty to make their own bounds, they should have reported favorably to the erection of a township out of parts of the above named townships." December 28, 1853, their report was confirmed by the court, and the matter was dropped for a considerable time.²

But at the June Sessions, 1855, another petition was presented from citizens of the same townships as those named above, asking for a "township to include nearly the same boundaries that is in the District of Industry, to commence at the southeast line of Industry District, including lands of Thomas and James Russell; thence by Henry Noss, Sarah Daniels, Daniel Knight, Joseph Ewing, Alexander Ewing, widow Reed, James Duncan, John Mason, James Potter, Jr., thence along the east line of land of Jesse Smith to the Ohio River, thence up said river to the place of beginning." The court appointed as

¹ P. L., 311.

² Road Docket No. 2, No. 5, March Sess., 1853.

viewers James Davis, John Scott, Esq., and William Porter, Esq., who at September Sessions following reported recommending the laying out of the township asked for. And, February 7, 1856, the court issued a decree confirming the erection of Industry township.¹

At November Sessions, 1853, a petition of sundry inhabitants of New Sewickley township was presented, asking for the erection of a new township out of said township, and the court at the same term appointed Francis Hoops, Solomon Bennett, and David Warnock to view the premises and report. March 18, 1854, the viewers reported, recommending the laying out of the new township under the name of Pulaski. This report was confirmed by the court, September 14, 1854; and the court appointed "the officers already elected in the said township of Pulaski to hold the next general spring elections."²

At the November Sessions, 1856, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Economy and New Sewickley townships was presented asking for the erection of a new township from the territory of the said townships, to be known by the name of Baden. Francis Reno, John H. Whisler, and Hugh Jackson were appointed viewers. They reported recommending the granting of the petition, but at a special election held in the townships affected, October 13, 1857, the division was defeated by a majority of 133 votes.³

White township was erected in response to a petition from ninety-one inhabitants of Chippewa township, presented at the June term, 1887. The court granted viewers, Harry T. Barker, David E. Lowry, and John H. Wilson, but the latter being unable to serve, Levi Fish was appointed August 17th, to take his place. September 5th the viewers reported favorably, and by order of the court the question was submitted to the electors of Chippewa township at the general election held November 8, 1887, when 134 votes were cast "for," and 9 votes "against," the division. On the 8th of December, 1887, the election returns being laid before the court, it was "ordered and decreed that the said township be erected agreeably to the lines marked

¹ Road Docket No. 2, No. 5, June Sess., 1855.

² *Id.*, No. 8, Nov. Sess., 1853.

³ *Id.*, No. 3, No. 2, Nov. Sess., 1856.

out and returned by the commissioners," and it was "further ordered and decreed that the name of the new township erected from that portion of the old township east of the division line returned by said commissioners shall be called *White*."¹ This name was suggested to the court at the time the decree was drawn by John M. Buchanan, Esq., and Edward B. Daugherty, Esq., and was given in honor of Robert White who long lived near Morado Park.

March Sessions, 1890, a petition, signed by 118 inhabitants of Hopewell township, asked for the division of said township, creating a new township consisting of a narrow strip along the Ohio River, to be called "Logstown." Viewers appointed by the court, viz., Joseph C. Wilson, Andrew Carothers, and James Harper, recommended the granting of the prayer. November 5, 1890, a return of an election, held November 4, 1890, in Hopewell township, in the matter of the division of the township, was filed, showing the following result: *For Division*, 110 votes; *Against Division*, 145.²

September Sessions, 1890, a petition was presented, praying for a division of New Sewickley township by a line running east and west through the southern extremity of "Big Knob," the northern part to retain the name of New Sewickley. The usual proceedings were had, and at an election, held May 21, 1891, by an order of the court, the following result appeared: Feazel District (New Sewickley township), *For Division*, 65 votes; *Against Division*, 67 votes. Freedom District (New Sewickley township), *For Division*, no votes; *Against Division*, 105 votes.³

An effort to secure the division of Pulaski township was made in 1890, but it failed of success.⁴ At December Sessions, 1892, another petition for the same object was presented, and the question of division being submitted to the people at an election held June 27, 1893, a majority of four votes was given in favor of the division as desired. Thereupon, by a decree of the court, made January 27, 1894, the division of Pulaski township was confirmed, and it was ordered and decreed "that the name of the township thereby formed lying west of the line as

¹ Road Docket No. 5, No. 1, June Sess., 1887.
² *Id.*, No. 6, March Sess. 1890.

³ *Id.*, No. 1, Sept. Sess., 1890.
⁴ *Id.*, No. 2, Dec. Sess., 1891.

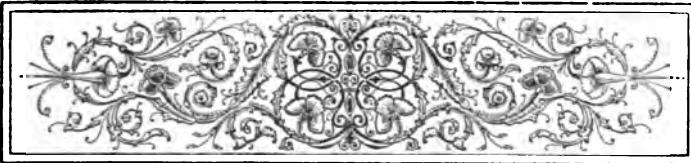
described by the viewers, retain the name of Pulaski, and the larger part of said original township lying east and north of said line be called *Daugherty*."¹ This name was given to the new township in honor of Edward Black Daugherty, Esq., of the Beaver County bar, who was born and reared within its boundaries.¹

In 1849, when Lawrence County was erected, a strip ten miles in width was stricken off from Beaver County, which, with the territory contributed by Mercer County, formed the new county. In this ten mile strip were Little Beaver, Big Beaver, North Beaver, Wayne, Perry, North Sewickley, Shenango, and Slippery Rock townships, several of which were divided, leaving a township of the same name in each county. The original corner-stone between Beaver and Mercer counties, on the Ohio State line, is still standing.

The history of the townships in the several divisions of the county follows in the succeeding chapters.

¹ Road Docket No. 5, No. 4, Dec. Sess., 1892.





CHAPTER XXVI

TOWNSHIPS SOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER

Hanover Township: Frankfort Springs Borough—Harshaville—Hanover United Presbyterian Church—King's Creek United Presbyterian Church—Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church—*Greene Township:* Georgetown and Hookstown Boroughs—Shippingport—Mill Creek Presbyterian Church—Tomlinson's Run United Presbyterian Church—*Moon Township:* Monaca Borough—Colonia—North Branch Presbyterian Church—*Hopewell Township:* Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church—Raccoon United Presbyterian Church—Aliquippa Borough—Shannopin—New Scottsville—New Sheffield—Woodlawn—*Raccoon Township:* Service United Presbyterian Church—Eudolpha Hall—Bethlehem Presbyterian Church—Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian Church—*Independence Township:* Independence—New Bethlehem United Presbyterian Church.

THE townships on the southern side of the Ohio River in Beaver County are: Hanover, Independence, and Hopewell, adjoining the Washington and Allegheny county lines; and Greene, Raccoon, and Moon, along the river.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP

This township, which is one of the original townships of Beaver County, occupies the southwest corner of the county. Its boundaries are Greene and Raccoon townships on the north, Washington County on the south, West Virginia on the west, and Independence township on the east. Big and Little Travis creeks are mostly within its limits, and King's Creek heads in it; Raccoon Creek cuts across its southeastern corner, and Tomlinson's Run across its northwestern corner, and a branch of the latter rises in the township.

The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State for 1900 shows in this township 446 taxables; 21,284 acres of cleared land; 5330 acres of timber land; value of all real estate, \$718,096; value of real estate exempt from taxation, \$16,900; value of real estate taxable, \$701,196. The population of Hanover township, as shown by the United States Census of 1880, was 1351; by that of 1890, 1213; and by that of 1900, 1031. A considerable loss of population is here observable. Other south-side townships show a like falling off. Since the decline of the sheep-raising industry in that section of the county the character of the farming has been altered, and removals on this account have been frequent. There is also to be considered the increasing attractiveness and drawing power of the great commercial and manufacturing centers. These influences have for several decades past made themselves felt not only on the south side, but in other parts of the county, and, indeed, throughout the country, leading to a gravitation of population to towns and cities.

No township in Beaver County is richer in historical incident than Hanover. In Appendix V., this volume, will be found a list of its taxables for 1802, and we give in Chapter IV. some interesting details concerning its pioneer inhabitants. We have stated the history of the formation of the township and the changes which have been made in its limits in Chapter XXV.

Frankfort Springs borough was formed from the territory of this township. Its history will be found in the chapter on the smaller boroughs of the county (see Chapter XXIV.).

HARSHAVILLE

This place, a small hamlet, is situated toward the northeastern corner of Hanover township. It was named Harshaville in honor of Robert Harsha, who, in 1859, secured the establishment of its post-office. Previous to that date it was called Hanover, after the United Presbyterian Church of that name, whose modest house of worship was the first building erected on the site of the village. It is thought that the first dwelling-house in the place was one built about 1836 by Robert Bell. Some of the most substantial and well-known families of the county trace their origin to the early settlers of this place and

its vicinity, among whom were the Robert Bell, just mentioned, Robert Johnston, Isaac Parkinson, William Peters, and John Harsha. The latter has already been spoken of in connection with the political and educational history of the county, having been one of its worthiest early teachers, a justice of the peace, and a representative in the Assembly of the State for the years 1836-38. He was also one of the school inspectors for Beaver County from Hanover township, appointed by the court in 1834, when the new free common-school system was being organized. Other early settlers in this vicinity were James Harper, father of James Harper of Beaver, ex-county surveyor; John Smith; John Leeper; James Bigger, grandfather of Ellis N. Bigger, Esq., lately deceased; James Neilson (Nelson as now spelled), father of David A. Nelson, Esq., of Beaver; Adam, John, and Alexander Gibb; John, James, and David Little (Littell); Thomas, James, and Charles Anderson; Thomas and Alexander Adams, and James Miller, father of the distinguished Presbyterian minister, writer and Sabbath-school editor, Rev. James Russell Miller, D.D., of Philadelphia and of Rev. R. J. Miller, D.D., editor of *The United Presbyterian* of Pittsburg, Pa.

The post-office at this place has been served by the following persons:

Robert Harsha, Jan. 19, 1859; David Short, May 16, 1864; John G. Adams, Aug. 15, 1865; Benjamin F. Reed, April 24, 1867; James R. Wilson, July 6, 1869; Martin L. Armstrong, Aug. 28, 1872; John P. Robertson April 13, 1892.

This office was discontinued, April 4, 1901, on account of the establishment of rural free delivery.

Hanover United Presbyterian Church.—The date of the organization of this church is uncertain, but it was probably some time before 1825. It is supposed that Rev. John Graham, D.D., was instrumental in securing its organization. He was pastor of Cross Roads Church in Washington County from 1820 to 1829, and visited the field here, giving encouragement to the people to proceed with their enterprise. The first elders of the congregation were John Smith, William Sterling, John McCormick, and Thomas McGuire. In later years the eldership of this church has included such men as John Harsha, Thomas Harsha, William Harsha, William Ralston, Samuel Plunket, Robert

Gorsuch, Alexander McCoy, James Torrance, William Swearingen, John A. Gibb, Robert Harsha, John Purvis, William Miller, and Joseph Mahaffey. Two church-buildings have been erected; the frame, spoken of above, built in 1827; and the present one, built in 1844.

No record of pastors is obtainable until 1837, from which time to date the following ministers have served the church:

James Prestly, D.D., May, 1837—Sept. 8, 1840; John Junkin Buchanan, Nov., 1842—March 26, 1844; Thomas Calahan, June 20, 1849—April 11, 1854; William L. McConnell, 1857—1858; William M. Richie, Sept. 1862—June 20, 1865; James L. Purdy, 1867—April, 1881; M. S. Telford, 1882—1888; F. B. Stewart, 1889—1892.

Since 1892 the church has had stated supplies. The present membership is seventy-four.

Kendall post-office, named after Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under Andrew Jackson, is located in the northwestern section of this township, on the Georgetown and Washington State Road. Its postmasters have been the following: Robert Patton, 1837; Martha Patton, May 5, 1851; Robert M. Patton, January 22, 1886; John A. Swearingen, May 13, 1893; James W. Schooler, February 2, 1895; Mary M. McCoy, December 7, 1898; discontinued November 21, 1900.

Cometsburg post-office, in the southwestern corner of the township, with Mrs. Eleanor Ramsey as postmistress from January 21, 1869, was also discontinued, November 21, 1900.

Poe post-office, named after Andrew Poe, the Indian-fighter, was discontinued, August 27, 1892. It had been in charge of the following persons: Henry Moore, 1855; William Z. Davis, April 9, 1880; Thomas W. Swearingen, April 4, 1881; Henry Moore, March 6, 1882; David Reed, April 3, 1882; Henry Moore, April 18, 1883; Hettie E. Reed, May 19, 1892.

The rapid development of rural free delivery accounts for the discontinuance of so many of these small offices.

King's Creek United Presbyterian Church is in Hanover township, a few miles north of Cometsburg post-office. This church was organized, May 27, 1854, by a commission appointed by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Steubenville, in answer to a request of the people uniting in its formation. The commission consisted of Rev. William Lorimore of Richmond, Ohio,

moderator; and elders David Anderson of the same place, David White of Knoxville, Ohio; and John Crawford of Paris, Pa.

The following persons were admitted to the new organization on confession of their faith:

William M. Breaden, John Breaden, Robert Breaden, Agnes Arnold, William Andrews, Mary Jane Andrews, Rebecca Cameron, and Robert Ralston. On certificate the following: Peggy Anne Moore, Adam Reed, Susan Reed, Jane Reed, John McCauly, Walter Breaden, Jane Breaden, Mitchel Ramsey, Anna Ramsey, John Tenan, Anna Tenan, Robert Ramsey, Margaret Ramsey, David Ramsey, Jane Ramsey, Eleanor Ramsey, Robert Ramsey, David Carson, Elizabeth Carson, Alexander Morehead, Agnes Morehead, Eleanor Jane Tenan, Samuel Martin, Jane Martin, Robert Martin, Maria Martin, Samuel Martin, Eleanor Jane Martin, John Arnold, Mary Arnold, William Ralston, Martha Ralston, Milton Ralston, Mary Jane Ralston—in all 42 members.

It is thought that there are to-day only two of these original members living within the bounds of the congregation.

Six ruling elders were elected, viz.: Samuel Martin, William Ralston, John Arnold, Mitchel Ramsey, Walter Breaden, and Robert Ramsey. These are now all dead. In February, 1864, three elders were elected: William Gilliland (now deceased), Thomas Ramsey, and W. M. Ramsey; in 1879, C. G. Arnold (deceased January 13, 1898); August 11, 1900, John F. Deemer.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: J. L. Purdy, 1860-80; Joseph McKelvey, 1884-89; W. J. McClintock, June, 1891-November, 1891; S. M. Krohn, 1892—died July 18, 1898; W. J. Hawk, July 12, 1900—November 23, 1902.

The congregation has had two church-buildings: the first, built in 1853, and costing about \$2000, was burned in 1866; and the present building was erected in 1867 at a cost of about \$2500. The church was organized in the former building.

Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church is in the extreme north-eastern corner of this township, close to the line of Independence township. This church was organized, January 1, 1876, at Gorsuch's schoolhouse, by a committee of the Presbytery of Washington, consisting of the Revs. J. T. Fredericks, Samuel Forbes, and Stephen A. Hunter. The church started with a membership of fifty-three. In the same year a substantial frame church-building was erected at a cost of \$2500. December 13, 1876, a charter was obtained, the names of the incorporators

being T. A. Torrance, William McCally, Cyrus McConnell, James Russell, Thomas Butler, James H. McCoy, William Figley, James McCoy, and James Miller. The Minutes of the General Assembly give the following report of ministers serving this congregation: Stated supplies, 1876-77; 1878-84, W. H. Hunter; 1885-87, vacant; 1888-90, James B. Lyle; 1891, vacant; 1892-93, Albert M. West; 1894, vacant; 1895-96, Charles P. May; 1897-98, Wilson Asdale.

GREENE TOWNSHIP

This township is situated on the south side of the county, being bounded on the north by the Ohio River, on the south by Hanover township, on the east by Raccoon township, and on the west by the "Panhandle" of West Virginia. Previous to 1812 its territory was part of that of Hanover and Second Moon townships, from which it was formed in that year as one of the four new townships of the south side then erected.

The soil of this township is excellent and the drainage good. Big and Little Mill creeks are wholly within its limits, and Service Creek heads in it.

The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900 shows in this township 434 taxables; 14,439 acres of cleared land; 2693 acres of timber land; value of all real estate, \$596,472, of which amount \$14,035 represents real estate exempt from taxation and \$582,437 real estate taxable. The population of Greene, like that of some of the other townships of the county, shows a gradual decline during the last two or three decades, the United States Census for 1880 giving its population as 1249, that of 1890 as 1111, and that of 1900 as 1023. This decline, as before remarked, is due to changed conditions in the business of farming and to the gravitation of population towards the towns and cities. Nevertheless the character of the people here is now, as it has always been, that of sturdy yeomen, knowing how to cultivate the soil, but careful as well to cultivate their minds and souls. How well they have always cared for their intellectual and spiritual culture is evidenced in the number of men and women who have gone out from among them into the higher walks of life.

The boroughs of Georgetown and Hookstown, taken from

the territory of this township, will be found described in the chapter on the minor boroughs of the county (see Chapter XXIV).

Shippingport, as the name implies, is a river town. It is a thriving little village on the Ohio River, in the northern part of Greene township. A post-office was established here about the year 1862. The first postmaster was William Elliott. He was followed by W. A. Brunton in 1873; Lizzie A. Hall, February 25, 1878; Thomas Swaney, October 29, 1885; Stephen Briceland, March 25, 1889; Mary J. Briceland, August 27, 1890; William J. Hanley, May 11, 1893, and Elmer L. Arbuckle, June 9, 1897.

In the southwestern part of the township is the Mill Creek Presbyterian Church, whose history has been so rich that we shall give it here somewhat at length.

Mill Creek Presbyterian Church.¹—This congregation is conceded to be the oldest of any denomination in Beaver County. Like all the first churches in this region no definite record is preserved of a formal organization, but it is certain that religious services were held here as early as 1784, though earlier still there were Presbyterian settlers in the immediate neighborhood. From the date just given, however, the beginning of the church is reckoned, and accordingly its one hundred and eighteenth anniversary was appropriately celebrated in 1902.

Mill Creek Church is named from Mill Creek, on a branch of which it is situated, about a mile and a half from Hookstown. The name occurs on the records of Redstone Presbytery first in April, 1785, in connection with a request for supplies. At a meeting of that body, October 19, 1785, Rev. Joseph Smith was appointed a supply, and he, with the Rev. Messrs. John McMillan, D.D., John Clark, John Brice, James Hughes, John McPherrin, Robert Finley, Robert Marshall, George Hill, William Swan, David Smith, Thomas Marquis, and Thomas Moore preached here at intervals for the next succeeding eight years. John Brice and James Hughes were licentiates, and in 1789 a call was presented to Brice, which was not accepted. Up to the organization of the Presbytery of Ohio in 1793, calls were made without success to Robert Finley, William Swan, and George Hill. Mill Creek became one of the churches of the

¹ The data for this sketch we have drawn in part from the History of Mill Creek Church, read at its late celebration by the pastor, Rev. James R. Hosick.

new presbytery, being represented at its meeting in April, 1793, by Elder George McCullough. The first settled pastor was the Rev. George M. Scott, who, in the spring of 1799, accepted a call for his services presented to the Presbytery of Ohio from the united congregations of Mill Creek and the Flats (now Fairview).

The bounds of this congregation were at first, of course, very large, including nearly all of what is now the south side of the county, and reaching over into part of what is now Washington County, and in addition to the Presbyterian churches since formed out of its membership, such as Bethlehem, Frankfort, Hookstown, and Pine Grove, Mill Creek has contributed to churches of other denominations formed within its original bounds, Associate, United Presbyterian, and Methodist, and also to the Presbyterian churches of eastern Ohio.

The session of this church, as nearly as can be ascertained, has had the following elders. Sometime prior to 1790 Joseph McCready, Sr. (died 1799), George McCullough (died 1812), Alexander McCullough (died October 20, 1831), and David Kerr (died 1824) were elected and ordained to that office. A few years later John Thompson (died 1830) and James Ewing (died 1831) were added. The McCulloughs and Thompsons were natives of Scotland. John McCullough, Thomas Harsha, and Joseph McCready, Jr. (died 1862)¹ were chosen in 1810; John Harsha and Robert Ramsey in 1819; William Ewing, William McCullough, and John Mitchell in 1827; Nathaniel Douglass and James Moody in 1833; Samuel Reed, Matthew Glass, James McKinley, and Thomas Moore in 1848; William Moore and Israel Beabout in 1854; Robert W. Stewart, John T. Temple, and Eli Ramsey in 1864; Alexander G. Pugh in 1870; Robert G. Stewart and Samuel McHenry in 1873; James McKinley, Samuel M. Ramsey, and Jesse Mercer in 1882, and in 1896 Hampton R. Massay, William S. Swearingen, and James B. Buchanan.

Of the ministers who have served this church there is a long and honored roll. George M. Scott, as already mentioned, was the first pastor of Mill Creek Church. His great-grandfather was a member of the Scottish parliament, before the union of Scotland with England. His grandfather, John Scott, and his

¹ There were three McCreadys named Joseph. They were father, son, and grandson, the latter not an elder.

wife, Jane Mitchel Scott, emigrated to America in 1720, and located in Bucks County, this State, on land upon which the first log college of Pennsylvania was built. His father, John Scott, was a ruling elder in the church of Mt. Bethel, in the Moravian settlement about ten miles from Bethlehem, Pa. George M. Scott was born near Crooked Billet Tavern in Bucks County, November 14, 1759. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1793, and studied divinity and taught in Princeton College for the next ensuing three years. In April, 1796, he put himself under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and May 30, 1797, was licensed by the same presbytery to preach. His diary, now in the possession of Margaret S. Sturgeon, his grandniece, has this entry concerning this event:

May 30.—This day presbytery met to license Mr. Sloan and myself. Int he evening I preached a discourse from Rev. ii., 5, after which presbytery proceeded to license us to preach the Gospel.

Oh Lord strengthen an unworthy worm of the dust for this important calling. Grant me thy spirit to enable me for every duty to which thou hast called me. Keep me from the fear of man which bringeth a snare, and above all keep me from sin, that I may honor thy name while here upon earth, and at last be admitted into thy presence where there is fulness of joy and rivers of pleasure for evermore.

November 7, 1798, he was ordained by the presbytery as an evangelist, and the following spring, as has been stated, he accepted the call to Mill Creek and the Flats. This was in April. On July 1, 1799, he made the following entry in his diary:

Set off this day on our way to Mill Creek, near the Ohio river, with our moving. A great number of our friends and neighbors accompanied us part of the way.

This shows how serious a matter a journey west of the Ohio was considered in those days.

July 2d. This morning I found that I had left a bundle of money sent by Alexander Miller to Thomas Miller. Went back for it, which detained us till afternoon. Forde the Lehi, and passed through Allentown.

July 17th. Crossed the Monongahela river, where I parted with the wagon for a while and went, accompanied by Moses Scott, to see my father's cousin, Wm. Scott and my uncle James Scott. I met the wagon again at the Black Horse tavern. Continued on our journey through Canonsburg, and put up with a Mr. Boyce, about two miles out of town.
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July 18th. This day arrived at Robert Lyle's where we remained till the next morning, when we continued on our way through Burgettstown, or West Boston, where we fed, passed on and put up with Mr. Dungan.

July 20th. Arrived at Mill Creek and took lodging with Mr. Eaton.

July 21st. Preached at Mill Creek meeting house to a large audience.

He was installed September 14th, following, and continued his labors with the people of the united charges until the spring of 1826, when he resigned from the Flats. He continued with Mill Creek for full time until December 26, 1837, when, on account of age and infirmities, he was, at his own request, released from the pastoral relation. For the most of the following year, however, he supplied the pulpit, thus rounding out nearly forty years of ministerial labor in the Mill Creek congregation. His last sermon was preached from Matthew v., 6, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." On the following Sabbath, August 15, 1847, he fell asleep, at the advanced age of 88 years. Mr. Scott was a faithful preacher and pastor, and as an educator did much for the church and the community in which he lived. His log college sent a number of men into the ministry, several of whom became eminent, as Rev. Samuel McFarren, John W. Scott, D.D., LL.D., his son, father of the first wife and grandfather of the second wife of the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and W. H. McGuffey, LL.D., the well-known educator. Mr. Scott was also a zealous evangelist to the Indians, making frequent trips to their wilderness abodes.

After the death of Mr. Scott several candidates were heard, and in the spring of 1839 a Mr. Polk became stated supply. In the fall of the same year a call was made out for him, but he was not installed. Having supplied the pulpit a year as pastor-elect, he left the field. In 1840 a call was extended to the Rev. John B. McCoy, who, after a pastorate of a little over a year, died October 18, 1841. The salary named in his call was \$400, but a few days before his death it was raised to \$500.

Mr. David Robinson then supplied the pulpit for a few weeks, and in the following December accepted a call at a salary of \$500. He was ordained and installed in April, 1842, and remained until October, 1854.

Rev. R. S. Morton accepted a call in connection with Hooks-

town in April, 1855, and was installed June 12th, of the same year. His salary in the united charge was \$600, with \$60 for house rent. He resigned in the spring of 1865 to accept a chaplaincy in the army.

Mr. Samuel Graham, a licentiate of the Clarion Presbytery, next accepted a call for all time, and was ordained and installed November 20, 1865; salary, \$650 with \$50 for house rent. This pastoral relation was dissolved October 3, 1866.

A successful pastorate followed, viz., that of Rev. John L. Fulton, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who was called from the United Presbyterian Church. He accepted the call and immediately began his labors, though he was not installed until December 11, 1868. His salary was \$1000. He remained for five years.

Rev. David McFie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was the next to serve the church, acting as stated supply for about one year from the spring of 1873. Presbyterial supplies were given until 1876, when Stephen A. Hunter, a licentiate of the Pittsburg Presbytery, was made stated supply, and remained for the greater part of a year.

William H. Hunter, a brother of the preceding, followed as stated supply, and after a few months a call to become the regular pastor of Mill Creek and Mt. Olivet, at a salary of \$800, was made for him and accepted, and Mr. Hunter was installed. He remained in the field until 1885. During his pastorate the present church-building was erected.

In 1888 James B. Lyle, a member of the senior class of the Western Theological Seminary, was called to the two churches at a salary of \$1000. During his stay the first and only parsonage that the church has ever had was erected. Mr. Lyle was pastor for about two years and six months.

In April of 1891 Rev. Brainerd T. DeWitt was called for all his time to Mill Creek at a salary of \$800 and the free use of the parsonage. He was installed September 18, 1891, and remained until April, 1893.

Early in the following year the present pastor, Rev. James R. Hosick, then a student in the Western Theological Seminary, came to the field. After three months service as a stated supply, the churches of Mill Creek and Hookstown united in extending to him a call at a salary of \$1000 and free use of the manse. This call was accepted, and September 25, 1894, Mr. Hosick

was ordained and installed. During this pastorate the membership has increased from 140 to 260, and the Sunday-school has attained the largest enrollment in the history of the church.

This church has been remarkable for the number and character of the revivals which have taken place in it, especially in the earlier years of its history. Even before there had been a settled pastor the people had met for prayer, and had witnessed great awakenings. The brave frontiersmen came to these meetings armed to resist the attacks of the savages who were lurking about them. The first house of worship was a log cabin, 18 x 20 feet, located on the spot now occupied by the old burying-ground, and this building was constructed so as to afford security from surprise. It was without doors or windows, being lighted from the roof, and the entrance was by an underground passage.

From the membership of this church there have entered the ministry the following: Revs. Joseph S. Christmas, D.D., John W. Scott, D.D., LL.D., Samuel Moody, Robert Rutherford, William Harsha, John Y. Calhoon, Aaron M. Buchanan, D.D., Marion Moore, Samuel McFarren, Samuel H. Jeffrey, Robert Bunting, D.D., Captain Murray, David Carson, D.D., and A. B. Allison.

We have spoken of the first house of worship of this people, of which little more is known than we have stated. This gave place to a double log house 30 x 60 feet. On each of the longer sides of this building there was a recess of ten feet. The purpose of these recesses was to support the ends of the logs, the size of the structure requiring two lengths of logs. The pulpit, put in later, was in one of the recesses. In the recess opposite the pulpit was a door, and there was a door in each end of the building. The change in the building shows that the constant threat of danger from the Indians no longer existed. This building was in use when Mr. Scott began his labors in 1799. About twelve years later, pews, stoves, and a pulpit were put in; none of these conveniences having previously been enjoyed.

In 1832 this building was replaced by a brick structure 50 x 60 feet, with a gallery. The building committee was Robert McFarren, Joseph McCready, Robert Ramsey, David Gordon, and Hezekiah Wallace. Robert Taylor contracted for the brick work at \$1050, and James Carothers for the carpenter work at \$1200. On account of insufficient foundations this building

gave way, and in 1869 another brick, 48 x 70, was built at an aggregate cost of \$8191. The building committee consisted of J. K. Buchanan, George Stewart, and Henry Cowan.

The walls of this building began to spread, and in 1882 it was taken down and the present frame structure erected at a cost of \$4000. Its dimensions are 38 x 70, with a seating capacity of about four hundred.

Tomlinson's Run United Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in a barn near its present location March 18, 1834, by the Rev. James Ramsay. Its first session was composed of J. Dobbins, James Calhoun, William Kevan, A. Miller, and David Nickle. Some of the first members were C. Dobbins and wife, Samuel Allison and wife, John Dobbins, Joseph Blair and wife, Samuel Miller and wife, John McDonald and wife, James Nickle and wife, M. Andrews and wife, William Leatham and wife, Johnston Calhoun and wife, Henry Wilson, and Miss Wilson. This church has had three buildings, erected respectively at a cost of \$500, \$1600, and \$3000. Its present membership is 114. The first pastor was the Rev. James McCarrell, who served the church from November 28, 1837, until January 3, 1854. Following him came M. Ormond, 1859-1867; A. I. Young, 1867-1872; J. P. Davis, 1872-1874; S. C. Reid, 1879-1882; W. H. Lytle, 1884-1887; S. B. Stewart, 1889-1892; J. T. McKittrick, 1899-1900; S. Y. Sankey, 1902.

MOON TOWNSHIP

The territory of this township was, at the erection of the county, a part of one of the original townships. In the remodeling of the township lines of the south side of the county, in 1812, the present Moon was one of the four new townships formed. Its bounds include the northern half of what was in 1800 First Moon. This township lies in the northeastern corner of the south side, filling in the bend of the Ohio River, which sweeps around it in a majestic curve, with Raccoon township, Independence, and Hopewell for its neighbors. The surface of Moon township is generally hilly and its soil of a middling quality, mainly loam. There are no streams of importance within its limits, but Raccoon Creek bounds it towards the west and separates it from the township of Raccoon. Besides this

there are a few small runs emptying into the Ohio, and it has the advantage of that great river along a good portion of its domain.

As shown by the United States Census in 1890, the population of this township was 1092; by that of 1900 it was 1095. In 1900 it had 355 taxables; 10,029 acres of cleared land; 1978 acres of timber land; the value of all its real estate was \$552,189; of that exempt from taxation, \$33,625, and that portion taxable was \$518,564.

Monaca, formerly Phillipsburg, was once within the bounds of Moon township. The history of that important and rapidly growing borough is given in a preceding chapter. Adjoining Monaca, just opposite Rochester, is the new town of Colonia. It was laid out in the year 1902 by the Colonial Land Company, they having purchased about 400 acres of land—all of the well-known farms of the Baldwin and Mellon heirs, Eckert, and other smaller tracts. A magnificent town site is laid out on the higher ground, streets being paved, seweried, curbed, and otherwise beautified. Mr. H. C. Fry, of Rochester, was the projector naming the new town and company which had put new life and energy into the whole south side district adjoining. It is believed that this is the beginning of a very enterprising and growing community, the great Crucible Steel Mills of the Colonial Iron Company (also projected and started in 1902), being located on adjoining property. In addition, the large Sanitary Manufacturing Works of Arrott & Co. and several other manufacturing plants are in successful operation within the last year. It is predicted that here in ten years a city larger than Beaver Falls will be added to the county.

In the western part of the township, on the Ohio River, is situated the county home and farm for the support of the poor. This institution will be found described in Chapter VI.

The post-offices of the township are Baker's Landing, with the following postmasters: William Lawson, April 20, 1883; Mrs. J. Lawson, May 3, 1886; Anna McDonald, October 16, 1901. Bellowsville: Mrs. Eliza S. Flocker, May 4, 1876. Shaffer's post-office was discontinued April 4, 1901. It had been served by Daniel Shaffer, December 24, 1880, and Ellen Shaffer, January 30, 1897.

North Branch Presbyterian Church.—This church is situated in the northeastern part of Moon township. It was started in

1833 as a branch of Mount Carmel Church in Hopewell township. Members of the latter living in Moon township, so far away from the house of worship, found it difficult to attend regularly, and the pastor came over and held services for them at Daniel Weigle's, the meetings being held in his house in the winter and in his barn in the summer. The congregation increased so rapidly that in 1834 a house of worship was erected on a lot donated by Mr. Weigle. In 1837 a regular congregational organization was effected. Among the first elders elected were John Douds, William McDonald, and Henry Reed. Soon after there were added to the bench John Carey, father of Daniel Carey, now of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monaca, George Baker, and James Douds, son of John Douds. Among the first members of this congregation in addition to those named were William Irwin, his wife, and daughters, Mary and Ann, Thomas Hood and wife, John Hood and wife, Daniel Weigle, wife and son, Daniel, Mrs. Thomas Irwin, Mrs. John Weigle, John Landis and wife, Jacob Landis and wife, William Elliott and wife, Mrs. Jacob Baker, Samuel Uselton and wife, Mrs. Philip Baker, Mrs. John Stewart, William Srodes, Mrs. John Braden, John McBriar and wife. Rev. J. D. Ray, the first pastor of North Branch, remained in charge until 1842. There have succeeded him Rev. Messrs. Hare, Henderson, Sr., Henderson, Jr., J. D. Hazlett, O. H. Rockwell, J. M. Smith, and P. J. Cummings, G. W. Shaffer, Hugh F. Earseman, Matthew Rutherford, John J. Srodes, and J. T. Hackett. The present pastor (1904) is Rev. P. J. Cummings.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP

In the readjustment of the territory of Beaver County on the south side of the Ohio River, made about 1812, when four townships were formed out of the original three, Hopewell was one of the new townships created.¹ Its territory was reduced in 1848 by the formation out of it of Independence township. Its bounding townships to-day are Independence, Raccoon, and Moon, and the Ohio River flows along its eastern border.

¹ The name Hopewell was probably taken from a Presbyterian church, organized about ten years earlier, on the farm of Orion Aten. Three or four years later the church was removed a mile farther south into Findlay township, Allegheny County, where the graveyard may still be seen.

There are no streams of importance in this township. Raccoon Creek cuts through its western part in two loops, and a small run flows into the Ohio River at Aliquippa.

The general agricultural features of Hopewell are similar to those of the other south-side townships. In its southeastern portion there are several small patches of the Pittsburg coal near the tops of some hills that rise six hundred feet above the Ohio River. The oil and gas development of the township is, however, its most important geological feature, and has been the source of abundant wealth to its citizens. The New Sheffield field is celebrated for its production of natural gas.

The population of the township in 1900, as shown by the United States Census, was 1346. Its taxables in that year were 462. It had 7995 acres of cleared land and 3984 acres of timber land. The total value of its real estate was \$560,721, divided into \$16,000 of real estate exempt from taxation and \$544,271 taxable.

Previous to the erection of Independence township in 1848 the village of Independence was the voting place, and it was there that the militia held their musters. The earliest road through the township was the Brodhead Road, running from the Monongahela River through the township to Fort McIntosh. Later, a road was opened from Beaver to Burgettstown. Still later, a road was opened from near Service Church, passing near Independence, called the Georgetown and Pittsburg Road. Within a few years three other roads, all spoken of as Hookstown and Pittsburg grades, were opened. The southern one went by way of White's mill, with a cut-off two miles north uniting with it, a mile west of Clinton. The middle road crossed Raccoon Creek, at Link's Fording, and the northern one at Wilson's or Bouck's mill.

The following items of information about some of the early settlers of this immediate neighborhood will be of interest. Thomas White, whose mill is named in the definition of the boundaries of the county at its erection, came from Ireland in 1770. A few years later he and his wife, Jane Martin, settled on a 400-acre tract, part of which was in this township. He was the father of the late John White, Esq., of Darlington. John Bryan settled on Service Creek. He was the father of the late Dr. Thomas Bryan, of New Sheffield, who was born in

1797. Aaron or Orion Aten¹ was a neighbor of Thomas White. Mention is made of the organization on his farm of Hopewell Church. George McElhaney was an Indian scout, and located on the lands where his sons, William and John and Thomas, and his son-in-law, Major Thompson, afterwards lived. William Maxwell owned the Shaffer and Gibb farm, Link's Fording. Alexander Gibb, the great-grandfather of John L. Gibb, obtained possession of one of these farms in 1794, and George Shaffer, the grandfather of Samuel Shaffer, of Shaffer post-office, settled on the other in 1803. Mrs. James McCormick, long a member of Hopewell Presbyterian Church, was a daughter of Mr. Maxwell. Through her comes the statement that in early times there was a tilt-hammer on the site of the Shaffer saw-mill. Thomas Reed,² the grandfather of Rev. A. M. Reid, Ph.D., of Steubenville, Ohio, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled on Raccoon Creek at the mouth of Service. David Patten, the grandfather of the late David Patten, Esq., of Shan-nopin, settled near Backbone, in the times of Indian raids. He and his family had frequently to flee to "Fort" Dillow, four miles southeast of what is now Frankfort Springs. William Gordon, of Gordon's Landing, settled first on the Eachel farm in 1784. Timothy Shane settled at or near Independence some time before 1790. In that year, when he and his family had taken refuge from the savages at Fort Beelor, his son, John, father of Isaac Shane, of Four Mile, was born. Among others who came to the neighborhood as early, or a little later, were Robert Agnew, William Sterling, Peter Shields, and Robert Beers.

Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church.—The date of the organization of this church is not ascertainable, but it was very early. Among the first members were James Reed, Thomas Barnes, James Hutchinson, Adam Vance, the Kerrs, and the Todds.

An early name given to the church was "White Oak Flats," derived from its situation at that time in or near a forest of white oak timber. This was the mother church of North Branch

¹ This name Aten was formerly Auter and is now Eaton.

² Thomas Reed was in the expedition, which attempted to take Quebec. He was buried in a field on the farm of the late John C. Reed in Hopewell township. In August, 1904, Rev. Dr. Reid and J. F. Reed, Esq., of the Beaver bar, who is a great-grandson of Thomas Reed, had the ashes of this old veteran removed and re-interred in the burial-ground of Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterian congregation in Moon township. Its first building was a log structure, to which an addition of frame was afterwards made. This was destroyed by fire in 1837. Later a brick building was erected on the same site at a cost of \$2000, and this was replaced in 1871, by a substantial frame, costing about \$8000.

In order of time the pastors of this church have been: Andrew McDonald, —— Frazier, —— Rutherford, J. D. Ray, W. G. Taylor, D.D., P. J. Cummings, 1887-1898. The Assembly's Minutes report the pulpit of this church vacant 1899-1901.

Raccoon United Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized about the year 1823, and for a few years worshiped in the homes of the community and in the woods just in the rear of the present church-building, where the customary "tent" was erected for the minister. In 1829 the erection of a church-building was begun. It was situated in the east end of the plot of ground containing the present cemetery. A short time ago the old foundation of this building was unearthed in the digging of a grave. This church was replaced in 1867 by the present structure.

Among the first elders in this congregation were James McCormick and William McCune. No record is preserved of the names of the pastors until 1837, but since that time the ministers who have served it (the dates assigned being in some cases approximate), were the following: James Prestly, May, 1837, to September 8, 1840; Robert Armstrong, 1845-51; William L. Wilson, September, 1859, to April, 1862. James W. Wetherspoon, at present pastor of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City and Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Board, was in charge of this church, in connection with Ohio congregation, from September, 1863, until December 9, 1866. James P. Sharp, now pastor of the "Wharton Square" congregation in Philadelphia, was installed at Raccoon, September 27, 1870, and resigned sometime in 1883. For three years —1870-1873—he was in charge of Raccoon and Ohio. Hugh W. Millin was called in 1884 and resigned about 1897. He is now pastor of Scottdale, Pa., United Presbyterian Church. M. D. Telford, the present pastor, began his work in 1900, and holds but the one charge.

Raccoon congregation numbers about 115, being much weakened by removals to the towns. The church is near the village of New Sheffield, in the midst of a good farming community. Many worthy sons of this congregation have gone out from it into the ministry and other professions. The present session of the church is composed of John Anderson, George Hall, and Thomas Shannon.

The borough of Aliquippa was taken from this township. (See Chapter XXIV.)

On the bank of the Ohio, just above the borough, is a beautiful picnic ground, known as Aliquippa Park, with a station of the same name on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad.

Shannopin is a village of this township, with a station of that name on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. It is a growing town, deriving its importance from the proximity of a rich field of natural gas and petroleum.

New Scottsville is a small hamlet near the center of the township, having not more than six or seven houses.

New Sheffield is a village and post-office, located north of the center of the township. The postmasters have been as follows:

William M. Calvert, Jan. 9, 1879; Zachariah Hall, Sept. 9, 1885; Thomas S. Mercer, Dec. 7, 1888; William M. Calvert, Aug. 13, 1889; Clarence E. Reed, July 17, 1893; Thomas C. Sterling, Sept. 9, 1895; William M. Calvert, Sept. 23, 1897 and Elsworth W. Swearingen, May 5, 1902.

Ethel Landing is a post-office in the southeastern corner of Hopewell township. Following are the names and dates of appointment of its postmasters:

Frank R. Morris, June 28, 1886; Minnie B. McCandlish, Aug. 24, 1890; Minnie B. Kohl, June 1, 1891; Jennie Nye, April 16, 1892; Harry G. Bell, Aug. 8, 1894; Hugh C. Wright, Oct. 30, 1896; Hugh H. McCoy, Oct. 10, 1899; Samuel M. Thompson, April 16, 1901.

Zeller post-office, discontinued April 4, 1901, had two postmasters, Henry C. Zeller, appointed July 29, 1891; and Mary E. McCormick, appointed July 20, 1892.

WOODLAWN

Woodlawn is a beautiful little village situated on the south bank of the Ohio River and on the line of the Pittsburg & Lake

Erie Railway, whose station here is called also Woodlawn. The small population of the village, and that of the surrounding country is composed of the best elements of Beaver County's yeomanry. From the earliest times an interest in education, religious and secular, has been taken here, a Sabbath-school having been organized as early as 1810. Preaching services were held occasionally in the old saw-mill prior to the erection of the academy building, and afterwards in the hall of that institution, which was used for this purpose from about 1879 on until the building of the Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian Church of Woodlawn.—As just stated, services had been held in the village for many years in an irregular fashion and at different places. These were conducted for the most part by Rev. P. J. Cummings, pastor of the Mount Carmel Presbyterian Church, but there was as yet no formal organization. This was effected, September 12, 1895, by a committee of the Presbytery of Pittsburg, consisting of Revs. J. M. Mercer and P. J. Cummings, together with elder W. H. Guy. The charter members were as follows: Eliza J. Barnes, Mrs. Jane Bruce, Vena Bruce, Lillie Bruce, John Cochran, Mary Douds, Martha Douds, Andrew McDonald, Jane H. McDonald, Stella A. McDonald, Theodosia McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McDonald, David A. McDonald, Mary F. McDonald, Eliza McCune, Maria McCune, Casalena McCune, Peter Maratta, Catherine Maratta, Martha Maratta, Marsh W. Maratta, William V. Maratta, James Maratta, Sarah J. Maratta, James C. Ritchie, William M. Ritchie, Martha V. Ritchie, Phoebe W. Ritchie, George J. Davis, Mary E. Davis, S. F. Sutton, Agnes J. Sutton, T. A. Torrence, Mrs. T. A. Torrence, P. H. Torrence, Vena Torrence, B. F. Swartz, Amanda Swartz, Martha Wilson, Mrs. Hannah Somerville, Robert Ritchie.

The elders elected were John Cochran, Robert Ritchie, and T. A. Torrence, Cochran alone accepting the office.

The corner-stone for the present building was laid in October, 1897, and the church was dedicated in April, 1898. It cost \$3600. There are at present thirty-five members. Rev. P. J. Cummings served the church as stated supply from its organization until April, 1903; since which time it has had supplies from the Presbytery.

Woodlawn Academy was chartered, April 7, 1879, by James

C. Ritchie, C. I. McDonald, O. A. Douds, J. W. Fitch, Dr. William Woods, D. A. McDonald, Alfred Ritchie, Archy Lawson, Robert Brown, William M. Ritchie, Elery Douds, and Mary W. McDonald.

The capital stock consisted of 100 shares of \$25 each—total, \$2500. The building, erected in 1879, is a two-story frame, which cost \$2500. The officers of the board of trustees were William Woods, M.D., president; C. I. McDonald, secretary; and Robert Brown, treasurer. For some years the academy has not been running, and the building has been used as a dwelling.

The New Sheffield Council, No. 153, J. O. U. A. M., was organized at Woodlawn, May 14, 1887, with thirty-five members, and met in the Woodlawn Academy building.

POST-OFFICE

Following is the list of postmasters at Woodlawn, with the dates of their appointment:

C. I. McDonald, Nov. 13, 1877; Robert W. Anderson, Oct. 26, 1880; T. A. Torrence, March 10, 1882; William Ritchie (did not qualify) June 8, 1886; James C. Ritchie, June 14, 1886; T. A. Torrence, July 13, 1889; John De Haven, April 13, 1892; Anna M. Wilkes, Sept. 20, 1894; Mattie V. Ritchie, June 30, 1896; Joseph M. Irons, Jan. 29, 1900; Fred. L. Todd, June 11, 1902.

RACCOON TOWNSHIP

This township was formed from parts of Moon and Greene townships by a decree of the court made at the September Sessions, 1833. It takes its name from Raccoon Creek, which divides it from Moon township on the east. Its western boundary is Greene township, its southern Hanover and Independence, and its northern the Ohio River. One or two small streams flow through its northern portion, reaching the Ohio River and Raccoon Creek, and Service Creek cuts across its southern half. The soil of this township is good and well-timbered. An interesting reference to this section occurs in Washington's journal of a trip which he made down the Ohio in 1770, which we quote, as follows:

Oct. 20, 1770. Col. Croghan, Lieut. Hamilton and Mr. Magee set out with us. At two we dined at Mr. Magee's, and encamped ten miles

below and four above Logstown. 21st. Left our encampment and breakfasted at Logstown, where we parted with Col. Croghan and company. At eleven we came to the mouth of the Big Beaver creek, opposite to which is a good situation for a house; and above it, on the same side, that is the west, there appears to be a fine body of land. About five miles lower down, on the east side, comes in Raccoon creek, at the mouth of which, and up it, appears to be a good body of land also. All the land between this creek and the Monongahela, and for 15 miles back, is claimed by Col. Croghan under a purchase from the Indians, which sale, he says, is confirmed by his majesty. On this creek, where the branches thereof interlock with the waters of Shurtees [Chartiers] cr. there is, according to Col. Croghan's account, a body of fine rich level land. This tract he wants to sell, and offers it at £5 sterling per 100 acres, with an exemption of quit-rents for 20 years; after which to be subject to the payment of four shillings and two pence sterling per 100 acres; provided he can sell it in ten-thousand-acre lots. At present the unsettled state of this country renders any purchase dangerous.¹

The early history of the territory of this township is that of the townships of Washington, Allegheny, and Beaver counties, to which it has belonged in various periods. The pioneer history has been already given in the earlier chapters of this work.

This township had previous to 1901 four small post-offices, which in that year were discontinued on account of rural free delivery being extended to the territory which they had supplied with postal facilities. These offices, with their postmasters and dates of appointment, were as follows:

Green Garden—Michael Springer, April 25, 1867. *Holt*—James H. Christy, May 31, 1870; Maria M. Christy, Dec. 11, 1882; Alonzo L. McMahon, Oct. 25, 1888; Albert J. Lloyd, May 22, 1897; Irwin Baldwin, April 19, 1898; Homer J. Gormley, Aug. 9, 1900. *McCleary*—Robert Hall, March 24, 1864; Robert Moore, March 28, 1896. *Service*—Joseph H. Meheffey, April 21, 1879; Stonewall J. Morgan, Nov. 15, 1892; Robert L. Morgan, April 13, 1896; William McCague, June 24, 1897.

¹ It does not belong to this history to tell the story of Washington's real estate speculations, but it is an interesting one and full particulars of it as far as it pertains to the county in this State named for him will be found in the excellent *History of Washington County* by Boyd Crumrine, Esq. The Father of his Country purchased several thousand acres of land in that county and did not hesitate to defend his rights against the settlers, bringing ejectment suits against many of them. The journey down the Ohio referred to above was made by him with a view to selecting for surveys choice lands for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the officers and soldiers to whom grants had been made by Governor Dinwiddie as a reward for their services at the beginning of the French War. These lands were ultimately surveyed and appropriated, every officer and private soldier receiving his due proportions. Where deaths had occurred the heirs were sought out and their claims verified and allowed. To Washington belongs the credit of bringing this whole matter to a satisfactory adjustment. See Sparks's *Life of Washington*, p. 110.

The population of this township in 1880 was 1092; in 1890, 1012; and in 1900 it was 814. The causes of this falling off have been indicated in what has been said of a similar decrease in the population of other south-side townships. The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900 shows in this township 519 taxables; 10,483 acres of cleared land; 3982 acres of timber land; value of all real estate, \$401,683; value of real estate exempt from taxation, \$20,800; value of real estate taxable, \$380,843.

Service United Presbyterian Church.—This is one of the oldest churches of any denomination in the county. Its first services were held in the house of William Nelson, ancestor of the Nelson family of Hanover and Greene townships. The date of its organization, if any such was formally made, is unknown. It was sometime before 1792, as in the autumn of that year the Rev. John Anderson, D.D., was installed as its pastor in connection with King's Creek Church, both congregations being then in the Associate Presbytery of Philadelphia. The date commonly accepted is 1790.¹ So far as known the first house of worship of the congregation was a log cabin, replaced in 1828 by a good brick structure, which in its turn gave place to the present substantial brick edifice erected in 1866, at a cost of \$4000. Dr. Anderson, the first pastor of this church, was followed in 1833 by Rev. William Meek McElwee, D.D., a sketch of whom will be found in connection with what is said of the United Presbyterian Church of Frankfort Springs borough in Chapter XXIV. He served this church until July, 1851. The next pastor was Rev. David W. Carson, D.D., 1852-77. Then followed Rev. John C. Roe, 1879-83; Rev. W. J. Golden, 1885-95; Rev. A. P. Gibson, ordained and installed June 28, 1899, released January 22, 1901; the present pastor being K. W. McFarland, who serves this church half time, giving the other half to Mount Pleasant. The present session are A. A. Robertson, J. M. Ewing, J. B. McKibben, and A. Campbell, and the membership is about one hundred. Many of the descendants of the early members are still in connection with the congregation, as the Nelsons, Shillitos, Craigs, Shanes, Haneys, Ewings, Robertsons, Littells, Campbells, McKibbens, Smiths, and others.

¹ Wednesday and Thursday, August 13th and 14th, 1890, the centennial of the organization of this church was appropriately celebrated.

The congregation is in good condition. Its cemetery is called the Dr. John Anderson Memorial Cemetery of Service and is under the management of a board of directors.¹

Eudolpha Hall and Rev. John Anderson, D.D.² This school of the prophets and its first teacher played such an important rôle in the early history of Beaver County that we cannot pass them without a rather extended notice. Dr. Anderson was born in England, near the Scotch border and of Scotch parents, about the year 1748. Graduating at one of the Scottish Universities, he studied theology at the Associate Divinity Hall, and was licensed by a Presbytery of the Secession Church, but owing to a defective voice and delivery he became a "stickit minister," and served for several years as a corrector of the press. In June, 1783, he sailed for the United States, landing in August at Philadelphia. On the way over he lost his aged mother, who died at sea, and a valuable library was also lost in the passage. For four years he itinerated under the care of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and was then ordained *sine titulo* in Philadelphia, October 31, 1788. In the autumn of 1792, as already stated, he was installed pastor of Service and King's Creek, in this county, where he remained until his death, April 6, 1830. April 21, 1794, Dr. Anderson was appointed Professor of Theology for the Associate Church, and so continued until the spring of 1810, when he was compelled to resign on account of the infirmities of age.

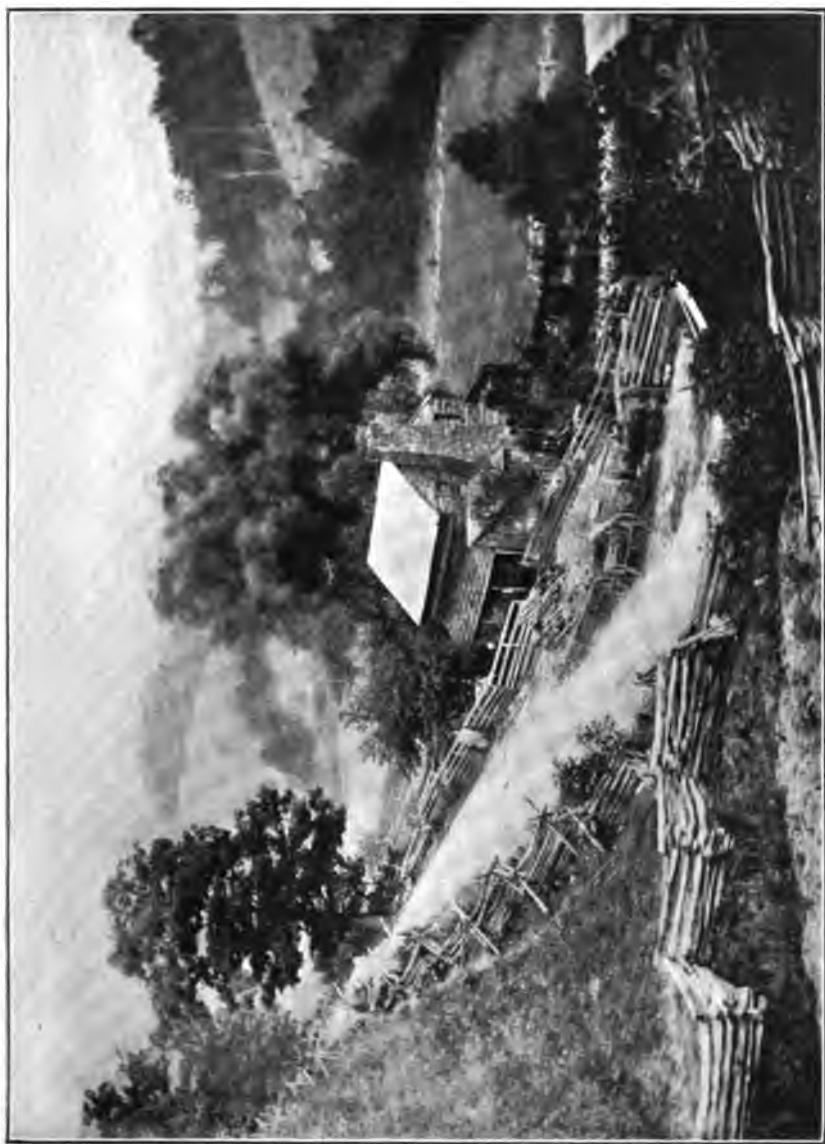
Dr. Anderson was remarkably small, not over five feet in height, with a large head, and thick, tangled hair. His eyes were black and penetrating, and his whole manner that of a man not belonging to the ordinary grade of humanity, but marking him off as one of unusual powers. He impressed all

¹ The following minute was obtained from old records of this congregation:

"August 20, 1793, at a congregational meeting, it was agreed upon by the Associate congregations of Service and Raccoon, that the meeting house be at the very place it was first appointed if it can be obtained of Mr. Redick; if not, it is to be on the other side of the creek, on the west side of the road that leads from Record's old mill on Raccoon creek to Waggoner's old cabin. It is also agreed upon at this meeting that five men are appointed to regulate the affairs of the congregations for one year, viz: John Kain, Joseph Bagga, Nathaniel McCoy, Samuel Kenedy, James Kenedy. Likewise three collectors appointed, viz: Hugh Graham, Matthew Neilson, Mathew Kenedy; likewise John Neilson, treasurer; likewise William Little is appointed to purchase the ground for the meeting house and get the conveyance."

In tearing down this old Service church a deer prong was found imbedded in one of its big hewed sills. A section of this interesting piece of timber, with annual rings showing that the deer prong was planted in the tree perhaps 370 years before Service church was built, was placed in the Centennial Loan Exhibition at Beaver, in 1900.

² We are indebted to the *Manual of the United Presbyterian Church of North America* by James Brown Scouller for the facts given in the above sketch.



Dwelling of Rev. John Anderson, D.D., where most of his Students Boarded.

From photograph by Charles A. Griffin, about 1860.



who came in contact with him as a man of intellect and deep piety. He was quick of temper and impatient of contradiction in matters of principle, but possessed so much humility that when he thought he had given offense to any one unjustly, he would immediately show the deepest humiliation and penitence and solicit again and again the pardon of the wounded person. As a student he was unwearying, giving from ten to fourteen hours a day to the most intense application to his studies, and frequently carried a book with him to read when traveling to and fro on horseback. He is said, moreover, to have been so absent-minded that, when thus engaged in reading in the saddle, he would lose all consciousness of time and place, and that he often lost himself in going to presbytery or even to his own church.

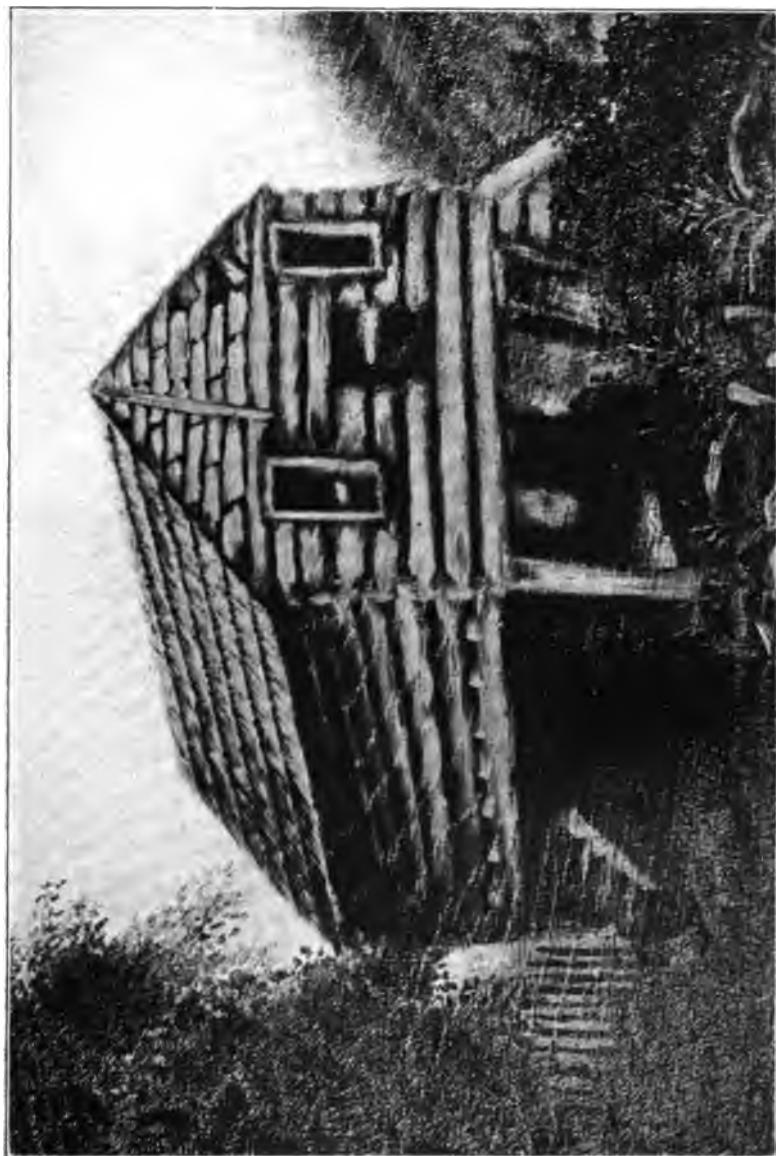
As a preacher he was tedious, and his weak voice and hesitating manner made it a difficult matter for his hearers to profit by his really able instructions. His unfitness for the pulpit and his great fitness for the chair of an instructor led to his selection for the position in which he obtained his greatest fame—the professorship of theology in the seminary of the Associate Church at Service.

This seminary was established by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania as the means of meeting the want of the church for educated young men for its ministry, the church having been up to this time mainly dependent upon the supply of ministers sent from Scotland. Classical schools and a few colleges had already sprung up, but the provision for theological training was yet to be made. On the 21st of April, 1794, as we have said above, Dr. Anderson was elected by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania as its teacher in divinity. He was given the option of locating the seminary to suit his own convenience, and chose a site about one mile west of Service church, a short distance east of the direct road from Beaver to Frankfort Springs. For some years the seminary had its class-rooms in Dr. Anderson's own modest log house, but about 1805 a two-story log building was erected near by which was devoted to its needs. About eight hundred valuable books, most of which were donated by Associate brethren in Scotland, were collected here as the foundation of a library. The course of instruction extended over four years, with one term during the winter season,

and the number of students varied from five to ten. "The professor's chief employment was the reading of lectures founded upon Marck's *Medulla Theologiae*. These he expanded at every repetition, until they became so voluminous that he was not able to finish them during the four years of his last class, although he read for four hours on each of four days of every week of the four sessions." Some Hebrew and Greek exegesis was taught, but not much else besides Didactic and Polemic Theology.

In 1819, the year following Dr. Anderson's resignation, the Synod divided the seminary into an eastern and a western hall. The former was located in Philadelphia; and the latter, in 1821, was opened in Canonsburg, Pa., and finally, in 1855, removed to Xenia, Ohio.

The log building at Service, in which the theological students boarded, is still standing and used as a dwelling. The old seminary building is gone. This seminary was popularly known as "Eudolpha Hall," which word Eudolpha we take to be a corruption of Eudelphia, signifying brotherly kindness. With two exceptions this is the oldest theological seminary in the United States. There had been professorships of divinity at Harvard and Yale and William and Mary, but the first separate theological school was founded by the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1784. The Roman Catholics followed with the Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's University at Baltimore in 1791; and Eudolpha Hall was founded next, in 1794. Pictures of the old school and boarding house are given herewith. It is of interest to note the names of some of the eminent men who were students in this primitive structure, or at least were taught by its principal. Among these are Rev. William Wilson, who had a grandson of the same name, who was a former resident of Beaver. Mr. Wilson was born in Ireland in 1770, and came to America in 1791 or 1792. He was the first student under Dr. Anderson, though the building known as Eudolpha Hall was not erected until he was through his course. Rev. Daniel McLean, father of Dr. D. H. A. McLean, at one time a resident of Beaver, studied with Dr. Anderson; also Rev. Thomas Allison of Virginia (died 1840); Rev. James Ramsay, D.D., first professor of Theology in the Western Hall at Canonsburg, and father-in-law of Rev.



Eudolpha Hall, 1802.
The oldest Theological Seminary in the United States west of the Allegheny Mts.



Dr. William Meek McElwee; Rev. Andrew Heron, D.D., of Cedarville, Ohio¹; Rev. Alexander McClelland, D.D., sometime professor in Dickinson College; Rev. Joseph Scroggs, D.D., over fifty-seven years pastor of the churches of Fairfield and Donegal in Westmoreland County, Pa.; Rev. Thomas Beveridge, D.D., Professor of Theology at Canonsburg, Pa., and Xenia, Ohio; Rev. Abraham Anderson, D.D., from 1818 to 1821 Professor of Languages at Jefferson College, and afterwards Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Associate Seminary at Canonsburg; Rev. Thomas Hanna, D.D., pastor at Washington, Pa., 1851-62; Rev. Francis Pringle, Jr., of Xenia, Ohio; James Pringle, his brother, of North Carolina and many others.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church.²—The inception of this church was in the Christian influence and efforts of several good men who felt the need of the community round about them for some definite religious instruction. One of these was William Rambo, who was born about the year 1800, in the region of Raccoon Creek, and about five miles from the place where the church was afterwards built (died December 13, 1871). Another was John Potter, father of Rev. Henry N. Potter, of Darlington, this county. Mr. Potter, amid much discouragement, and some opposition, established here sometime in September, 1830, a Sabbath-school, which met first in the house of Edward Crail, with eleven scholars present. The next Sabbath the school was held in his own house, and the following week in that of William Connor. The attendance increased very rapidly, and Abraham Vaughan's house being all one large room, it was used until the church was erected. Mr. Potter had been ordained an elder at the early age of twenty-two, and he was now the only teacher in this Sabbath-school. He occasionally read after the sessions of the church a sermon from Burder's *Village Sermons*. A library was also established in the school, sixteen dollars being

¹ In 1843 Dr. Heron was suspended from the ministry because he had gone (although on a week day) to hear the Rev. H. H. Blair, an "excinded" brother preach. He afterwards became a member of the Indiana Presbytery of the U. P. Church. He became deaf, then blind, and finally crippled by a fall when eighty-three years old. Possessed of vast accumulations from wide reading and an iron memory, he still maintained an active life, preaching occasionally, though supported on crutches and unable to see his audience or hear his own voice.

² The facts for this sketch were partly obtained from an anniversary sermon preached at Bethlehem on August 10, 1877 by Rev. H. N. Potter, of Darlington, and partly from Messrs. William Cook and James Henderson.

raised for this purpose, although the farmers had little money in those days.

Another man who did much for the work of Christ in this neighborhood was Jonathan Cross, who after the organization of Bethlehem Church took a deep interest in its welfare. He became an elder, and afterwards a minister in the Presbyterian Church, dying December 18, 1876.

In addition to the school, Mr. Potter started a weekly prayer-meeting, and on his application to the Presbytery of Ohio supplies were occasionally sent to preach for the people here. Rev. George Scott, then pastor of Mill Creek Church, was the first Presbyterian minister to preach in the neighborhood, coming occasionally on a week day for that purpose. The Sabbath-school was maintained for nearly two years, when, on the representations of the need of the community for a church organization made to the Presbytery of Ohio by Mr. Potter, a committee consisting of Rev. Mr. Allen, Rev. James D. Ray, and Elder Henry Reed was appointed to view the field, and report to Presbytery. They came and preached two sermons on Sabbath in the horse-mill of William Rambo that stood on the bank of the Ohio River, a short distance above Christler's Landing—now Shippingport. This committee made a favorable report to Presbytery, which then appointed Rev. John K. Cunningham to preach and organize a church in this neighborhood. Mr. Cunningham came and preached on Sabbath, June 17, 1832, in a grove on the stream near William Connor's, and the next day met the people at the house of Mr. Connor and organized a church of thirty members, who presented letters from the congregations of Mt. Carmel, Beaver, and Mill Creek, chiefly from the latter. Mr. John Potter, having been a ruling elder in the church of Mingo, Washington County, Pa., was then elected to the same office in this new organization, and installed by Mr. Cunningham. On September 2d, following, William Rambo and Jonathan Cross were ordained and installed as elders by Rev. James D. Ray. By a vote of the congregation the church was named Bethlehem, and it was decided to erect a church-building. The ground for this purpose and for a graveyard was donated by William Rambo, who also in the summer of 1832 built the church, the funds for which were raised by the people with some outside assistance. This was the first building

of any kind that was erected in that neighborhood without the ✓ use of whisky by the workers.

For eleven years and seven months this church remained without a pastor, during which time it was supplied by Presbytery. It is worthy of remark also that during this time one hundred and ninety-four persons were received into its communion, the membership being one hundred and fifty when the first pastor was settled.

The first regular pastor of Bethlehem was Rev. Samuel Hair, who was called September 6, 1844, and remained until the summer of 1847, having received during those years thirty-two persons. He was succeeded by John W. Hazlett, who was called September 7, 1847. This was his first charge, which he held for five years. November 17, 1852, Rev. A. O. Rockwell was chosen as his successor, and remained until March, 1855, thirty-six communicants being added to the roll during his pastorate. Rev. James M. Smith was called in September, 1855, but did not settle here until the spring of 1856, being formally installed June 12th of that year. Mr. Smith was pastor of this church for ten years, and enjoyed a very fruitful ministry. Rev. William M. White was called March 5, 1866, but preached only as a stated supply until the summer of 1870. The Rev. J. S. Pomeroy supplied this church for a year or more, commencing in the spring of 1871, after whom the Rev. George W. Shaffer labored as pastor-elect for one year and three months, beginning August 1, 1873. He also supplied the pulpit during the winter of 1876. Rev. D. L. Dickey came to the church in April, 1876, and stayed until April, 1882. Rev. Mr. Cummings followed, remaining from April, 1882, until April, 1887. Rev. J. H. Hunter was called as pastor in September, 1890, and continued in the field until 1893. Then followed Rev. T. P. Potts, from June, 1894, to March, 1902, and the present pastor is M. M. Rogers.

From the pastorate of Mr. Hair to the close of that of Mr. Smith, Bethlehem was connected with the North Branch Church, as one pastoral charge, and was afterwards connected with Hookstown.

In addition to the elders first named, we find the following: Samuel Thompson, Sr., 1841; Thomas Parkinson and James Kerr, 1845; William McClure and Samuel Wilson, Jr., 1855;

John Jack, 1858; same year Thomas P. Fleeson and John Tucker; John Engles, Robert Henderson, H. E. Wright, 1863; later, date not ascertainable, William Elliott, Samuel P. Thompson, William Hood, William Cook, and Thomas Wilson. The session now serving are William Cook, James Christy, Silas Wilson, and James Henderson.

Besides the families named above, we hear of the Kerrs, Gormleys, Tuckers, Crosses, and Wilsons as early members of this congregation.

The second church edifice at Bethlehem was built in 1880, at a cost of about \$2500.

From this church have entered the gospel ministry, M. A. Parkinson, James Wilson (Methodist Episcopal), James H. Potter, John W. Potter, Gilbert M. Potter, and Henry N. Potter (four sons of the John Potter mentioned in connection with the founding of the church here), James M. Smith (son of the James M. Smith who was a former pastor of the church), and Jonathan Wilson, a missionary to the Siamese and Laos. Samuel Henderson, a student for the ministry from this charge, died before his course was completed.

Mt. Pleasant United Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized July 11, 1877, from the members of Service United Presbyterian congregation living to the north of the church. Its first session was composed of Alex. Ewing, A. G. Ewing, John A. Christy, and Elisha Thornburgh.

A house of worship had been built the previous year, which was used until 1900, when it was struck by lightning and burned down. The present house was erected in 1901, at a cost of about \$2500.

The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Breaden, October 23, 1879, to 1886, followed by Revs. S. A. Moore, 1887-1895; A. P. Gibson, 1899-1901, and K. W. McFarland, 1901.

The present elders are A. G. Ewing, John A. Christy, G. A. Young, J. H. Thornburgh, and James Christy, and the membership is 95.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP

Independence is the last township formed on the south side of the county. It was erected October 19, 1848, from the southwestern portion of Hopewell. Raccoon and Service creeks

flow through the township in many meanderings. The soil is good, and limestone, sandstone, and shales are abundant. The township is almost entirely destitute of workable coals, and the people obtain their supply of fuel either from the Pittsburg bed in Hanover and Hopewell, or from the Upper Freeport, further down Raccoon Creek. The population of the township as shown by the United States Census in 1890 was 932; by the same census it was in 1900, 610. The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900 gives the following showing for the township: Taxables, 284; cleared land, 10,031 acres; timber land, 4613 acres; value of all real estate, \$387,165; value of real estate exempt from taxation, \$34,000; value of real estate taxable, \$253,165.

In the eastern section of the township is the village of Independence and the post-office bearing the patriotic name of "Seventy-Six" accommodated the people here until the establishment of rural delivery in 1901, when it was discontinued. Its postmasters from the first were as follows:

William McCallister, Feb. 9, 1828; John Holmes, Oct. 20, 1831; James Sterling, Sept. 9, 1836; Daniel McCallister, July 10, 1841; Aaron S. Bryan, Aug. 21, 1852; David Reid, March 7, 1854; William Orr, Jan. 28, 1862; W. F. Johnston, Feb. 17, 1865; William C. Shannon, June 5, 1865; Joseph Davis, Feb. 11, 1867; John S. Todd, Sept. 6, 1872; G. W. Bruce, March 20, 1876; William C. Shannon, March 4, 1878; Alexander McConnell, July 25, 1879; discontinued April 4, 1901.

Duluth post-office, discontinued at the same time as the office just mentioned, was served by the following: John M. McCoy, March 3, 1892; John Harper, September 9, 1893; Thomas A. Nichols, April 4, 1894; J. M. McCoy, January 13, 1896; Michael Springer, June 24, 1897.

New Bethlehem United Presbyterian Church was organized June 19, 1865, by Rev. J. M. Witherspoon at the Reardon school-house, with the following as persons as charter members:

Mr. W. G. Miller, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mr. James Miller, Mrs. Sarah Miller, Mrs. Eliza McClester, Mr. John McClester, Miss Anna E. McClester, Mr. Joseph Wallace, Mrs. Rachel Wallace, Mr. James M. Wallace, Miss Nancy Wallace, Miss Rachel Wallace, Mr. James Alexander, Mrs. Nancy Alexander, Miss Maggie Alexander, Miss Fannie Alexander, Mrs. Mary McCartney, Mr. Joseph McConnell, Mrs. Rachel McConnell, Miss Nancy McConnell, Mrs. Susanna Hartford, Mrs. Sarah McHenry, Miss Minerva

McHenry, Miss Rachel McHenry, Mr. John Nevin, Mrs. M. A. Nevin, Miss M. J. Nevin, Mr. John E. Nevin, Mr. W. G. Nevin, Mr. George Shillito, Mrs. Louisa Alexander.

Two of the charter members became ministers of the gospel, namely, J. M. Wallace, now pastor of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa., and W. G. Nevin, now a minister in the Presbyterian Church.

The first elders were John Nevin, George Shillito, James Miller, and John McClester.

The church-building, erected in 1869, is a frame structure and cost about \$2300, and a session house has been built at a cost of \$200. In 1884, Joseph Wallace donated one acre adjoining the church for a parsonage, which was built at a cost of about \$2000.

The first pastor of this church was the Rev. David French Mustard, who served from October, 1872, until January 12, 1875. He was followed by Rev. Alexander H. Orr, from his ordination, September 7, 1875, to September, 1880; Rev. J. A. Shrader, January, 1882-1888, and J. R. Wallace, 1894-1904—.

The present membership is 147.





CHAPTER XXVII

TOWNSHIPS NORTH OF THE OHIO AND WEST OF THE BIG BEAVER

South Beaver Township: Rayltown and Black Hawk—*Big Beaver Township*: Homewood—Homewood Methodist Episcopal Church—*Borough Township*: Vanport—Dravo Chapel—Vanport Presbyterian Church—*Ohio Township*: Smith's Ferry—Smith's Ferry Oil Field—Ohiosville—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church—New Salem Presbyterian Church—Four Mile Square United Presbyterian Church—*Brighton Township*—*Darlington Township*: Coal Companies of Darlington Township—Cannelton—St. Rose's R. C. Church—*Industry Township*: Village of Industry—Presbyterian Church of Industry—Oak Grove Union Chapel—Oak Grove Cemetery—*Patterson Township*—*White Township*.

SOUTH BEAVER TOWNSHIP

THIS is one of the original townships of Beaver County, but many changes in its size and shape have taken place since 1800. As it now stands it is separated from Darlington township on the north by the Little Beaver Creek, is bounded on the east by Chippewa, on the south by Ohio and Brighton townships, and touches the Ohio State line along its western border. Besides that of the Little Beaver Creek, the township has not much drainage. Brush Run, which heads near its eastern section and empties into Little Beaver after leaving the State, is the principal stream within its limits. Anderson Run empties into Little Beaver at Darlington, and Brady's Run cuts across its southeastern corner.

The surface of the township is hilly, and the soil excellent. Massive strata of sandstone, with limestone and a good quality of coal are found in several sections of the township.

The population of this division of the county in 1900 was 930. In the same year its taxables numbered 374. Its total value of real estate was \$547,480, including \$2150 of real estate exempt from taxation and \$545,330 taxable. It had 14,587 acres of cleared land and 3117 acres of timber land.

Rayltown is a village or hamlet in this township, and Black Hawk, which belongs to Ohio township, extends partly into South Beaver. The only post-office in the township was discontinued April 20, 1892. It was called Rowe, and was served by the following postmasters: Calvin A. Smith, September 2, 1880; William Withow, October 26, 1880, and Jacob Smith, October 6, 1881.

BIG BEAVER TOWNSHIP

In 1802 South Beaver township was divided by the court of Allegheny County into three townships, South Beaver, Little Beaver, and Big Beaver. When Lawrence County was formed in 1849, Beaver County contributed part of the territory of the new county, and several of her townships were cut in two by the county line resulting. Big Beaver was one of these, and the legislature of 1850 recognized the fact and confirmed the erection of the township as at present limited. Big Beaver township is bounded on the north by the township of Lawrence County, which was cut off from it and which bears the same name; on the east by Big Beaver Creek, on the south by Chippewa township, and on the west by Darlington township.

The surface of the township is hilly, with very rich bottoms interspersed. Good coal, limestone, and sandstone are plentiful. The streams are all small, rising in the highlands and flowing into the Big Beaver Creek on the east or into the Little Beaver, which runs along the western border of the township.

The population of the township as shown by the United States Census for 1890 was 1497; for 1900, 1380. The statistics for the latter year given in the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs are as follows: Taxables, 454; number of acres of cleared land, 9564; of timber land, 1216; value of all real estate, \$471,878; real estate exempt from taxation, \$11,970; taxable, \$459,908.

Hoytdale village and post-office, in the extreme northeastern

corner of Big Beaver township, were formerly known as Rock Point. The postmasters who had charge of the office while it was called Rock Point were as follows: J. D. Husted (never qualified) appointed December 13, 1876; William W. Hamilton, December 20, 1876; Thomas M. McLucas, October 12, 1877; Lewis S. Hoyt, March 29, 1881. The name was changed to Hoytdale, December 12, 1892, with Lewis S. Hoyt then still in charge. Michael McCool was appointed June 9, 1897.

Summit Cut post-office was discontinued, April 20, 1892; William F. McCready, appointed December 15, 1890.

HOMEWOOD

The village of this name is situated on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at its junction with the Erie & Pittsburg Railway.

William Grimshaw, the author of a series of popular histories of the United States and of several European countries, was an early landowner in the region about Homewood; and in 1831, Joseph M. Smith purchased from him a tract of two hundred acres of land, upon a part of which the village now stands. Mr. Smith laid out the village in 1859, and the first dwellings built here were those of David Johnston, William Foster, Adam Carner, John C. Chapman, and Jonathan Grist.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this place was organized about half a century ago by Rev. J. W. Claybaugh. The first stewards were W. H. Foster, David Knowles, Jonathan Grist, A. Hunter, R. S. Foster, J. W. Smith, Frederick Graham, and Clark Hunter. The same year a small frame church was built at a cost of \$3000. Homewood was about forty years ago connected with the Enon Valley Circuit, and was supplied by the pastors of that circuit. Names of early ministers are Messrs. J. W. Claybaugh, M. Ingram, J. J. Jackson, J. W. Kessler, C. M. Westlake, and later came W. K. Brown, 1881; J. L. Deens, 1882; O. H. P. Graham, 1883-84; M. S. Kendig, 1885-88; William Medley, 1889-90; J. W. Garland, 1891-93; G. A. Sheets, 1894; D. M. Hollister, 1895; Z. M. Silbaugh, 1896; S. H. Greenlee, 1897; F. H. Callahan, 1898-99; W. H. McBride, 1900-01. Rev. J. J. Buell (1902) is the present pastor.

Homewood post-office was established in 1862. Postmasters:

William H. Foster, January 28, 1862; James C. Evans, November 7, 1866; John H. Witherspoon, March 18, 1869; Mrs. Mary Crum, September 21, 1885; Hugh M. Shipman, February 26, 1889; Samuel S. Overlander, July 24, 1893; and Lawrence J. Overlander, May 17, 1897.

BOROUGH TOWNSHIP

This township is quite centrally located on the north side of the Ohio River, having that river on the south, Brighton township on the north and west, and the borough of Beaver on the east. It is one of the smallest townships in the county. Its population by the United States Census for 1900 was 612. The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for the same year shows it as containing 284 taxables, 552 acres of cleared land, 50 acres of timber land, and a total value of real estate amounting to \$307,879, divided into real estate exempt from taxation, \$12,000; and real estate taxable, \$295,879.

The township was formed at the November Sessions of the court in 1804 from the territory of South Beaver township. It was decreed by the court that the bounds of the new township should be "the bounds of the borough of Beaver as established by law." The steps by which the township has been reduced to its present limits will be seen in the chapter on the borough of Beaver, where the various changes which have taken place in the boundaries of that borough are described.

VANPORT

This is a small village in Borough township about two miles below the county-seat, on the north bank of the Ohio River. The village was laid out in 1835 by J. J. Noss. He is said to have built the first brick house in the place.

The post-office at Vanport has been held by the following persons: Thomas B. Boggs, January 16, 1882; Miller Flocker, February 1, 1882; Baker Reed, September 9, 1885; N. P. Kerr, April 27, 1889; Lizzie A. Murta, July 24, 1893; Emma L. Bevington, May 22, 1895; Anna McCullough, May 27, 1899.

The ferry across the Ohio River at this point was established in the beginning of the last century. In his *Sketches of a*

Tour to the Western Country, F. Cuming thus alludes to it: "A ferry two miles below Beaver is a handsome situation, beyond which the banks are high on both sides, and the river does not exceed one hundred and fifty yards wide." He saw it in 1807.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a Baptist church in this place. In 1858 G. T. Dinsmore visited Beaver and preached in the court-house. During the week he held meetings in a schoolhouse at Vanport and baptized five converts. Others soon followed, and a church was constituted. A frame building was erected, which was dedicated February 24, 1861, and services were held in it for some time with varying regularity and success, but the congregation were unable to hold the ground and the building was finally, in 1890, disposed of by sale to the Presbyterians, who in that year organized a church in Vanport. The movers in this enterprise were John Weaver, Hiram Noss, and James Porter, the latter of Bridgewater. Mr. Dinsmore remained but a brief time, and was succeeded by Rev. John Davis, who was the last pastor.

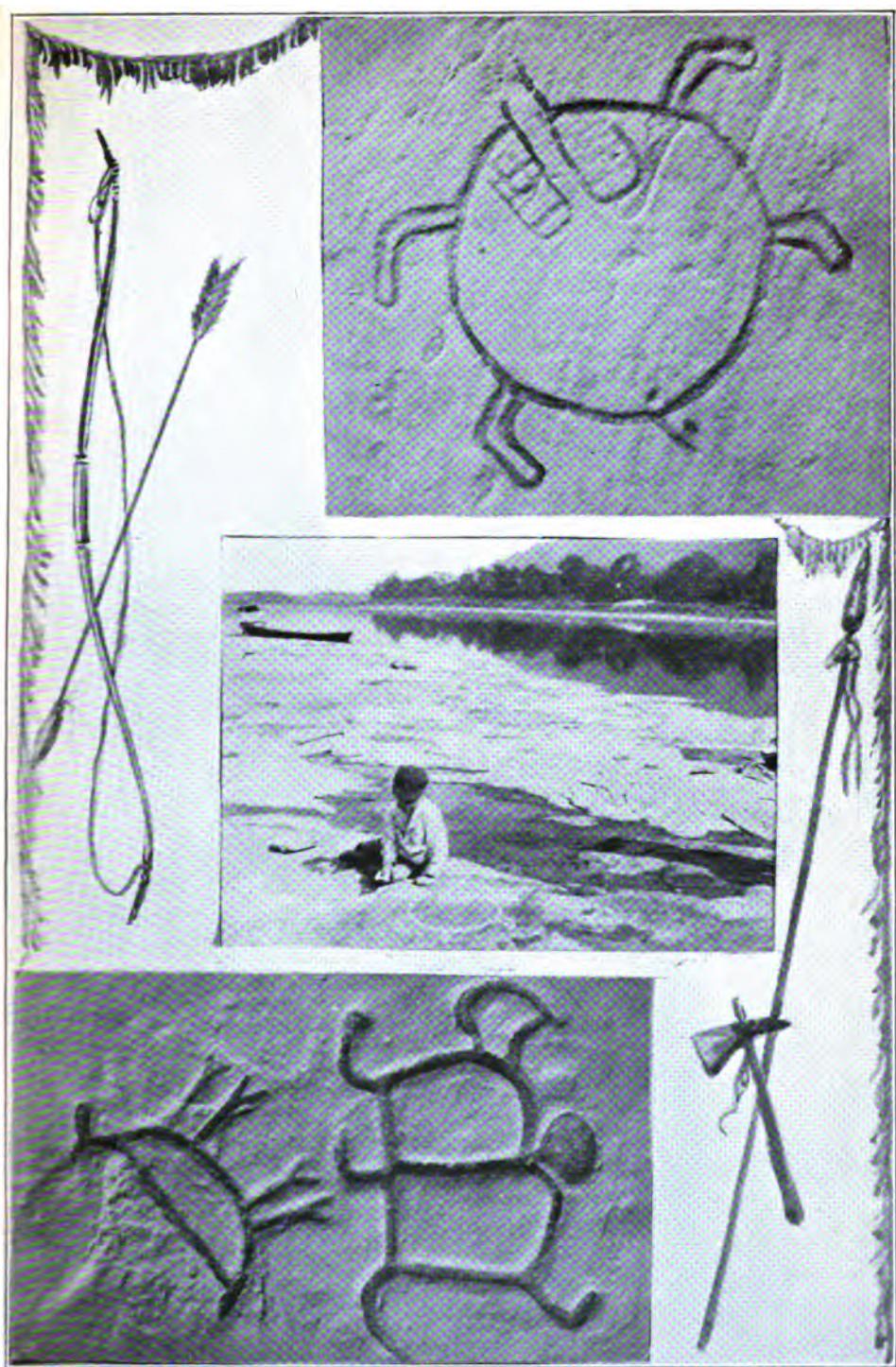
A similar effort on the part of members of the United Brethren body also failed. Among those who composed the short-lived congregation were William Neville, John Taylor, David Engle, John R. McKenzie, William McKenzie, E. White, Clark Rogers, and Joshua Larkins.

Dravo Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1869, the organization dating a few years earlier. The chapel cost \$3000, and was dedicated November 21, 1869, Rev. Sylvester Burt preaching the sermon. The first trustees were George Dobbs, John Moore, A. Russell, Lucius Conrad, Samuel Johnston, Amos Doutt, and Enoch Fowler. The services of the congregation have been largely maintained by the generous aid of the Hon. John F. Dravo, for whom the chapel was named, and who as a local minister of the Methodist Church preached there regularly until 1900, and still does so occasionally.

The Presbyterian Church at Vanport.—In February and March of 1888 union meetings were held in the Dravo Chapel at Vanport. As a result of these services thirty-five members were added to the roll of the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, whose pastor, the Rev. John K. KcKallip, with officers and members of that church, had been active in the work. The session of the Beaver Church felt that they should provide stated religious

services for the Vanport membership on their own ground, and accordingly, the vacant church-building of the Baptists having been secured, Mr. McKallip began on May 27, 1888, to conduct public worship there every alternate Sabbath. A Sunday-school was also organized under the auspices of the session, July 7, 1889, with ruling elder Darius Singleton as superintendent. These efforts were so successful as to encourage the people to undertake the organization of a Presbyterian church. Accordingly a petition with ninety-one signatures attached, asking for such an organization, was presented to the Presbytery of Allegheny, December 10, 1889. The petition was granted, and the new church was organized by a committee of Presbytery, January 28, 1890, with sixty-two members. Messrs. John S. Reed, John McCullough, Thomas E. Conway, and I. F. Springer were elected, ordained, and installed ruling elders. The church was immediately favored with a large increase of membership, there being within a month thirty-three additions, all but one on confession of faith. Following are the names of the persons dismissed by the session of the church at Beaver, January 26, 1890, to unite with the Vanport Church, fifty-four in all:

Mrs. Elizabeth Blair, Mr. Matthew Brookmyer, Mrs. Annie Brookmyer, Miss Ida A. Brookmyer, Mr. Edmund H. Douds, Mrs. Minerva Douds, Mr. Elihu Eckler, Mrs. Sophia E. Eckler, Mr. Frank L. Eckler, Mr. Alfred S. Eckler, Miss Rebecca E. McCullough, Miss Annie L. McCullough, Mrs. Emma Quillen, Mr. John S. Reed, Mrs. Drusilla Reed, Mr. Bernard Reed, Mr. Leon Reed, Miss Zoe Reed, Miss Maggie R. Reed, Mr. Samuel M. Reynolds, Mrs. Priscilla J. Gourley, Mr. George W. Grim, Miss Frances G. Johnson, Mrs. Eva Edwards, Mr. James P. Edwards, Miss Eliza A. Edwards, Miss Jennie V. Edwards, Mr. Samuel H. Maginnis, Mrs. Maggie Maginnis, Miss Minnie T. Maginnis, Mr. Isaac Minor, Mrs. Rosanna Minor, Mr. John Myers, Mrs. Susie Myers, Mrs. Minda R. Myers, Mr. John McCullough, Mrs. Sarah J. McCullough, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Mr. Henry Sebring, Mrs. Margaret Sebring, Mr. George S. Sebring, Miss Caroline Sebring, Mr. Isaac F. Springer, Mrs. Viola L. Springer, Mrs. Eliza Stone, Mr. Thomas W. Stone, Mrs. Minnie L. Stone, Mr. Charles C. Stone, Mr. Samuel L. Stone, Miss Catherine A. Stone, Miss Eva May Stone, Mrs. Lizzie Stone, Mrs. James C. Withrow, Mrs. Etta D. Withrow.



Indian Pictographs on Ohio River near Smith's Ferry, Beaver County, Pa., U. S. A.

Half-tone Reproductions from Casts in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa.; and from photographs by James P. Leaf, C.E., of Rochester, Pa., showing Pictographs *in situ*.



April 16, 1798. He served for some nine years, and then resigned to give his whole time to the Mount Pleasant charge. The membership in 1804 was forty-one, and in 1807 forty-six. For nearly twenty years after Mr. Hughes's pastorate ceased, the church had only occasional supplies. In September, 1813, Ezekiel Glasgow was installed pastor in connection with Beaver Church, but lived only eight months afterwards.¹ Among the supplies were Rev. Messrs. Satterfield and Vallandigham, the latter the father of the noted Ohio politician, now deceased.

On April 11, 1820, a call was given to Rev. William Reed. He accepted, and one year later was installed pastor for one half time, the other half being given to Long's Run Church, near Calcutta, Ohio. This pastorate continued until 1860, a period of forty years from the call. Mr. Reed was born in 1785 and died at the age of eighty-two. He resided in the Long's Run congregation, having resigned the pastorate of New Salem when he was seventy-five years of age. His successor was the late Rev. George N. Johnston, D.D., of Pittsburg, who first preached as supply in May, 1860. He was ordained and installed pastor of this church, September 11, 1861, and remained until 1863. The next pastor was Rev. Albert Dilworth, who was also ordained in this church. His pastorate at that time was short, and in 1866 he was succeeded by the Rev. D. L. Dickey, D.D., this being his first charge also, and his ordination taking place in this church. He remained but one year, and the pulpit was vacant until 1869, when Rev. Alexander McGaughey became pastor, remaining until 1871. Mr. McGaughey died within the bounds of the congregation, and is the only pastor buried in the church burying-grounds.

Rev. John R. Dundas, now deceased, of Homeworth, Ohio, officiated as stated supply for several years; and in 1875 Rev. William M. Kane was installed and served for a short time, being succeeded by Rev. James T. Patterson as stated supply for three years. In 1885 Mr. Dilworth, the former pastor, returned as stated supply and remained as such until 1899. He was followed by Rev. Robert H. Allen, 1902, and Rev. James B. Price, 1904.

For the first forty years of the existence of the church there is a total lack of sessional records, but so far as could be learned

¹ See under Beaver borough, p. 645.

the following is a list of the ruling elders who have served in it: Samuel Thompson, Robert Bradshaw, James Gorrel, Moses Louthan, these being the first of whom there is any record; George Wilson, James Wilson, Thomas Barclay, John Thompson, William Hunter, Hugh Mitchell, Andrew McClain, Joseph D. Reed, John McConnel, Robert Graham, James McMillin, Joseph Wilson, Robert H. Barclay, Francis Scott, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. T. G. Boyd, Abner Morton, R. P. McMillen, J. M. Hartford, Thomas B. Hunter, William Dunlap, J. F. Bradshaw, W. T. Eakin, and J. C. Warrick.

The first services of this church were held near the Caughey burying-ground. Later, a rough log church was built near the site of the present edifice, and in 1822 a hewed log building replaced it. The lot on which the present church stands was donated by George Foulkes, and, later, John Glass donated additional ground, which includes the spring.

This congregation has given several of its sons to the Christian ministry. Of these two were sons of Rev. William Reed, one of whom died on the eve of entering the work. The other, Rev. David Reed, was long a successful pastor, serving various churches in Ohio.

Rev. Milton McMillin, son of Joseph McMillin, entered the ministry in 1861, and remained in the work until his death in 1876. One of his sons is also a minister.

Two sons of Elder Francis Scott became successful ministers, and, so far as known, are the last contribution of this congregation to the Presbyterian ministry.

New Salem celebrated its centennial anniversary on Wednesday, August 31, 1898.

Four Mile Square United Presbyterian Church.—March 28, 1811, application for preaching at this place was made to the Associate Presbytery of Ohio (organized 1808) at a meeting of that body at Greersburg, now Darlington, and Rev. David Imbrie was appointed to preach.¹ Services were held by him in the woods on the farm of George Barclay, now owned by his son, A. S. Barclay.

¹ Mr. Imbrie was a minister of the Associate Church, and pastor of Little Beaver (now Bethel), Brush Run (now Darlington), and Big Beaver from his ordination in 1806 until his death in 1842. He was one of the nine students who founded the "Franklin Literary Society" in Canonsburg Academy, afterwards Jefferson College. He studied theology with Dr. Anderson at Eudolphia Hall on Service Creek.

Again, at a meeting of Presbytery, February 13, 1812, as shown by the minutes, Mr. Duncan was appointed to preach at Anderson's on the second Sabbath of March. It is believed that the Anderson here named was the same who owned the land now in possession of D. W. Scott and others, for although he was a Presbyterian, he is said to have offered the new congregation ground on which to build their church. For some reason his offer was not accepted.

Mr. Imbrie was again appointed to preach at this point on the first Sabbath of July, 1812. In this month and year the congregation is believed to have been organized, though the exact date is not known. The first communion was held at that time by Mr. Imbrie, assisted by Dr. John Anderson of Eudolpha Hall, and they are thought to have effected the organization.

The name of this church,—Four Mile Square, or simply Four Mile, as it is usually called,—was given to it from its being near that part of District No. 1 of the Depreciation lands which was surveyed by Alexander McClean, and which, on account of its shape and dimensions, was later familiarly known as "Four Mile Square."¹ The first-church building of this congregation—a brick structure 40 x 45, erected about 1831 at a cost of \$900, was on the farm of John Hunter in Brighton township. This was used until 1872, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$4000. It is situated about eighty rods from the site of the old one, and is in Ohio township.

Among the first members of this congregation were two families named Graham, two named Johnson, with others named McLaughlin, Herron, and Ingles. Soon after these came the English, Rhodes, and Slentz families, the Camerons, McCulloughs, Andersons, Vances, and Scotts.

There are no records showing who were elected as elders at the time of the organization, but the first session is thought to have been Hugh Graham, Hance Johnson, and Robert Herron. In 1831 the session was composed of Hugh Graham, Robert Herron, William Scott, Barnard Anderson, Robert Barnes, Andrew Ingles, John Hunter, and William Vance. In after years the following appear: John A. Scroggs, 1838; James Graham, John Shane, Alexander Ewing, and John S. Herron, 1844;

¹ See vol. i., p. 186.

William Gailey and George Barclay, 1852; and in 1855, Jesse McGaffick; in 1860, William Edgar; 1861, Joseph Niblock; 1866, N. I. McCormick; 1869, Samuel Gibson, John Slentz, and William H. Laird; 1875, David W. Scott, David Hammond, and Samuel Anderson; 1881, J. C. Wilson; 1893, John Johnson and Joseph Gilliland; 1900, C. A. Hunter and D. H. Gibson,—in all, thirty-three elders, of whom only six are living.

If any pastoral relations existed between 1812 and 1820 the names of the ministers have not been preserved, but it is thought that during this period the church had mainly Presbyterial supplies. November 1, 1820, Elijah N. Scroggs was ordained by Ohio Presbytery and installed pastor of several churches, one of which was Four Mile Square. He continued with this church until April, 1849. Mr. Scroggs was the youngest son in a family of twenty-one children. He died December 20, 1851, while pastor of West Union, Ohio. Rev. John A. McGill was his successor, remaining in the charge from October 7, 1851, until November 15, 1853, when he resigned. The United Presbyterian Church of Beaver was organized by him, while principal of Beaver Academy. The pulpit of this church was vacant, except for occasional supplies, from this date until June 11, 1861, when Rev. David H. A. McLean became pastor of Beaver and Four Mile Square. He resigned the latter charge, September 25, 1866, becoming in the following year principal of the Beaver Ladies' Seminary. The pastoral succession since has been John C. Evans, September 17, 1867—June 13, 1871; Josiah Thompson, January, 1875—November, 1876; J. A. Edie, 1881—1886; J. S. T. Milligan, 1892—96; D. M. Davis, 1901—03; and A. L. Hazlett, 1904,—in all, nine settled pastors since the organization, six of whom are still living.

BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP

This township is centrally located north of the Ohio River, and is bounded on the north by Chippewa and Patterson townships, on the west by Ohio and Industry townships, on the south by Industry and Borough townships and the borough of Beaver, and on the east by Bridgewater and Fallston boroughs. Its streams are Brady's Run, which flows through its northern part and empties into the Big Beaver below Fallston; and Two Mile, Four Mile, and Six Mile runs, flowing through its

central and western sections and finally emptying into the Ohio River. These streams are small, but one, at least, has some historic interest, being connected with the fame of the noted Indian scout, Captain Samuel Brady, and his exploits. This township was formed, with others, in 1816, from parts of South Beaver and Ohio townships. Its surface is generally hilly, and abundance of pure coal is found in several parts, with good limestone and sandstone, some quarries of the latter yielding a beautiful building stone. Near the mouth of Brady's Run John Dickey put down, some years ago, a salt well, and salt was manufactured here for a long time by him. Some show of oil was also obtained but the well was never pumped.

The population of Brighton township, as shown by the United States Census for 1890, was 773, and for 1900 it was 687. The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900 makes the following showing for the township: Taxables, 279; number of acres of cleared land, 8323; timber land, 3014; value of all real estate, \$508,628; real estate exempt from taxation, \$6700; real estate taxable, \$501,928.

Through this township passed the celebrated Indian path known as the "Tuscarawas Trail," which is now almost identical with one of the main highways of the county.

DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP

Darlington township was erected, October 15, 1847, from Little Beaver. It lies in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Little Beaver township in Lawrence County, on the east by Big Beaver, and on the south by South Beaver township in this county. Middleton and Unity townships in Ohio bound it on the west. There are no streams rising within its limits, but the north fork of the Little Beaver bends in and out again on its eastern line, makes an angle through its southeastern corner, and then flows along its southern border to the State line. The surface of Darlington township is rolling, and its soil is equal in fertility to any in the county. Its population in 1900 was 1285. In that year it had 441 taxables, 12,053 acres of cleared land, and 1498 acres of timber land; and the total value of its real estate was \$588,010, including \$1550 of real estate exempt from taxation, and \$586,460 taxable.

When Lawrence County was erected in 1849 out parts of Beaver and Mercer counties, the line separating Beaver County from the new county, in passing through several of the townships of Beaver County, so divided the township of Little Beaver in that county as to leave in it a very small portion, a mere strip of said township, which contained only about a dozen taxable inhabitants. This strip of Little Beaver township adjoined the line of Darlington township on the north, and on a petition of sundry inhabitants of the latter township, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver County, on the 30th of November, 1849, made a decree extending the line of Darlington township up to the line of Lawrence County, so as to bring the said strip within the limits of Darlington township.¹

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The geological features of this township are peculiarly interesting and important.² In many portions of it are found large blocks of granite lying perched upon the highest hilltops, as well as in the valleys. Granite does not belong to the rocks of this region, there being none nearer than several hundred miles to the north. Therefore these perched blocks or erratics, as they are called by geologists, must have been carried by some agency to the point where they now lie. It is believed that in ages past, when this whole region was submerged to a depth of probably thirteen hundred feet, these huge intruders on our soil were transported here on the bosom of vast ice-bergs upon which they had fallen, and which, breaking away from the glaciers of the Canadian highlands, gradually melted as they passed into the warmer waters of the south, dropping the rocks which were imbedded in them upon the surface where we find them. These granite blocks are found only in the valley of the Big Beaver and that portion of Beaver County west from it. They have never been seen in the geological district east of it, nor south of the Ohio River in Pennsylvania. They are of all sizes, ranging from six inches in diameter up to several feet. One was seen in Darlington township ten feet long, eight feet across, and six feet high.

¹ Road Docket No. 2, p. 238.

² See *Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Report of Progress Q.* pp. 9, 52-53.

CANNEL COAL

Three miles below Darlington borough, on the property of Hon. Ira F. Mansfield, is a great bed of cannel coal, varying in thickness from seven to twelve feet. A few remarks upon this once important product will be in place here.

The coal beds of Beaver County number eight, of variable thickness and quality. The two most generally mined are numbers six and seven, varying in thickness from three to five feet. The coal has a bright resinous luster, is of somewhat columnar structure and very friable. It contains numerous bands of bright crystalline coal and mineral charcoal, showing very little iron pyrites. The coal swells very little during coking, yielding a good coherent coke and gray ash with slight reddish tinge. The analysis of our average bituminous coals shows about seventy per cent. of volatile matter. These make an excellent fuel coal, and have found a ready market with railroads, furnaces, and the Lake trade.

The number four, or cannel, coal can be persistently traced on a level of its own across the entire county, but only at Cannelton does the vein have thickness and quality to warrant the mining. The cannel coal was first opened here in 1838, and has been continuously mined and shipped to all the gas companies in the United States and Canada. An analysis reverses the per cents from bituminous and shows that cannel coal is of a more woody nature than bituminous, and was formed from less decomposed vegetation *in situ* in open lagoons under water. In the making of gas, by a small admixture of cannel with a cheap grade of bituminous coals, the same quantity of gas was secured as from high-priced coals, and a gas that would carry long distances without condensing and burn with a white, even light, showing no core of red in the center of the flame. The cannel coal rests upon a bed of fine shale, in which are splendidly preserved remains of animal and plant life. Many of the fossil plants are perfect, showing leaves, flowers, and fruits, and of animals both the male and female have been found. Hon. Ira F. Mansfield has made here for the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania one of the finest collections of fossils that has ever been secured at any single locality in this country, and of the several hundred new species of fossil plants and animals found

at this place more than twenty have been named for him. The first indubitable mushroom ever discovered in any of the coal measures is one of the treasures of this collection.

COAL COMPANIES OF DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP

Edwin K. Morse—1848–53. Mr. Morse came from Poland Ohio, and was the first to extend the trade in cannel coal, hauling the same to the new line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway until the completion of the Darlington Cannel Coal Railway, in which he was a large stockholder. His shipments were largely to Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Freeman Butts—1858–76. This gentleman was a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., who purchased the Sterling and Carson lands, operating the No. 6 and 7 veins of bituminous coals. During the Civil War he filled a four years' contract for two hundred tons per day, and in later years he shipped largely to the Lake trade.

Henrici & Lenz—1852–80. These were representatives of the Harmony Society, who, being compelled to take the Darlington Cannel Coal Railway, leased the cannel mine and, with their own bituminous mine, were large shippers to the east and the Lake trade. P. L. Grim was the general manager. Their coal and railroad investments in Darlington township were, however, unsuccessful, involving a loss to the Society of over \$400,000.

Ira F. Mansfield—1865–1904. Returning from the Civil War in 1865, Mr. Mansfield purchased the cannel coal mines at Cannelton, and has been ever since active in the business of mining. Some of his early trade was with oil companies, who by cooking the cannel coal in retorts, secured from one to two barrels of oil from each ton of coal. Gradually the market was extended to gas companies in Canada and New England States, and for over twenty-two years the output averaged one hundred tons a day. For several years Mr. Mansfield also operated the Beaver, Block, and Economy mines.

Sterling Mining Company—1885–1904. This company was organized by W. H. Warner of Niles, Ohio, and operated the bituminous veins from the Mansfield and Duff lands. They have been quite successful, having a railroad and furnace trade.

Goff-Kirby Coal Company—1890-1904. Members of this firm reside in Cleveland. The company operate veins 4 and 6 under lands of Messrs. Butts, Duff, and Mansfield. They ship largely to Cleveland, and by Lake to Canada and western cities.

In addition to those named above, there have been some small firms, which operated for a time, but failed; and there are also in the township many farm mines for local wagon trade.

Cannelton is a village at the Mansfield mines referred to above, lying near the Little Beaver Creek. Its post-office was established in 1880, and has been served by the following persons: Samuel Henry, March 2, 1880; Robert A. Craighead, January 17, 1884; George S. Veon, January 19, 1885; Ira F. Mansfield, September 7, 1885; John Grim, March 7, 1888; John W. Inman, June 20, 1888; James Dryden, October 19, 1891; Samuel M. Dryden, January 31, 1901.

Near this place, on the Little Beaver, Tanacharison, the Half-King had a hunting cabin. When Washington came to Logstown in 1753 he had a runner sent after him to bring him from this camp for a conference at Logstown.¹ About his camping place many Indian relics have been found. Hon. I. F. Mansfield, of Cannelton and Beaver, has a fine collection that was gathered here. Colonel Bouquet, in his expedition against the Ohio Indians, encamped near here (just across the State line), October 7, 1764. A small elevation in the neighborhood, which was occupied by part of his force still retains the name of "Bouquet's Knob."

Near Cannelton is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose.—The first Catholic families who came to this neighborhood were drawn hither by the opportunities for employment afforded by the then active industry of cannel coal-mining. They were at first under the necessity of going to New Castle or Beaver for religious privileges. Later, Rev. James Reid, pastor of the church at Beaver, served the people here, coming once a month to visit them, and saying mass in the homes of John Quigley, Samuel Myers, Michael Gishbaugh, and others. The number of Catholic families in the neighborhood had by 1861 increased to such an extent that Father Reid decided to erect a small church-building for their worship. Accordingly, on a lot which

¹ Washington's Journal of 1753. Reprinted in *The Olden Time*, pp. 12-27; *History of Western Penna.*, Appendix No. VI.

had been donated for the purpose by Samuel Wescott of Jersey City, a primitive structure was built, the work being done inside of three days. This rude structure was used for several years by Father Reid. On account of failing health he was compelled to give up his mission work, and was succeeded in the charge by Rev. James Canevin of New Castle, and, later, Rev. J. M. Mitchell of New Brighton assumed it. This was in 1864. The Rev. J. C. Bigham then became pastor of the churches at New Brighton and Cannelton, February 2, 1866, and the latter continuing to increase in membership, it was evident that a new building would have to be erected. For this purpose the Harmony Society, in 1871, donated a lot 250 by 100 feet, and that year the present building—57 by 25 feet—was finished. It was dedicated, October 21, 1871, Bishop Domenec officiating at the services. The old building was removed to a point opposite, and was devoted to the uses of a parochial school. In 1873 a pastoral residence was erected on the church lot. The hard times following the panic of 1873 caused the closing of the school, which has never been reopened. Father Bigham was succeeded in February, 1877, by Father McMahon, who was the first resident priest which the charge had had. He was succeeded in May by Rev. S. P. Herman, and he in the early part of the winter by Rev. Thos. Devlin.

On the Fergus Johnson farm there was an old mill and tilt hammer forge, built about 1815, which supplied the farmers in all that region with scythes and sickles. (See map facing p. 882.)

INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP

Industry township is bounded by Ohio and Brighton townships on the north and west and by the Ohio River on the south and east. It is drained by Six-Mile and Wolf runs, two small streams which put into the Ohio near each other. This township was formed February 7, 1856, out of Industry election district of Brighton and Ohio townships (see page 890).

The surface of the township is irregular, but it has a good soil and is well underlaid by coal of a fine quality, and by limestone and sandstone, which have been extensively mined and quarried. At the village of Industry is a salt well 800 feet deep, which was originally bored for oil, a show of which and some gas were obtained. Salt was manufactured from the water

from this well for some years at the rate of about ten barrels a day, twenty barrels of the water making one of salt.

In 1900 Industry township had 268 taxables, 15,603 acres of cleared land, 2093 acres of timber land, and real estate amounting to \$293,185. The latter was divided into real estate taxable \$285,235; and real estate exempt from taxation, \$7950.

In 1900 the population by the United States Census was 664.

VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY

This is the only village in the township. It is situated on the north bank of the Ohio River, about seven miles from Beaver, and is a station on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway.

The village of Industry dates its existence from September 14, 1836, it having been laid out at that time by William McCallister, but a post-office was established at this point in 1833. The postmasters have been as follows:

Thomas McCreery, appointed April 16, 1833; William Cairns, May 9, 1836; Jacob Ross, Aug. 1, 1840; Hiram Cornell, July 31, 1845; Jacob Ross, Nov. 8, 1848; Jacob Russell, May 27, 1856; Adam Montgomery, Feb. 26, 1858; Lavinia J. Riley, July 23, 1861; Jane Jackman, May 31, 1878; Levi Barnes, Nov. 10, 1885; Wilber F. Todd, April 26, 1889; Thomas J. Knight, July 24, 1893; and George A. Clear, June 14, 1897.

About the middle of the last century a saw-mill was built here. This was bought in 1869 by the Baker Bros., who also established here a flouring-mill. In 1872 George Engle became a partner in the business, and in 1883 the sole proprietor.

The United Brethren in Christ Church of Industry was organized in 1824 by Rev. Henry Purdy, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. John Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Neville, Mr. and Mrs. John Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. George Engle, and Mrs. John Cotton. Two church-buildings have been erected, cost unknown; one in 1849 and one in 1898.

Industry was formerly connected with the Muskingum Conference (Ohio). Among the ministers of this conference who have at various times served the church here were the following:

A. Biddle, John McGaw, Jos. Paxson, E. Sluts, A. Brazee, John Todd, John Swihart, William Turner, — Legget, George Fast, M. L. Spangler, and William Neville. The class is now in Allegheny Conference. Ministers: E. B. Kephart (now Bishop Kephart), John Stiner, B. F. Booth, W. R. Funk, — Zuck, William Truxal, — Fulton, George Noden, James Shearer, George Raver, — Barnhart, R. R. Funk, — Miller, —

Fisher. Three of these were from the Industry class, viz., A. Biddle, John Todd and William Neville. They have labored effectively in various fields in Ohio and Indiana.

The Presbyterian Church of Industry was organized October 16, 1865, with seventeen members, by a committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny. The membership was drawn principally from the Bethlehem Church of the south side. The first elders were John Jackman and J. W. Engle. In 1870 a frame church-building, 36 x 50 feet, was erected at a cost of \$2600. The pastors from the beginning have been M. L. Wortman, M. A. Parkinson, P. J. Cummings, 1886; vacant, 1887-89; stated supply in 1890; Allan Krichbaum, 1891-93; vacant, 1894; T. Pliny Potts, 1895-1901; during 1903 the church at Industry is being served by M. M. Rogers, in connection with the congregations of Vanport and Bethlehem.

Oak Grove Union Chapel is in the northwestern corner of Industry township. The history of this chapel is as follows. In 1899 a union Sunday-school was organized in Todd's school-house by A. E. Fox, who became its first superintendent. The school increased in numbers and interest until it was felt by the people that they should have a larger building and one suitable for church services. In March, 1900, a committee, consisting of Wm. Marx, M. F. Doughty, and Wm. Moore, was appointed to try to raise funds sufficient to build a chapel. About \$950 were raised, and at a meeting of the Sunday-school the members of the said committee were elected trustees and empowered to act as a building committee to erect a chapel. The ground for the building was donated by T. J. Knight and M. F. Doughty from a purchase which they had made for a cemetery. The work of building went forward with energy, the people doing all the excavating and hauling free of charge, and the chapel was completed the same year at a cost of about \$1300.

Sunday-school is held every Sunday, and preaching services whenever a minister can be secured. There have preached here since the chapel was erected the following ministers: Rev. Messrs. Funk, Miller, and Vondersmith of the United Brethren Church; Potts and Allen, of the Presbyterian; Young and Davis, of the United Presbyterian; Bates, Fields, and Dodds of the Christian; Smith and Grace of the Free Methodist; and Brownell, of the Covenanter.

John Rising is superintendent of the school at present, and George Burgetts, M. F. Doughty, and William Moore are the trustees. William Marx, one of the first trustees, died in the spring of 1901.

Oak Grove Cemetery was laid out by T. J. Knight and M. F. Doughty about the same time as the building of the above named chapel.

PATTERSON TOWNSHIP

The history of the organization of this township will be found in full in Chapter XXV. The township is very small, having, according to the Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, for 1900, 200 taxables, 416 acres of cleared land, 101 acres of timber land, and a total value of real estate of \$143,535. Of the latter, \$135,535 was real estate taxable, and \$8000 real estate exempt from taxation.

The geology of this township is interesting, and will be found fully described in the *Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Report of Progress Q.*, pp. 247-251.

The early settlers of this region were Quakers, who did much for the educational and social and business advancement of the whole surrounding country. The population of the township in 1900 was, by the United States Census, 433. Patterson Heights borough was formed from a part of this township, June 19, 1899.

WHITE TOWNSHIP

This is one of the recently formed townships of Beaver County. It lies north of the center of the county, being bounded on the north by Big Beaver township, on the west by Chippewa, from which it was taken in 1887, on the south by Patterson, and on the east by College Hill borough.

The township is very small, with the surface characteristics of the surrounding townships. No streams are found within its limits, but Walnut Run flows along its southern border.

This township, according to the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900, had 180 taxables, 879 acres of cleared land, and a total value of real estate amounting to \$180,708. Of the latter, \$4750 represented real estate exempt from taxation and \$175,958 real estate taxable. Its population, as shown by the United States Census for 1900, was 491.



CHAPTER XXVIII

TOWNSHIPS NORTH OF THE OHIO AND EAST OF THE BIG BEAVER

New Sewickley Township: Unionville—Unionville Methodist Episcopal Church—Oakland United Presbyterian Church—The Knob Baptist Church—Oak Grove Lutheran Church—House of Mercy, Lutheran Church—St. John's United Evangelical Protestant Church—*North Sewickley Township:* Providence Baptist Church—North Sewickley Academy—North Sewickley Presbyterian Church—Concord Methodist Episcopal Church—*Economy Township:* Concord Presbyterian Church—Rehoboth Lutheran Church—St. John the Baptist's R. C. Church—*Rochester Township:* Gen. Abner Lacock—Dam No. 5—National Glass Company—H. C. Fry Glass Company—The Free Methodist Church—*Marion Township:*—*Franklin Township:* Lillyville—St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church—Camp Run United Presbyterian Church—*Harmony Township:* Logstown, its History in Detail—Legionville and Major-General Wayne, with full Historical Data, extracts from Orderly Books, Letters, etc.—General Victor Collot's Tour—Economy and the Harmony Society, their History *in extenso*—The Union Company—The Liberty Land Company—Ambridge and the American Bridge Company—*Pulaski Township:*—*Daugherty Township:* Oak Grove Presbyterian Church—The Roman Catholic Cemetery.

NEW SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP

THIS township lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Marion and North Sewickley townships, on the west by Daugherty and Rochester townships, on the south by Economy township, all these in Beaver County, and on the east by Jackson and Cranberry townships in Butler County. It is the largest township east of the Beaver, and was formed in 1801 out of the territory of Sewickley township.

Its streams are small. Brush Creek enters it from the east,

near the center of the county line, and, flowing diagonally across it, leaves the township in its northwestern corner. Crow's Run drains the southern portion of the township, and empties into the Ohio River near Conway Station. The soil of this township is very good, and has been well cultivated by a class of thrifty German farmers. Good coal is found in some parts of the township, and there is abundance of limestone and sandstone. Extensive quarries of the Mahoning sandstone have been operated by the Park Brothers on Crow's Run. This is here a fine building stone, and vast quantities of it have been shipped to Pittsburg and other places. The surface of this township is generally very hilly.

The highest of the hills is "Big Knob," near the center of the township. It is about 1450 feet above sea-level, and rises 300 feet above the other high points around it. Geologically this knob is very interesting. A few feet below its dome-shaped summit it is capped with a massive stratum of sandstone, which has evidently been the means of preventing its being worn down by the same eroding agencies which have reduced the surrounding hills.¹

In 1900 New Sewickley township had 605 taxables; 16,268 acres of cleared land; 3011 acres of timber land; the value of all its real estate was \$806,727; its real estate exempt from taxation was \$11,750; and its real estate taxable, \$794,977.

By the United States Census for 1890 its population was 1922 and by that for 1900 1592.

Unionville is a small village in this township. The post-office in this place is called Brush Creek. It was established in 1855, discontinued June 13, 1871; re-established, May 17, 1872; discontinued April 14, 1873; and re-established July 21, 1873. The following persons have served the people here:

Robert Porter, January 30, 1855; Abraham Hunter, Dec. 13, 1855; George Rauscher, Feb. 14, 1866; P. H. Baker, July 2, 1869; Samuel Burns, July 21, 1873; John Snyder, July 25, 1879; Henderson J. Neely, Sept. 17, 1894; Charles W. Bentel May, 18, 1897; John A. Auld, Nov. 25, 1901.

Unionville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This congregation sprung from a society which was first organized in what was then New Sewickley, but now Daugherty township. Services

¹ See *Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Report of Progress Q*, pp. 27, 189.

were first held in the house of Allen Tucker, by the ministers who labored in the field about fifty years ago. The first of these were Rev. William Kerr and Rev. Charles Thorn; and the first members were Allen Tucker and Martha Tucker, his wife; George and Grace Champion; John Ferguson and his wife; and Adam Johnston and wife. Soon afterwards the place of meeting was changed to the house of Samuel Burns in New Sewickley township; and still later, a log house, called Myser's meeting-house, was built at a point about a mile south of Unionville. The charge was at this time connected with the New Brighton circuit. About the year 1842 a frame church was built, which was burned down, March 4, 1883. The present building, also a frame structure, was almost immediately begun, the cornerstone being laid, July 7, 1883. The cost of this building was about \$2500. It was dedicated, November 25, 1883, by Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, D.D., then presiding elder of the Allegheny district.

The charge has been served by the pastors of the Freedom circuit, and the Unionville and Concord circuit. Rev. A. S. Hunter was the last regular pastor, and the church is now supplied by Rev. Alexander Steele.

Oakland United Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized, August 17, 1870, with twenty-seven members. In 1872 a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$2000. The congregation has had but two pastors, Rev. J. C. Evans and Rev. J. Patterson. Its present membership is thirty-four. This church has never been incorporated.

The Knob Baptist Church.—This church was first organized in Butler County, Pa., November 12, 1883, as the Mount Zion Baptist Church, where it was recognized as a regular Baptist church, May 20, 1884. There the congregation worshiped for about two years, when its organization was transferred to Beaver County and the name changed to the present one. The house of worship was built in the year 1885, and was dedicated May 16, 1886. The cost of the building was \$1200.

The charter members of this church were as follows: James Fezell, Sarah Fezell, Charity Cookson, Jane Cookson, Susan Cookson, Jane Daniels, Rachel Henry, Margaret Cochrane, Mrs.

Carroll, Catherine Cotton, James B. Collins, and J. T. Fezell. The deacons are Thomas H. Daniels and C. F. Fezell.

The first pastor of the church was E. M. Probert, May, 1886—Oct. 1888; followed by A. J. Adams, Nov., 1888—Jan., 1890; Aaron Wilson, supply from April, 1890 to Nov., 1890; John Burk, Nov., 1890 until his death in August, 1892; Aaron Wilson, supply from April, 1893 to Sept., 1893; D. C. White, Sept., 1893—Dec. 1897; J. Williams, supply from June, 1898 to Sept., 1898; — Barnhart, Sept., 1898—Feb., 1899; J. Williams, supply from June, 1899 to Nov., 1899; J. M. Patterson, supply from Nov., 1899 to Sept., 1900; E. T. Haddock, Sept., 1900 to July, 1901; G. M. Owens, supply from Oct., 1901 to March, 1902; F. Crawford, began to supply the church in July, 1902.

The membership is thirty-eight.

Oak Grove Lutheran Church stands in the valley of Brush Creek, about midway between Freedom and Zelienople. The early history of this church is the story of an effort, long continued, to have the services of the Lutheran Church held in the English language. Among the early steps to this end were the services held in Bonzo's schoolhouse about, a mile from the present place of worship. These services were conducted at intervals by Rev. Mr. Bassler of Zelienople, who was one of the original organizers of the Pittsburg Synod of the General Council. The first regular services were conducted by Rev. M. L. Kunkleman. It was during this period, while the services were still being regularly held in the schoolhouse named, that the first officers of the congregation were elected. The election was held, March 15, 1873. From this time there was a strong desire to secure a church-building. Through the persevering efforts of the members, a few of whom remain and are still the devoted adherents of the church, a frame building was erected and dedicated during the pastorate of Mr. Kunkleman in 1874, thus crowning the strivings of ten to fifteen years. The present membership is 160. From the first Oak Grove has had a vital connection with Zelienople. The two congregations have until quite recently received the services of one pastor. August 1, 1902, the two parishes were separated. Oak Grove Church belongs to the Pittsburg Synod of the General Council, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Following is a list of its regular pastors: M. L. Kunkleman, 1874-1878; J. A. Kribbs, 1878-80; V. B. Christy, 1880-92;

R. R. Durst, 1892-96; L. O. Benze, 1896-1902; E. H. Daugherty, 1902-.

House of Mercy, Lutheran Church.—After the establishment of the Rehoboth Church, and in his devotion to the people whom he had gathered in, Dr. Passavant was obliged to travel through what is known as "Crow's Run." The needs of that locality impressed him deeply, and he determined to supply the community with preaching services. Asking one of the deacons of the Baden Church to accompany him, they called upon a gentleman, who entered into the spirit which prompted the Doctor and promised that a place suitable for preaching should be provided. An appointment was made, the day arrived, and on a level spot by the side of the hill where now stands the church, seats had been roughly constructed, and there services were held. Another appointment was made, and at that second service, under the open sky, the Doctor preached from the text, Hebrews xii., 1-2. The work thus begun slowly prospered, and on the second Sunday in October, 1878, the corner-stone of the "House of Mercy" was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The charitable work of Dr. Passavant assuming such great proportions, and the strain upon his advancing years becoming too severe, he called to his assistance in 1879, his son, the Rev. W. A. Passavant, Jr., who, though actually only assistant, was nominally pastor of the charge until 1885. The parish was then without a pastor for a period of two years, when the present pastor, the Rev. R. Morris Smith, assumed charge on the first day of July, 1887.

United Evangelical Protestant St. John's Congregation.—Incorporated August 7, 1888. In 1835 about thirty Germans, who had immigrated from the old country during the previous years, in connection with a few of the older settlers, resolved to build a church for their own use. One acre of land was bought from Mr. F. Burry, upon which the church—a log structure—was built in the fall of 1835, and from this transaction the church derived the by-name "Burry's Church."

Rev. E. F. Winter was called as the first pastor in January, 1836, during whose pastorate the congregation made rapid progress. In 1839 the first pipe-organ was bought for \$572. In

1850 the congregation had grown to 150 paying members, which number increased from year to year, so that the log church became too small. In August, 1857, the members resolved to build a new brick church at an expense of about \$3000, which resolution was effected, and the new church dedicated, May 29, 1859. This church is standing to-day.

Rev. E. F. Winter's pastorate lasted from January, 1836, till January, 1880, when old age compelled him to resign. After him were in office: Rev. F. L. Dietrich, from November, 1880, till December, 1885; Rev. Th. Kurz, from March, 1886, till September, 1886; Rev. M. F. Dumstrey, from April, 1887, till October, 1891.

Under Rev. Dumstrey's pastorate the congregation built, in 1887, a convenient parsonage, upon a piece of land bought from Mr. Phil. Steinbach, at a total expense of \$2435.89, and valuable improvements were made in the interior of the church. Unfortunately this parsonage burned completely down in the fall of 1888, but with the help of \$1400 insurance money and the energy of the members, a new parsonage was erected in the spring of 1889. On November 30, 1891, Rev. C. Borchers entered the pastorate, which he is still holding. Since his services the Sunday-school bought a valuable library in 1896, and a large church bell in June, 1900. July 27, 1896, a severe storm blew off a part of the church roof and caused considerable damage to the interior, which necessitated a general renovation at an expense of over \$800; and, August 30, 1901, the barn near the parsonage was struck by lightning and burned down; but the energy of the members was not broken, everything was reconstructed in a short time, and the property of the congregation, including a beautiful cemetery, stands now as a memorial of God's blessing and the energy of a German community.

Following the demands of the time the services of the congregation and the instructions in the Sunday-school are now conducted in German and English.

The congregation has at present as paying members 158 heads of families and 28 single persons; while the Sunday-school numbers over 200 scholars and 26 officers and teachers.

Knob post-office, in this township, was discontinued, January 30, 1872, and re-established, April, 9 1872. Its postmasters have been as follows:

John McCormack, October 16, 1871; Robert Snead, April 9, 1872; James A. Campbell, April 2, 1873; Andrew McCullough, September 1, 1879; Mary J. Powell, November 5, 1880; James B. Peirsol, February 12, 1883; Henry G. Altstadt, July 11, 1892.

Lovi post-office was established June 24, 1881. The postmasters, with the dates of their appointment, have been as follows:

John Robinson, June 24, 1881; Maggie Cochran, October 18, 1890; Annie J. Robinson, April 9, 1891; Charles Schweinsberg, April 23, 1892; Lewis J. Freshcorn, May 10, 1894; Justin E. Boggs, May 3, 1895; Simon Otto, February 20, 1896; Daniel St. Clair, February 25, 1899; George H. Kirchner, October 10, 1902.

Park Quarries post-office was established in 1890. Following are the postmasters: John H. Park, September 24, 1890; Thomas E. McCumpsey, October 31, 1900; William H. Park, May 23, 1902.

Sunflower post-office, established July 28, 1900, has still its first postmaster, Charles A. Schlimmer.

NORTH SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP

This township lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Lawrence County, on the east by Franklin and Marion townships, on the south by New Sewickley and Daugherty, and on the west by the Big Beaver River, with Chippewa and Big Beaver townships opposite. The Conoquenessing Creek flows along its northeastern border. A small branch of Brush Creek heads in the southeastern corner, and the main stream enters the township from the east near the point at which the Conoquenessing touches its territory and empties into the latter about one mile below. Bennett's Run, a small stream, rises in the southern part of the township and enters the Big Beaver from the east.

While the streams heading within the township are all small, the Beaver and Conoquenessing valleys make a deep drainage all around it, and the surface of the country is very much broken and hilly. The scenery on the streams of this region is very wild and picturesque. A good quality of coal is found in several parts of the township, with excellent limestone and sandstone, and the soil is in many portions very rich.

This township was formed out of the territory of the original Sewickley township, which covered the greater portion of the county lying east of the Big Beaver Creek.¹ In 1801 New Sewickley township was formed out of Sewickley by the court of Allegheny County, and North Sewickley was probably the part remaining.

In this township is the collection of houses, hardly large or compact enough to be called a village, but known as North Sewickley. The post-office, about a mile and a half to the north, was established in 1837. May 27, 1845, the name of the office was changed to Wurtemberg, but the old name was restored in 1849. The list of postmasters from the first and the dates of their appointments, are as follows:

Absalom S. Severns, Sr., Dec. 13, 1837; Absalom Severns, July 19, 1839; Nathaniel Hazen, May 10, 1842; Jonathan L. Leet, Nov. 8, 1849; James W. Taylor, March 19, 1851; Melvin Nye, April 2, 1856; James Patton, Jan. 26, 1860; James M. Runyon, Feb. 1, 1866; Milton A. Clow, March 7, 1867; Archibald M. Mecklem, May 12, 1869; Millard F. Mecklem, April 9, 1874; Robert C. Criswell, Jan. 7, 1875; Nathan Hazen, June 14, 1875; Edward W. Liebendorfer, Dec. 21, 1882; Marcus E. Caven, Jan. 10, 1888; J. Ellis Ewing, July 23, 1897; Moses C. Swick, March 30, 1898.

Providence Baptist Church.—This church is located at North Sewickley, and is the oldest one of this denomination in Beaver County. Previous to 1801, Ezekiel Jones and Hannah, his wife, came from New Jersey to this region and settled on the banks of the Conoquenessing, about four miles above its confluence with the Big Beaver. Their rude log cabin stood, according to tradition, where an old apple tree now stands at the south end of the present covered bridge, a few feet to the right. Here came to them in 1801 Elder Henry Spear, an itinerant Baptist preacher, who delivered in their house the first sermon ever preached in this part of the State by one of his faith, and here, on November 14, 1801, was constituted by him the first Baptist church ever organized in western Pennsylvania. The church had twenty-one members, and from these Ezekiel Jones was chosen deacon or lay elder. In his house the church continued to meet for some time when it was decided to build a

¹ At the last auction sale of Depreciation lands in 1787, 6238 acres of the good land lying in what became Sewickley township, Beaver County, brought the paltry sum of \$829.10 or about 34 cents per acre. Within the limits of the original Sewickley township lay the tract of 8560 acres belonging to Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, and generally known as the "Chew Tract."

house of worship, and a log church was erected on a hill about three quarters of a mile farther south. This stood until 1848, when a frame church was built near by, and the old building, by resolution, was torn down and the logs given to the pastor, Jacob Morris, who built out of them a barn, which is still standing on the farm now owned by Godfrey Yahn. The new building stood until 1856, when it was destroyed by a storm. The next year it was replaced by the present frame structure, which was, however, remodeled in 1898.

This church has been served by twenty-four pastors. The first, Henry Spear, remained but one year. Henry Fazure was elected in 1802 and remained until 1812. Then followed Thomas Rigdon, 1813-14; Andrew Clark, 1814-20; Henry Fazure, 1820-24. The records at this point are no longer clear. They show Samuel McMillen's name as of one laboring in the field from 1824 to 1831, and that of John Winter from 1827 to 1828.

This would indicate two pastors, or else a pastor and an assistant. Both ministers were delegates from the church to the Association in 1827. In July, 1832, William Stone became pastor and remained until 1834. Thomas Daniels served from 1836 to 1844, and was succeeded by Daniel Daniels, 1844-46; Jacob Morris, 1846-55; John Trevitt, supply, six months; John Parker, 1856-59; A. G. Kirk, 1859-62; John Trevitt, 1862-66; D. W. C. Hervey, 1866-72; W. B. Skinner, 1872-75; R. B. Godfrey, April-October, 1875; C. H. Hervey, 1876-79; J. W. Snyder, 1879-82; H. H. Leamy, 1883-86; L. S. Colborn, 1887-91; H. C. Bond, 1892-95; W. H. McKinney, 1895-97; W. A. Grover, 1897-99; J. H. Lowe, 1899-.

The records do not show the amount of salary the early ministers received, but we may be sure that salaries were small and partly paid in farm produce at that.

In 1833 Mr. Dodd presented a petition asking the church to organize a branch on the "big beaver." This was granted, and a log structure was begun at Bellton on the Beaver Creek, but it was never finished.

The following were elders in this church in early days: Ezekiel Jones, Henry Kikendall, Oliver Jones, Isaac, Nathaniel, and John Hazen, John Robinson, Nathan Hazen, Benjamin Reno, William Gardner, Matthew Kelley, Daniel Main, Samuel Thomas, James B. Hazen, Joseph Hazen, and John Thomas.

October 23-24, 1901, the hundredth anniversary of the organization of this church was appropriately celebrated.¹

NORTH SEWICKLEY ACADEMY

The date of the commencement of this academy is uncertain, but was probably about 1845 or 1846. Previous to its establishment a select school had been taught in the old Providence Baptist Church by a Mr. Herrington, Joseph S. Smith, Ethan Stewart, Oliver Smith, and others.

The academy was started through the influence of Rev. James S. Henderson, who was ordained and installed pastor of Slippery Rock Presbyterian Church, October 22, 1845, and who was at the same time pastor at North Sewickley. The academy building was erected in 1850, but for several years previous the school had been held in a hewed log cabin. Mr. Henderson in this work was carrying out the suggestion of the General Assembly, which about that time was urging upon its ministers the need of founding schools and academies in order to raise up a supply of educated men for the gospel ministry. This academy was established under the control of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of North Sewickley. It was not intended to be merely a school for teacher training, but to prepare boys and girls for college. The site for the location of church and school

¹ The Record Book of this ancient church contains an almost unbroken record of its proceedings from its organization to the present. We give a few extracts in the original form and spelling:

RECORD BOOK OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST CALLED PROVIDENCE ON CANNONQUONISSING BEVER COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA ANO DOMINA 1801.

November ye 14, 1801.

Being collected together at the house of Brother Ezekiel Jones for the same purpose we was regularly constituted into a body by our beloved Brother Elder Spear Twentyone In number.

April ye 24, 1802.

Church met according to appointment and after prayer and singing proceede to business.
1st. Chose Bro. Spear moderator.
2nd. Received Brother George Riddle and his wife by Letter from Union Church,
Glade run buffelow township.

March ye 27th, 1802.

Church met etc.
1st. Chose Brother Henry Spear Moderator.
2nd. A door was opened for hearing Experiences and Receiving Letters. None offer.
4th. Chose Brethern Ezekiel Jones and Henry Kikendall Lay Elders. Here the fourth was set in the place of the third by mistake.
3d. A door was opened for members to sign the Covinent and signed to the amount of fourteen.

March ye 27th, 1802.

Church met etc.
1st. Took into consideration the Second article of the Rules Regulations of the Church, That Every Member's none Compliyance Therewith must give satisfactory Reasons.
2nd. Agreed that The last Sabbath in aprile Shall if God willing be Communication Season with us.
3d. A Collection to purchase the Eliments ss. 7*1/2*p.
The Church dismiss by Reading a Portion of god's word, Singing and Prayer.

was donated by S. C. Clow, and is one of rare beauty overlooking the Conoquenessing and Brush Creek valleys. The school in its palmiest days was a young ladies' seminary, as well as an academy for boys. Some of the latter were city lads around whom this rural retreat threw a quiet and safe-guarding influence supposed to be eminently conducive to diligent study. The principal's home, erected by Mr. Henderson, afforded accommodation for young ladies. Miss Kiddoo was his assistant teacher.

He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Webber, who served as pastor of the church and principal of the school for many years, and whose remains, with those of his wife, rest in the adjoining cemetery. His chief assistant at this time was a Mr. Osgood. Miss Kate McBeth, who afterwards succeeded her sister, Miss Sue McBeth, as instructor of the Nez Perces Indians at Lapwai, Idaho, was later his assistant teacher.

The academy buildings were used for a time as a Soldiers' Orphan School, under the supervision of Mr. Webber, who built an addition of about forty feet to his house for the accommodation of the pupils, who at one time numbered about 300. Many of the children could not be housed with him, and were boarded about in the families of the neighborhood. Later, Mr. James Jackson was in charge of the school, and employed as assistants Mr. Robert Brown and Miss Kate McBeth. Afterwards the school passed under the care of Rev. Elias Alexander, with Rev. James Mann, Miss McBeth, and Miss Smith as his assistants. It was soon disbanded, and the children were transferred to the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor, D.D., of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, now Monaca, Pa.

It is impossible to give a full account of those who conducted the academy after this period, but the list of principals and teachers would include Rev. Robert C. Criswell, Rev. W. H. McKinney, Mr. —— Cheney, Rev. L. S. Colborn, Rev. R. C. Yates, Mr. —— Harrup, Mr. —— Houston, and Mr. James Bennett. Rev. George Sherman Rice, pastor at Slippery Rock, was active in sustaining the school. Rev. James E. Hutchinson of Irwin, Pa., and Rev. William McKee of Niles, Ohio, were its latest principals. The building is in good condition, having been refitted for use at considerable expense at a comparatively recent date, but of late no school has been conducted in it, the demand being supplied by other schools in the vicinity.

North Sewickley Presbyterian Church.—Sundry citizens of North Sewickley township having petitioned the Presbytery of Beaver to organize a congregation in their vicinity, the following committee was appointed by the presbytery. Wells Bushwell and J. S. Henderson, ministers; and William Morton, elder. The organization was effected by the abovenamed committee on the 6th day of August, 1846, when thirty-six persons presented certificates and were received as members of the new organization. Their names follow: James B. Clow, Eliza J. Clow, Samuel C. Clow, Sophia H. Clow, Maria V. Clow, Ann Clark, Mary Clark, Nathan S. Clark, Isabella Clark, Mark Clark, Malvina Clark, Adam Kirk, Sr., Euphene Kirk, Hannah Kirk, Louisa Kirk, Mary McGregor, Donald McGregor, Duncan McGregor, Wm. McGregor, Robert McGregor, Elizabeth Bennett, Margaret Bennett, Alice Ann Kelly, James Bond, Mary E. Bond, Eliza Bond, Agnes Bond, William Motherall, Mrs. Motherall, Robert Caldwell, Rebecca Caldwell, Hannah Caldwell, James Jackson, Esther Jackson, Robert Jackson, Eliza Jackson.

They then proceeded to elect two elders and two deacons: Robert Jackson and Mark Clark were elected and installed elders; and S. C. Clow, and James Jackson the same as deacons.

Rev. James S. Henderson became the first pastor and served the church until he was released in 1855. Rev. Henry Webber, D.D., was installed pastor, 1856, and released in 1867. Rev. John H. Aughey was installed 1870, and released 1871. The church was without a pastor until 1882, when Rev. R. C. Yates was appointed stated supply. In 1889 Mr. Yates resigned, and Rev. M. A. Parkinson took charge in 1890, and remained with the church about three years. In 1895 Rev. Paul D. Gardner was ordained and installed pastor. After serving the church for about two and a half years he was released.

Rev. D. V. Mays became pastor in 1898 and was released in 1899, since which time the church has been without a settled pastor.

The names of those who have been elected and installed as ruling elders of this church, with the dates of their election, are as follows: Robert Jackson, Mark Clark, 1846; Greer McWilliams, 1849; J. H. Cunningham, William Gibson, Robert Marshall, G. W. Taylor, 1853; Thomas J. Irwin, James Marshall, 1857; Adam Rouser, John Baxter, Dr. John Withrow, 1870;

J. Thompson Jackson, William Caldwell, Eli J. Evans, 1882; John H. Lowry, J. A. Jackson, John W. Holland, 1894; R. L. Walker, John Collins, 1899.

The present session is Robert Baird, A. G. Glenn, Robert Walker, and J. Thompson Jackson, and the membership is fifty.

There is no record of the cost of the church-building, nor of the date of its erection. According to the testimony of one of the original members, it was built in 1845.

Concord Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is one of the oldest churches of the Methodist type in the county, having been established about the year 1834. The first services were held in the house of Thomas B. Elliott; and among the early members of the society were Mr. Elliott, Nancy Elliott, Edmund Boat and wife, and the brothers John and Samuel Boat, with their wives. This church was early connected with the Unionville circuit, and is so now. The last pastor was the Rev. A. S. Hunter and Rev. Alexander Steele is now (1904) supplying the pulpit. Among the first preachers for the society were Rev. Richard Armstrong and Rev. Joshua Monroe.

The congregation erected a church-building in 1851, under the leadership of a local minister from New Brighton, named Joseph Alexander. This was a frame structure, which ultimately became too small for the needs of the people, and was replaced in 1887 by the present one during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Stiffey. The building was dedicated, free of debt, October 2, 1887. It is a frame structure, 32 by 44 feet, and cost about \$1500. The pastors of this church have been generally the same as those who served in the Unionville society.

Bellton post-office, in this township, was established March 13, 1891, at which date Bidwell Main was appointed postmaster. His successors have been John Mederer, appointed August 30, 1894; and Carrie Nimmo, appointed May 19, 1896. July 30, 1900, the office was discontinued.

Caylor's Ferry was established, January 24, 1891, with Charles A. Weeks as postmaster. He was followed by Martha A. Funkhouser, March 3, 1891; and March 30, 1901, the office was discontinued.

Parkgate post-office was served by Thomas J. Rouser, April 7, 1899, and Robert J. McKim, May 23, 1902; and was discontinued, October 1, 1902.

Kimberly post-office.—Frank H. Douthitt was appointed May 28, 1900.

In 1900 North Sewickley had 431 taxables, 9671 acres of cleared land, and 2740 acres of timber land. The value of all its real estate in that year was \$567,220, of its real estate exempt from taxation, \$5824; and of its real estate taxable, \$561,396. By the United States Census for 1890 its population was 1154; by that of 1900 it was 1660. Daugherty township and Eastvale borough were organized from parts of North Sewickley and Pulaski townships since 1890.

ECONOMY TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the southeast corner of the county, and on the east side of the Ohio River. It is bounded on the north by New Sewickley township, west by the river and Harmony township, east by Butler and Allegheny counties, and south by Allegheny County and Harmony township. The township was formed at the April Sessions of the Court of Beaver County, 1827.

This township is deficient in streams of importance, but has the Ohio on its western side and the Big Sewickley Creek on the south, a branch of the latter heading within the township. Tevebaugh Run flows through it and empties into the Ohio just below Baden station. The soil is good and is underlaid by rich deposits of coal, red clay, and building stone. There are several hamlets in the township, as Wall Rose in the southeastern part, and Remington on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The latter was until within a recent period a station of that road, but is so no longer. Wall Rose has a post-office, which was established in 1863. Following is a list of the postmasters: Jacob Breitenstein, April 27, 1863; Mary Breitenstein, November 2, 1871; J. C. McCormick, April 5, 1872; C. P. McKee, September 15, 1873; Henry Gross, November 25, 1884; Adam Stroble, May 27, 1898; William A. Stroble, August 26, 1898; Getlie J. Emerick, January 31, 1900.

There is here a German Evangelical church incorporated April 5, 1884, by Henry Gross, A. Haag, John Heil, B. Yeager, Andrew Rosenbaum, and Philip Eisenhuth.

Brown's post-office is in the northern part of this township. It was established in 1878, and the postmasters have been

as follows: Roger McDonald, June 24, 1878; George Keenan, October 20, 1881; Hugh Reed, May 9, 1883; Ann Jane Reed, October 5, 1888; Anthony Boehm, December 7, 1898; John T. Williams, February 1, 1902.

Concord Presbyterian Church is in this township, a few miles back of Freedom. It was incorporated, November 2, 1885, by James J. McElhaney, William H. Morgan, Henry Snyder, Enos Smith, and Robert Baker. In this year its old house of worship, a frame building which had stood many years, was replaced by a new structure, also frame. The date of the organization of this church is uncertain, but was probably about 1840. We have been unable to learn the names of the ministers who have served this congregation from the first, but one of the longest in the field was the Rev. John Brown, whose name occurs in the minutes of the session as early as 1862, and who was released from the charge in July, 1876. In the same month and year fifty-five members were transferred from Concord to Pleasant Hill Church. Rev. B. O. Junkin became supply in 1876, and in 1889 Rev. Robert Laird Smith was called as pastor. He remained until April, 1901; and Rev. Percy H. Gordon assumed charge, September 26th of that year. December 21, 1902, Mr. Gordon was released in order to give full time to the church at Freedom.

Rehoboth Lutheran Church.—This church is in Economy township, about three miles back of Freedom. At the urgent request of Mr. G. Cochran Minis, now deceased, Dr. W. A. Passavant was prevailed upon to preach in the Rehoboth Church, which had been abandoned by reason of the division of the United Presbyterian congregation to which the church belonged. Once dedicated to the service of God, the building had fallen into disuse as a shelter for the sheep of the Lord's pasture and had been turned into a shelter for the sheep of man. Kind and willing hands thoroughly cleansed the old structure, and sometime during the year 1875 Dr. Passavant again restored it to its normal uses, and the sound of the gospel was again heard within its walls. In 1876 the church and cemetery were bought from the United Presbyterians for the sum of \$200, and a congregation organized, the date not having been preserved. Doctor Passavant was followed in the charge by his son William, and he by R. Morris Smith, the present pastor.

St. John the Baptist's Roman Catholic Church.—This little church is in Economy township, about three miles back of Baden. It was built in 1871 by about a dozen farmers, who had formerly heard Mass at Rochester, and is a neat frame structure about 25 x 50 feet. The pastor of the church at Rochester has always had charge of the congregation. The people are all farmers.

Conway, formerly Agnew, post-office is at Conway station. For reference to this office and to the great Conway freight yards, see Conway borough.

In 1900 Economy township, as shown by the United States Census, had a population of 1062. According to the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, it had 383 taxables, 8558 acres of cleared land, and 2961 acres of timber land. The total value of its real estate was \$542,889. Of this amount \$10,700 was real estate exempt from taxation, and \$532,189 was real estate taxable.

ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP

This township is of small area, surrounding the borough of Rochester. It was formed from New Sewickley township by an Act of the Legislature, approved April 14, 1840¹ (see page 885). It borders on the Ohio and Big Beaver rivers, and all the streams passing through it are small, rising in the hills, and descending with a rapid fall to the rivers.

In 1900 it had 337 taxables, 2302 acres of cleared land; and the total value of all its real estate was \$591,220, of which \$32,970 was exempt from taxation, and \$558,250 was taxable. Its population by the United States Census of 1900 was 1661.

Previously within this township, but now just within the borough limits of Freedom, on the bank of the Ohio River, is the old residence of General Abner Lacock, who was so long a leading citizen of the county. In the great flood of 1832 a large part of the valuable library in this house belonging to that gentleman was destroyed, together with many papers of importance, including autograph letters from Madison, Monroe, Jackson, John C. Calhoun, and other prominent men of the nation. This house was built about 1812, and was occupied by Abner P. Lacock, the youngest son of General Lacock, all his life. Abner P. Lacock died here, April 20, 1888. This property

¹P. L., 341.

has been bought by the United States Government from the Lacock heirs, the Ohio River Dam No. 5 being in course of construction at this point. The old homestead is now temporarily occupied by engineers for office purposes, and will ultimately be torn down and replaced by fine buildings with electric power plant, etc., for the operation of the dam.

A large part of the great plant of the National Glass Company, described in the chapter on Rochester borough, is within this township. Here, about half-way between Rochester and Freedom, the Rochester Tumbler Company bored for gas sometime before 1878 and got a good well, the gas from which is used for the manufacture of tumblers. The well also produced from seven to eight barrels of a dark green oil per week.

The plant of the H. C. Fry Glass Company at North Rochester, also described under Rochester borough, is within the limits of this township.

The Free Methodist Church in Pleasant Valley, now Rochester township, was organized January 5, 1890, in Bogg's school-house, New Sewickley township, by Rev. S. Portman, then pastor of the Rochester Free Methodist Church. At the close of a six weeks' revival meeting fifteen persons united with the church, who elected Frederick Brandt as their class leader. At the same meeting it was also decided to build a house of worship, and a committee on location was appointed, consisting of the following persons: Abner Majors, William Grossman, Thomas Nannah, John Nonan, Jackson Boggs, Frederick Brandt. January 21, 1890, this committee reported to a meeting of the society held at the home of Frederick Brandt, recommending that the church be built on the ground donated by William Grossman, at the crossing of Rochester, Harmony, and Freedom roads. The report was accepted, and the following persons were at the same meeting elected trustees: Frederick Brandt, John Brandt, Thomas Nannah, James Brewer, John Nonan. The trustees, with other persons, also formed the building committee. The supervision of the work was given to John Musser, carpenter. Among others interested in the work were Camillus Miller, Richard Cable, Mr. McPherson, and Mr. Drushel.

The church was dedicated, June 22, 1890, by Rev. W. B. Umstead, of the Ohio conference. Following is a list of the ministers who have served the church in the pastorate to the

present time: S. Portman, S. Sager, S. Wellington, L. P. Lewis, J. P. Broadhead, A. T. Sager, Miss Mary J. Elliott with Lydia Pearce, L. C. Andre, J. W. Howard, and D. G. Shirer.

MARION TOWNSHIP

Marion township is in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Franklin township, with the Conoquenessing separating the two, on the east by Jackson township in Butler County, on the south by New Sewickley, and on the west by North Sewickley in Beaver County. Brush Creek flows through it just within its western boundary. There are no other streams of importance in the township. In soil and geological characteristics it is much like its neighboring townships; good coal is mined in various places, and there are the usual limestone, sandstone, and slate formations common to the region round about.

In 1900 Marion township had 131 taxables; 4911 acres of cleared land; 1596 acres of timber land; a total value of real estate amounting to \$235,608; real estate exempt from taxation, \$1910; real estate taxable, \$233,698.

This township was formed, February 6, 1845, out of the territory of North Sewickley township. Its population by the United States Census of 1890 was 413; by that of 1900, 380.

There is no town or village in this small division of the county. Barrisville post-office was established in 1872. The following persons have held it:

Enoch W. Barris, July 3, 1872; Mrs. Anna Phillips, Nov. 3, 1882; it was discontinued Sept. 12, 1883, and re-established March 11, 1884, with John S. Vanarsdale in charge; Eli U. McDanel, March 24, 1885; Mary E. McDanel, June 26, 1889; Jane E. Horner, Feb. 25, 1896; Robert D. Caldwell, July 1, 1897; discontinued March 28, 1901.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Perry township in Lawrence County, on the east by Lancaster and Jackson townships in Butler County, and on the south and west by Marion and North Sewickley townships, Beaver County, respectively. This township was formed by an Act of the Legislature, approved February 28, 1850.¹

¹ P. L., 107.

The streams in this township are small, those rising within its limits draining into the Conoquenessing, which flows along its southern and western boundaries; and Camp Run cuts through it from Lawrence County. The soil of the township is of average quality, and there is throughout a fair distribution of limestone, sandstone, slate, and shale. A fine grade of Darlington coal is found in some sections. The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900 shows in the township 310 taxables, 9296 acres of cleared land; 2196 timber land; value of all real estate, \$408,473; value of real estate exempt from taxation, \$6120; and value of real estate taxable, \$402,353.

At Lillyville, in this township, is a congregation of the Church of God. It is known as Conoquenessing Chapel.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, also at Lillyville, was organized about the year 1875. Services were held in the neighborhood before the organization was effected, by the Rev. M. L. Kunkleman, there being records of baptisms as early as the beginning of 1873. In 1877 the Rev. P. Riffer was called as pastor. From the first this congregation has been connected with the Pittsburg Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is united with the Ellwood City parish. There is no record of the incorporation of the church. The following are the names of heads of families belonging to the congregation from the beginning: Andrew Nagle, William Nagle, John E. Nagle, Paul Koch, William Koch, John Doutt, Thomas Doutt, Matthias Strawhecker, Jeremiah Fisher, Joseph Zimmerman, Philip Fox, Samuel Parker, F. P. Houk, Henry Knepp, Jacob Drushel, Frederick Hartzel, Albert Knepp, M. E. Ruby, Frederick Knepp, G. E. Ruby. Names of heads of families who are members at the present time are: Andrew, George, John, and Joseph Nagle, Henry Knepp, Edwin Goehring, Charles Goehring, Matthias Strawhecker, R. H. Koch, and Frank Stamm. There are in all forty members in full communion with the church.

Few dates of pastoral service are recorded. The first pastor, Rev. P. Riffer, remained several years, and was followed by the Revs. G. J. Diener and H. K. Shanor. In 1895 Mr. Riffer again took charge and served until August, 1901. The present pastor, Rev. A. P. Lentz, was called in February, 1902, and began his labors on Easter Sunday, the same year.

In this township, near Fombell station on the Pittsburg &

Western Railroad, is the United Presbyterian congregation of Camp Run. This church was organized September 28, 1872. On June 8, 1880, it was incorporated by J. C. White, Abraham Thomas, Henry Bradford, William J. Wright, and John F. Scott. Rev. J. Patterson served the church as pastor from 1872 until 1879. There was then a vacancy until 1889, when Rev. M. S. Telford assumed the pastoral charge. He remained until October, 1895. The church was again without a regular pastor until June 28, 1898, when Rev. J. J. Sharp was installed. The membership is about 115.

POST-OFFICES AND POPULATION

Lillyville post-office was, until January 20, 1890, called Lillie. It was established in 1883, and the persons serving in it, with the dates of their appointments, are as follows: Henry Steffler, June 27, 1883; Matilda M. Steffler, April 23, 1887; Lizzie Hamilton, April 12, 1889; Lizzie Hamilton, January 20, 1890; Edward W. Liebensdorfer, January 13, 1896; Agnes Nagle December 8, 1896.

Frisco.—This office was established in 1882, through the effort of Simon P. Fisher, its first incumbent, who was appointed, December 20, 1882. He was succeeded by John W. Irwin, October 13, 1894; Benjamin Nye, February 2, 1895; and Samuel M. Humphreys, November 23, 1896. Mr. Fisher was again appointed, January 23, 1901.

Celia.—Established 1892. Postmasters: J. Osgood Hazen, April 25, 1892; Newton S. Leyda, April 10, 1900.

Shiner post-office was discontinued, September 29, 1891. Its incumbents were Joseph G. Marshall, January 14, 1887; and Levi C. Brinton, May 12, 1890.

Fombell.—Joseph Phillips, January 13, 1882; Omar G. Phillips, March 23, 1894.

The population of Franklin township was by the United States Census of 1890, 734; by that of 1900, it was 810.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP

This township was formed, April 3, 1851, from Economy township. It lies in the southeastern part of the county, being bounded on the north and east by Economy township, on the south by Allegheny County, and on the west by the Ohio River.

One small stream flows through the northern part of the township and empties into the Ohio River just below Legionville. On Daniel Leet's map of surveys in 1785, referred to on page 974, this stream is marked "Logs Town Run." The soil of the township is very good and well cultivated. The population of Harmony township, as shown by the United States Census for 1900, was 650. In the same year it had 187 taxables, 1593 acres of cleared land, and 1196 acres of timber land. Its total value of real estate was \$650,301, of which \$21,900 was exempt from taxation, and \$628,401 was taxable. This township is very small, but is of peculiar interest from its association with the Harmony Society, from which it derived its name. The whole of this township was until recently the property of that Society. Three places within its limits are of great interest historically: Logstown, which was a center of activity in the period when the French and English were contending for supremacy in the Ohio valley; Legionville, which, during the winter of 1792-93, was the camping-ground of the army organized by Major-General Anthony Wayne for the overthrow of the Miami Confederation of Indians; and Economy, since 1825 the home of the noted communistic association called the Harmony Society.

LOGSTOWN

We have briefly referred to this ancient Indian village in previous chapters, but its great importance in the early affairs of this country calls for a more extended notice. Even before the arrival of the French on the Ohio, there was an Indian town here, which was located on the river bottom, on the east bank of that stream near the present Legionville. Above this village, on the second terrace, either where the town of Economy now stands, or, as indicated on General Victor Collot's map of 1796, just below the mouth of Logstown Run on what was afterwards the site of Wayne's encampment, the French sometime before 1753 built for the Indians a new town, consisting of substantial log cabins, with stone chimneys. The Logtown which figures so largely in the early journals and documents¹ probably included both of these places.

¹ The French called Logstown Chiningué (Shenango in English). A note by Parkman on Celeron's manuscript says:

"There appear to have been at different times, three distinct villages of Shenango,—one at the junction of the Chautauqua and the Allegheny (Mitchell's map), the one men-

We have already referred to the controversy concerning the question as to which side of the Ohio River the location of Logstown belongs, whether the north (more exactly east) side or the south side, and we may here more fully discuss it. We think that the case is clear for the former, the north side or the right-hand bank as one goes down the river. The evidence for this view is as follows:

1. The Indian name for the town, "Maugh-wa-wa-me," meaning broad plains or plateaus, corresponds with the position assigned by it.

2. The north side of the river was recognized as the "Indian side," and respected as such by the military authorities, who, under instructions, forbade any attempt at settlement on it until after Wayne's victory and the treaty of Fort Greenville (see General Irvine's order vol. i., page 168). The Indians only came over to the south side on marauding incursions, having no villages on that side at the time in which Logstown was visited by the first English who have spoken of it in journals, etc.

3. Washington, in a letter to William Fairfax, dated August 11, 1754, says: "It is known we must pass the French fort and *the Ohio* to get to Logstown." By the Ohio is here meant the Allegheny, which at that date was not distinguished from the main stream, but called *Ohio*. Now, if it was necessary to cross the Allegheny to get to Logstown, that town must have been on the north side.

4. Christian Frederick Post relates in his journal a visit to Logstown, as follows: "The Beaver creek being very high, it was almost two o'clock in the afternoon before we came over the creek; this land seems to be very rich. I, with my companion, Ketiuskund's son, came to Logstown, *situated on a hill*. On the east end is a great piece of low land, where the old Logstown

tioned above some way below, and the third some way up the Big Beaver, near Kuskuski, the Kaskaske of this journal."

See also *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, vol. lxix., p. 298, note:

"The Chiningué of Bonnecamps (Shenango in English accounts) was later known as Logstown. It stood on the north side of the Ohio river immediately below the present town of Economy."

The statement is made in Hildreth's *Pioneer History* (page 34) and frequently repeated by other writers, that in 1753 the French had destroyed a trading house which the Ohio Company had built at Logstown "seizing their goods and skins to the amount of £20,000 and killing all the traders but two who made their escape." There is no reason to believe that the Ohio Company ever had a trading house at Logstown, and the statement referred to probably confuses the history of Logstown with the destruction of the fort of the English traders on the Great Miami by the French and Indians in 1752.

used to stand. In the new Logstown the French have built about thirty houses for the Indians. They have a large corn field on the south side, where the corn stands ungathered."¹ This in itself should be conclusive; Logstown, he says, was *on a hill*, therefore the low meadow land of the south side cannot be the site. The belief of our early settlers that this was its location may be explained by the fact that the *corn-field* was there, and also some cabins as noted below.

5. The *Historical Account of Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians* clearly locates Logstown on the hill on the north bank in the following passage:

Friday, October 5th. In this day's march the army passed through Logstown, situated seventeen miles and a half, fifty-seven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the last war for the great trade carried on there by the English and French; but its inhabitants, the Shawanees and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750 [1758]. The lower town extended about sixty perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low steep ridge, on the summit of which, near the declivity, stood the upper town, commanding a most agreeable prospect over the lower, and quite across the Ohio.

Dr. Celeron's journal would seem to indicate this "upper town," where he speaks of the landing place at Logstown, "being at the base of a cliff more than thirty feet high." (See *Fort Pitt*, Darlington, p. 29.)

6. With the above agrees what is said by the Rev. Charles Beatty in his journal of a visit to the Ohio Indians in 1766.² Of his journey from Fort Pitt he says:

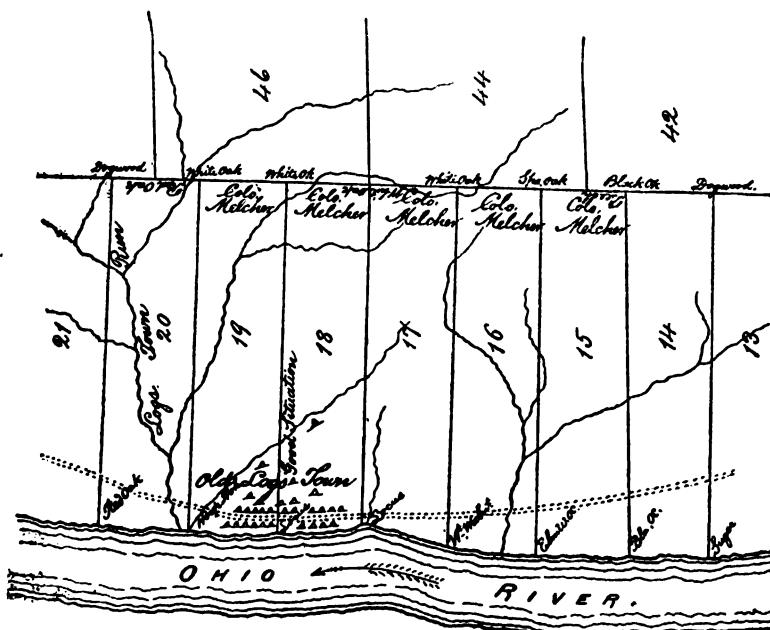
We crossed the Allegh-geny river in a canoe, swimming our horses alongside of it. We then proceeded on our journey down the Ohio about five miles, having on our right hand a high hill, and encamped upon the bank of the river about eight or nine o'clock, where we had plenty of herbage for our horses,—the night cloudy and dark.

¹ Christian Frederick Post's second journal of 1758, Dec. ad.

² *The Journal of a Two Months' Tour, with a view of Promoting Religion among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, etc.* By Charles Beatty, A.M. London, 1768. Pages 34-35.

The author of this rare and interesting little book, the Rev. Charles Beatty, was the father of Erkuries Beatty and the grandfather of Rev. C. C. Beatty, D.D., the founder of the Steubenville, Ohio, Female Seminary. He was appointed by the Synod of New York and Pennsylvania to visit the frontier inhabitants as a missionary of the gospel, and if deemed prudent to visit also the Indian tribes to the west of Fort Pitt. He arrived from the east at Fort Pitt September 5, 1766, and after five days' stay there set out down the Ohio as above related. He was accompanied on this mission to Fort Pitt and beyond by the Rev. George Duffield. Mr. Beatty died at Bridgetown, N. J., Aug. 13, 1792.

11th Thursday. Sat out in the morning, the weather dull and gloomy, and after travelling nine or ten miles, most part along the river side, we came to an old Indian town now deserted, called by the traders Log-Town, situated on a fine rich high bank, covered with fine grass, commanding a most beautiful prospect both up and down the river Ohio. We halted about noon to let our horses feed, then proceeded to Great Beaver creek, about ten miles.



The above is an extract from a general draft of 143 lots situated in Depreciation District No 2 on the Ohio and Beaver Rivers — showing the location of "Old Logs Town" — remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs.

Surveyed in the months of April, May, June and July 1785 by
Daniel Leet, D.S.

7. In harmony with these arguments is the witness of all the old maps. One of these is a map (not later than 1753), of the British and French Dominions in North America, showing the encroachments of the French upon the British plantations, on which Logstown is marked as being on the north side of the Ohio. A similar map in M. Robert's *Atlas Universel* (Paris,

1755) puts it there.¹ The same is true of a map made by Lewis Evans in 1755; of the map in a book published in London in 1769 by a Captain Knox, a British officer in command in America during the years 1757-60; of Thomas Hutchin's map (1764); of Mitchell's map; of that in De Kalm's travels, and of the general draft in the Land Office of Pennsylvania of the surveys made by Daniel Leet in 1785 of the Second District of Depreciation lands. This district was on the north side of the Ohio and extended from the Big Beaver to Little Sewickley Creek; and on the map of Leet's surveys of it "Old Logstown" is marked down on the lots numbered 18 and 19, being land now owned by the Harmony Society at Economy.² Other maps which place Logstown on the right-hand bank are: the map accompanying Washington's Journal of 1754³; the Fry and Jefferson map of 1755; one in the British Museum entitled "West Pennsylvania and Virginia, 1753"; the Nuremberg map of 1756;

¹ This map puts a town mark ^o opposite on the south side also. This may bear out the idea that there were some cabins on that side and Arthur Lee in his journal of 1784 mentions Logstown as "formerly a settlement on both sides of the Ohio." (*Life of Lee*, vol. ii., p. 384). Even if this be true it does not affect the point in question, which is as to the position of the principal village—the town identified with noted historical incidents.

² In the *Magazine of Western History* (Cleveland, Ohio) for October, 1886, p. 861, is the following letter referring to the same facts:

"DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
HARRISBURG, April 10, 1879.

"ISAAC CRAIG, Esq.

"Dear Sir:—I am now able to locate Logstown beyond all question. Daniel Leet's map of surveys made from April to July, 1785, embraces all the tracts along the north side of the Ohio from Little Sewickley creek to and below the mouth of Beaver. "Log Town Run" is marked as entering the east side of the Ohio about one mile above the upper point of Crow's Island, on tract No. 20. "Old Logs Town" is marked as covering the ends of tracts No. 19 and 18—above the mouth of the run. The distance from the upper point of Crow's Island to the center of the town is about 430 perches. From the center of the town up the Ohio to the mouth of Big Sewickley, is about $\frac{2}{3}$ miles. The road from Fort McIntosh to Fort Pitt runs near the river in tracts 20, 19, 18 and 17, and is marked as passing through the town. In tract 18, near the town, is marked "Good Situation."

"I am truly yours,

"J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Dep. Sec'y Internal Affairs."

An extract from this map of Leet's kindly made for us by Mr. J. Sutton Wall, Chief Draftsman at Harrisburg, Pa., is given on page 973. On this extract are shown the following named lots or tracts of land situated in Depreciation District No. 2, on the Ohio River, in the county of Beaver, which were surveyed in the month of May, 1785, on order of the Surveyor-General, dated January 22, 1785, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of March 12, 1783, by DANIEL LEET, D. S.

No. 13.

" 14. Joseph Harrison, containing 227 Acres & allowance patented to Joseph Harrison, August 30, 1787.

" 15.	Isaac Melchior,	containing	223 As. & All.	} Patented to Isaac Melchior Jany 2, 1786.
" 16.	"	"	213 " " "	
" 17.	"	"	205 " " "	
" 18.	"	"	203 " " "	
" 19.	"	"	206 " " "	
" 20.	Matthias Slough,	containing	206 As. & all. patented to Matthias Slough, April 10, 1786.	
" 21.				

³ The *Journal of Major Washington* of 1754. Williamsburg, Printed; London, Reprinted for T. Jeffery's the corner of St. Martin's Lane: MDCCLIV. This map is called "Map of the Western Parts of the Colony of Virginia as far as the Mississippi."

and a "Map of a Voyage on the Beautiful River in New France, MDCCXLIX, by the Rev. Father Bonnecamps, Jesuit Mathematician." Bonnecamps was Celeron's chaplain. His account of the voyage is in vol. Ixix of *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*. Still other maps might be cited in agreement with these, as General Victor Collot's "Map of the Ohio River, 1796"; "A New Map of North America from the Latest Discoveries in 1763," in *The London Magazine*, vol. xxxii. for 1763; J. Russell's "Map of the Middle States of America"; and one in the *Causes of the Alienation of the Delawares and Shawanese from the British Interest*, by Charles Thomson, London, 1769.

As against all this combined and concordant testimony, later opinions of old settlers, no matter how respectable and veracious their characters, are of no weight.¹ The description of Montmorin, a town which was laid out on the site of Logstown, September 5, 1787, by Isaac Melcher (or Melchior) of Philadelphia, is in harmony with all the foregoing. The following is

¹ Except Lee's journal referred to in a note on page 974, the only early authority for the other view which we have seen is the journal of George Croghan. He says:

"May 15, 1765—I set off from Fort Pitt with two batteaux, and encamped at Chartier's island, in the Ohio, three miles below Fort Pitt. 16th.—Being joined by the deputies of the Senecas, Shawanese and Delawares that were to accompany me, we set off at seven o'clock in the morning, and at ten arrived at Logstown, an old settlement of the Shawanese, about seventeen miles from Fort Pitt, where we put ashore and viewed the remains of that village, which was situated on a high bank on the south side of the Ohio river, a fine fertile country around it."

But it is known that there is here a misprint of "south" for "north"; the manuscript of the journal says *north*. (See *Gist's Journals*, Darlington, p. 97.)

We may add that the deposition of Major Edward Ward (*Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts, 1652 to 1781*, etc., vol. i., 1876) contains a passage that seems to be also an exception. It is as follows:

"This deponent further saith that in the year 1752, and before his surrender to the French, there was a small Village, Inhabited by the Delawares, on the South East side of the Allegheny River, in the neighborhood of that place, and that Old Kittanning, on the same side of the said River, was then Inhabited by the Delawares; that about one-third of the Shawanese Inhabited Loggs Town on the West Side of the Ohio, and tended Corn on the East Side of the River—and the other part of the nation lived on the Scioto River."

That this is a slip either of memory or printing is evident from the fact that he puts the corn-field on the east or north side while every other writer says that it was on the west or south. We repeat here the remark previously made that the course of the Ohio at this point is almost due north, making the banks east and west; but they are generally spoken of as north and south. A careful early writer, referring to the letters of Major Craig to Samuel Hodgdon Q.M. and General Knox, from which we give extracts on page 986, says:

"From all these expressions it seems evident that the understanding sixty years ago was that Logstown was on the same side of the Ohio river, where, we know, Legionville was, that is the north side. Had Logstown been on the opposite side of the river, the three words 'below,' 'near,' and 'at,' would not have been thus used, and the proper words 'opposite' or nearly 'opposite,' entirely omitted. This understanding of the matter is entirely in agreement with all the old authorities, Croghan excepted. Logstown, I am satisfied, stood on the bank of the Ohio immediately above the run below which it is well known Legionville stood." The *History of Pittsburgh*, by Neville B. Craig, Pittsburgh, 1851., p. 215.

the advertisement of Montmorin which appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 3005, March 12, 1788¹:

This town, laid out at the solicitation of several gentlemen, is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflowed, in a healthy and fertile country, about eighteen miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort McIntosh, in Westmoreland County, in the state of Pennsylvania, and at the ancient settlement formerly called Logstown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extensive trade was carried on many years.

The plans for this town were never carried out, but it remained for the Harmony Society to partially realize them in the building of Economy.

A full account of the many important transactions of which Logstown was the scene would exceed the limits of space imposed upon us, but we cannot afford not to give an epitome of this history.

Its beginnings with the Indian occupancy of the place are unrecorded; but in 1749 Captain Louis Bienville de Celeron, a French officer, in command of three hundred men, came to the Ohio, took possession of the country in the name of his king, Louis XV., and deposited at different points on the river and its tributaries leaden plates inscribed with the royal title.² Celeron describes Logstown as "one of the largest villages on the river, consisting of fifty cabins of Iroquois, Shawanese, and Loups; also Iroquois from the Sault St. Louis and Lake of the

¹ We give in the text above the first paragraph of this advertisement. Our readers may care to see the following paragraphs:

"Montmorin commands an extensive view of the river; the soil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is superior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all seasons much deeper at this place, and where provisions, boats etc., may in a little time be as well furnished. It is on the great communication or route from the eastern and middle states to the Muskingum Miami and Kentucky settlements, as well as the Illinois, Mississippi, etc., and will probably become the new county seat; the rapid emigrations to the western country render it a very desirable spot, and afford a flattering prospect of its speedy establishment. The streets are spacious, being sixty-six feet wide, except Great George, Washington, Hancock, and Clinton Streets, which are ninety-nine feet; the squares are divided into twenty lots, each from forty-four to forty-seven feet front, and two hundred and twenty feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes—five squares or one hundred lots, as distinguished on the plan, will be vested in trustees for public use, and to accommodate schools and religious societies of every denomination. The town contains seven hundred and forty lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught to prevent any kind of preference, and to facilitate the settlement they will be sold at the moderate price of ten dollars each, to be paid on the delivery of the certificates of purchase. Those who buy ten town lots will be entitled to a five-acre out lot gratis.

"The appropriation of the lots will be made under the superintendence or direction of the Honorable Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, Generals Muhlenberg and Hester, Matthew Clarkson and Richard Baché, esqrs., on or before the first of May next; after which, on application, indisputable titles in fee simple, agreeably to the said appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchasers, their agents or attorneys. Certificates for lots sold, and the plan of the town to be seen at the house of Mr. Levy Hollingsworth, Mr. Marsh Wilcox, and Mr. Thomas Bradford, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New York; Major Isaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town, Philadelphia, February 5th, 1787.

ISAAC MELCHER."

² See vol. i., p. 41.

Two Mountains, with some Nippissinques, Abenakis, and Ottawas." The arrival of the French was viewed with alarm by the English authorities, and in the year 1748 the Colonial Council had sent Conrad Weiser, with Andrew Montour as interpreter, and a large present of goods under convoy of George Croghan, the celebrated Indian trader, with instructions to examine the situation, and to seek to draw the Indians away from the French to the English. This Conrad Weiser was a truly great man, who rendered for over a quarter of a century inestimable services to Pennsylvania and the country. His descendants, such as the Muhlenbergs, have been among the most useful and distinguished people in the State. He was born in Germany, November 2, 1696, was brought by his father to America in 1710, and settled with his wife and five children in Berks County, Pa., in 1729. His story of adventure, privations, and hardships in his many missions to the Indians is one of the most interesting in the early history of the country. Fitted by nature and training for peculiarly delicate and difficult undertakings which he carried out with the utmost fidelity, he well deserves to be esteemed one of the makers of the nation.

Weiser arrived at Logstown, August 27, 1748, and was greeted with cordiality by the Indians. His account of the conference which followed is very full, and makes interesting reading, but we can only summarize it here. Following his instructions he ascertained from the Deputies in Council the number of the fighting men of all the nations settled on the Ohio, which was done by each deputy giving him "so many little sticks tied up in a bundle." The count showed, he says: Senecas, 163; Shawanees, 162; Owandats, 100; Tisagechroan, 40; Mohawks, 74; Mohicans, 15; Onondagas, 35; Cayugas, 20; Oneidas, 15; Delawares, 165—in all, 789. We remark in passing that this number will seem small to those who have entertained exaggerated ideas concerning the strength of the Indians in this country, but it is in harmony with the views upon the subject which we have previously expressed (see vol. i., pp. 21-22 and notes thereon).

Some of Weiser's party went from Logstown to Kuskuskee,¹ a

¹ This name is variously spelled. It is placed on Hutchin's map on the west side of the Big Beaver, about one mile below where the Mahoning and the Shenango unite, and on M. Robert's *Atlas Universel*, Paris, 1755, at the same point, but on the east side of the Big Beaver. See also note vol. i., p. 15.

large Indian town thirty miles off, and he says of his own movements:

August 30th.—I went to Beaver Creek, an Indian town, eight miles off; chiefly Delawares; the rest Mohawks, to have some belts of wampum made. This afternoon rainy weather set in, which lasted above a week. Andrew Montour came back from Coscosky, with a message from the Indians there, to desire of me, that the ensuing council might be held at their town. We both lodged at this town, at George Croghan's Trading house.¹

Weiser felt himself bound by his instructions to Logstown, and the council was accordingly held there. The goods under convoy of Croghan were delayed, but finally arrived and were distributed to the tribes, which, through their deputies, Weiser addressed separately in the name of the president and council of Pennsylvania. The result was what was designed by his visit and the presents: the Indians were bound more closely to the English. As some of their chiefs expressed it in an address to Weiser:

We have heard what you have said to us. . . . Our brethren have indeed tied our hearts to theirs. We at present can but return thanks with an empty hand, till another opportunity serves to do it sufficiently. We must call a great council, and do everything regularly; in the mean time, look upon us as your true brothers.

Weiser's journal says: "The same day I set out for Pennsylvania, in rainy weather, and arrived at George Croghan's on the 28th instant" (September, 1748). The reader will remember that this region was then considered by many to be Virginia territory.

Another important council was held at Logstown, and a treaty made between George Croghan and the Indians on the 28th of May, 1751. Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanees, Wyandots, and Twightwees were present, Andrew Montour was interpreter for the province of Pennsylvania, Toanohiscoe for the Six Nations. The following English traders were also present: Thomas Kinton, Samuel Cuzzens, Jacob Pyatt, John Owens, Thomas Ward, Joseph Nellson, James Brown, Dennis Sullivan, Paul Pearce, and Caleb Lamb. The customary speech-making, exchange of wampum belts, etc., were gone through with, and then the present from the English was

¹ See note on George Croghan, vol. i., p. 38.

given. Monsieur Joncœur (Joncaire), the representative of the Canadian government, was in Logstown at this time, but was told plainly by the Indians that they would have nothing to do with the French.

Logstown had also an interesting connection with the first public service of George Washington. Intelligence having been received from time to time by the Virginia authorities of the encroachments of the French upon the territory of the Ohio, which was supposed to be within the limits of Virginia, various efforts had been made to get reliable reports of the strength and plans of the invaders, but without success. Finally Governor Robert Dinwiddie determined to send one in whom trust could be placed to secure definite information, and for this difficult and dangerous task he selected Washington, whose knowledge of forest life, acquired during his experience as a surveyor, thorough understanding of the Indian character, and strong personal traits specially fitted him for the undertaking.

Washington's journal is full of interest. He relates his setting out and taking up Jacob Vanbraam at Fredericksburg to be his French interpreter, and Mr. Gist at Winchester with four servitors. At the forks of the Ohio (Pittsburg) he carefully noted the lay of the land, and thought it "extremely well situated for a fort." At the mouth of Chartiers Creek he visited Shingiss, the King of the Delawares, and invited him to attend the council at Logstown, and, accompanied by the latter, he arrived at Logstown "between sunsetting and dark the twenty-fifth day after he had left Williamsburg." He sometimes speaks of this place as "the Logstown." Washington's business here was to learn what he could of the movements of the French, and to arrange for his journey through the wilderness to their nearest fort. His journal says:

As soon as I came into town, I went to Monakatoocha (as the Half-King was out at his hunting cabin on the Little Beaver creek, about fifteen miles off), and informed him by John Davidson, my Indian interpreter, that I was sent a messenger to the French general; and was ordered to call upon the sachems of the Six Nations to acquaint them with it. I gave him a string of wampum and a twist of tobacco, and desired him to send for the Half-King, which he promised to do by a runner in the morning, and for other sachems. I invited him and the other great men present, to my tent, where they stayed about an hour and returned.

The next day the Half-King arrived. This was Tanacharison, a faithful friend of the English, whose death, October 4, 1754, was a great loss to them. From him Washington learned the best route to the French forts, and was told of his encounter with the late commandant there, who had received the Half-King very roughly. After several days' conferences and delay, Washington, with the Half-King, Jeskakake, White Thunder, and the Hunter, left Logstown for Venango, about seventy miles distant by the route they followed, and for Fort Le Bœuf, on the present site of Waterford, Erie County, Pa. We need not speak of his mission further, but so much as we have given is, we think, pertinent to our history as showing the importance of Logstown as a place of trade and for holding councils with the strong Indian tribes. It is to be remembered that at this time the forks of the Ohio were still an undisturbed wilderness, Fort Du Quesne not being built until the next year, 1754. The decline of Logstown's importance began with the construction of that fort.

Two visits to Logstown were made by Christian Frederick Post in 1758, on missions to the Ohio River Indians. We have already made slight references to these. His journals contain interesting notices of Logstown. We gave in a former chapter and in the early part of this some account of Bouquet's passage through the place. The last mention of Logstown which possesses any interest is that made by Washington, who, in 1770, again passed down the river and stopped there for breakfast. As the Indians had abandoned Logstown in 1758, the inhabitants at that time must have been whites.

LEGIONVILLE

The importance of this place belongs wholly to its past; it being now only a small flag-station and post-office on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, about twenty-two miles from Pittsburg. It is in the extreme northwestern corner of Harmony township, on the right bank of the Ohio River, and in a beautiful location. As stated in the early part of this history, the name Legionville has its origin in the fact that on this ground was the site of the encampment, during the winter of 1792-93, of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's army, known as "The Legion of the

United States."¹ Here he went into winter quarters, and until the following spring was engaged in disciplining the force with which he won his brilliant and epoch-making victory over the Indians of the Miami Confederation in the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. The camp at Legionville was strongly fortified, and the most vigorous watchfulness was constantly maintained; and although General Wayne had thoroughly drilled his troops before he left Pittsburg, he kept up the same severe discipline here.

So far as we are aware, no detailed account of Wayne's stay at Legionville has ever been written. We do not possess all the materials necessary for the task, but having lately had access to the original manuscript letters and orderly books of Wayne owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and, through the courtesy of Mr. John W. Jordan, the librarian of that society, having been permitted to copy some of them, in whole or in part, we are much gratified to be able, by means of these excerpts, to give to our readers some glimpses at least into that interesting period.

The Legion, as previously stated, was assembled at Pittsburg during the summer² and fall of 1792, at Fort Fayette,³

¹ In *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, vol. xvi., will be found a full roster of the officers of the Legion.

Like many other great commanders, Wayne was fond of neatness in dress, and had earnestly advocated a brilliant uniform for the officers and men of the Revolutionary army. One of the nicknames which were affectionately bestowed upon him by his soldiers was "Dandy." This love of brilliancy in military dress is shown in the distinctive marks which he ordered for the Sub-Legions. His directions for these marks are given in the following, which we have copied from his Orderly Book

"HEAD QUARTERS
PITTSBURGH 11th Sept., 1792.

"General Orders

Parole *Johnson*

C. Sign *Knowles*

"The officers being arranged to the four Sub Legions, it now becomes expedient to give those Legions distinctive Marks, which are to be as follows . . . viz' . . .

"The first Sub Legion—white binding upon their caps, with white plumes, and Black Hair.

"The second Sub Legion—Red binding to their caps, red plumes with White Hair—

"The third Sub Legion—Yellow binding to their caps, yellow plumes and Black Hair—

"The fourth Sub-Legion—Green binding to their caps, with green plumes & white hair."

A later order says:

"The officers will wear plain cock'd Hatto with no other Distinctive marks but the plumes of their respective Sub Legions, except in actual Service or action when they will wear the same caps with the non Commissioned officers and Privates of the respective Sub Legions."

* A letter from Major Isaac Craig to Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, dated June 15, 1792, says: "Gen. Wayne arrived here yesterday."

* May 18, 1792, Craig wrote to Knox: "Capt. Hughes, with his detachment, has occupied the barracks in the new fort since the 1st instant. Two of the six-pounders are very well mounted in the second story of one of the block-houses. The others will be mounted in a few days. The work, if you have no objections, I will name *Fort La Fayette*." This name was approved by the Secretary. See *History of Pittsburgh*, Craig, p. 214.

the erection of which was begun in the winter of 1791, and which stood within about one hundred yards of the Allegheny River and about a quarter of a mile higher up than old Fort Pitt. This fort, the last of the three built at the "forks of the Ohio," was, we may note, purely American, as Fort Pitt was British and Fort Duquesne French. While still at Pittsburg Wayne began the measures of strict discipline which he always maintained, and constant practice in the use of arms and in manœuvring was given to the troops. From his manuscript orderly book (signed by Henry De Butts, aide-de-camp) we extract the following order for one of these manœuvres, which will serve to illustrate the manner in which they were in general performed:

HEAD QUARTERS
PITTSBURGH Aug. 15th, 1792.

Order of March

The army will march in one column by the centre in half platoons, flanked by Ensign Lee's Riflemen, one half on the Right, the other half on the left column, which is to be preceded by a Van Guard two hundred yards in front, the Dragoons will be formed into eight squads four with the column i.e., one in front between the Head of the column and Pioneers—one on each flank between the Rifle flankers and column and one in the rear—two pieces of artillery will move at the head of the column—

Lieut. Price's Infantry with the other four squads of Dragoons and one piece of artillery will form the reserve, and move two hundred yards in the rear of the column—always preserving that distance, the dragoons will march in front, flanks, and rear as directed for those with the column—the piece of artillery between the Infantry and rear squad of Dragoons.

In case of an attack in front, the column will display—upon beating the retreat the Dragoons will wheel to the right and left and form in the rear of the line—the front Guard and flankers will also fall back and form in the rear, the artillery will take post on the right and left of the line—the pioneers will throw up a fletch to cover them.

In case of an attack in front and right flank (the left being covered by the river) the head of the column will stand fast—the left will form to the left fronting up the river, the right will wheel by platoons to the right in which posture they will be ready for action.

The flankers and Van Guard must sustain the force of the Enemies fire until called in by beating the Retreat—the horse will form in the rear of the line of the front and right flank, one piece of artillery on the front, the other to the right of the right flank.

On beating the General the firing will commence from the line and will cease upon beating the retreat—the officers will take care that the men form in open order and level well.

Should the Infantry or horse be ordered to charge they must be very

careful not to do any injury or pursue one foot further upon the signal of retreat.

The Troops must preserve the utmost order and coolness—The reserve will halt upon having the first fire & wait eventual orders.—The savages ceasing to resist are to be spared and no insult or injury offered them—A General from the *Fort* will be the signal for moving forward.

HENRY DE BUTTS
*Aid de Camp.*¹

There is nothing in the original manuscript to indicate whether this was merely a sham battle, or was a movement made in anticipation of an actual attack of the enemy. That there were, in fact, alarms at this time and place is shown by a letter from Wayne to the Secretary of War, General Knox, written five days before this order was issued, in which he says:

Desertions have been frequent and alarming. Two nights since, upon a report that a large body of Indians were close in our front, I ordered the troops to form for action, and rode along the line to inspire them with confidence. I then gave a charge to those in the redoubts, which I had recently thrown up in our front, and on the right flank, to maintain their posts at any expense of blood, until I could gain the enemy's rear with the dragoons.

So great was the power of the Indian name to strike terror to the hearts of the men, however, that one third deserted from their posts, leaving the most important points exposed. But as will be seen from the correspondence which immediately follows, Wayne himself seemed incredulous of Indians being in his neighborhood, while at the same time he took no chances of a surprise, and made his position strong enough to resist any force that might come against him. He was never caught napping.² From the blockhouse on the Beaver Creek, at what is now New Brighton, which was at this time commanded by

¹ Wayne's Orderly Book, in library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

² He was called "Mad Anthony," but there was always method in his madness: no commander exceeded him in apparently reckless bravery (thence the epithet "*mad*"), nor did any exceed him in caution. A good illustration of his wariness (strikingly suggestive also of the dangers attending the navigation of the Ohio in that day) is the following order to Lieut. W. A. Lee, dated "Head Quarters, Pittsburgh, 7th Nov., 1792":

"You are to descend the Ohio tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock, with the Detachment of Dragoons under your command for Fort Washington, your boat being light, & your men being well armed & provided with a liberal supply of ammunition & provisions, you must make your way through every Obstacle—

"Shou'd you have occasion to land during your passage let it be on the south side of the river & then but for a short space of time, & not without having first well reconnoitred the spot, nor will you suffer any man to leave the boat 20 yds. upon any pretext whatever—You will always anchor in the middle of the river, shou'd it be dangerous to proceed by night, but never attempt to touch the shore after sun down." Extract from manuscript letter in the Wayne collection owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Ensign John Steele, there had gone to Wayne at Pittsburg the report which called forth the following letter:

HEAD QUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH 26th Nov. 1792.

SIR:—

I am favour'd with yours of the 24th Instant, in which you inform me that there have some Indians been discovered in the vicinity of the Block House—it may possibly be the case, but I rather think it is a false alarm—or tricks play'd by some of the hunters, or designing people for some sinister views,—be that as it may, I have order'd a Detachment, under the command of Major Clark, to examine into this business, & whose orders you are to obey.

Shou'd they turn out to be Indians, he is directed to pursue & chastise them, shou'd it be a false alarm, he is instructed to punish in the most exemplary manner, those who occasioned it, or to bring them under guard to Legion Ville.

You will therefore use your utmost endeavors to assist in the discovery, —to the end that they may be punished—whether Indians or White Villains.

I am Sir

Your most Humb'l Ser't

ANT'Y WAYNE.¹

The letter to Clark is as follow:

HEAD QUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH, 26th Nov. 1792.

SIR:—

You will immediately Embark the Detachment of Riflemen, now drawn out, taking with you four days' provisions, & land at Legion Ville, from thence (without attempting to exchange or to take any men from the detachment now there) you will proceed to big beaver block house taking along with you from this place two soldiers belonging to that Garrison who will serve as guides. Upon your arrival at the block house, if upon due enquiry you find that there have actually been Indians recently discovered in that vicinity you will order Ensign Steele to join you with one half his Garrison, & all the spies or scouts that may then be there, & endeavor to come up with & punish the savages for daring to come upon our frontiers, for which purpose you will proceed as far out as the salt licks—you can be supplied with provisions at the Block house.

If you meet with Capt. Sparks you will order him to join you. Should you not be able to make any discoveries of Indians—and that you find it has been a false alarm you will punish in the most exemplary manner those persons who occasioned it, or bring them prisoners to Legion Ville, to which place you will return in the course of a week with your own detachment, leaving Ensign Steele with his people at the Block house.

You will inform Capt. Sparks that it is my positive orders that he

¹ From the collection of manuscript letters of Wayne in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

shall return with you, & render an account to me of his conduct & proceedings

Wishing you success & happiness

I am Sir

Your most

Humbl Serv't

ANT'Y WAYNE.¹

Major JOHN CLARK.

The position selected by General Wayne for his winter camp on the Ohio below Pittsburg was, as may be seen by the passing traveler to-day, a perfectly ideal one. He himself, in a letter to General Knox, dated "Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1792," writes of it as follows:

. . . I have made choice of an encampment on the bank of the river (from which all the Indians in the wilderness could not Dislodge us) with a fine level creek on the right flank which forms a secure harbour for our boats & an easy water communication, (provided we have water in the river) in fact it is the only spot in which the boats could possibly be secured from inevitable destruction by the ice for a considerable distance above Pittsburgh to that place, not a boat cou'd be saved at Pittsburgh or in its vicinity, such an idea was never contemplated at this place, the construction of the Kentucky boats being only calculated for the purpose of descending the river the same season they are built, & after the landing the families, sent adrift; those of the army are broke up for the use of the fort & Garrison so that this may be considered as the first attempt that has been made to save or secure one of those kind of boats over winter, in order to be used the next season. This

¹ As our knowledge of this early period is, at best, but scanty, every fragment that can be rescued from the past is of value: we have therefore copied from the collection of Wayne letters in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the following which are of local interest:

"BIG BEAVER CREEK BLOCK HOUSE,
Aug't 15. 92.

"SIR:—

"As we have not more than three Days' Provisions at this Post—I have sent A Corp'l & four men up with a Canoe To bring down whatever Quantity of provisions you should Direct—

"The spys are twice a week out have never made any Discoveries of any Indians on the frontiers since I came down So I Remane

"Your sincere friend
& Humble Serv't
JOHN STEELE, Ensign.

"To A. WAYNE, Command.
In chief of the
Troops of the U. S."

"HEAD QUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH 3d NOV. 1792.

"SIR,

"I have received your letter of the 2d instant, and am pleased to learn the good state of your command with regard to health, and with your conduct in practicing your men to fire at marks.

"There is herewith sent you fifty pounds weight of rifle powder, and half that quantity of lead, together with the paper you require.

Ensign STEELE,
Big Beaver."

"I am Sir
Your humbl Serv't
ANTH'Y WAYNE.

we shall effect but with a good deal of labour & some expense in repairing them, however this shall be done & everything in readiness to descend the Ohio at an early period in the spring, by which time I most ardently hope the Legion will be compleated to its full compliment. . . .¹

In November he broke camp at Pittsburg and transferred the army to Legionville, and the animated scenes in connection with his departure are indicated in the two following extracts from letters written by Major Craig.² In a letter to Samuel Hodgdon, Q.-M.-General, dated November 9, 1792, he writes:

This morning a detachment of the troops and the artificers, with the necessary tools for building, set off for the winter ground below Logstown, on the Ohio; in a few days the whole army will follow.

On the 30th of the same month he writes to General Knox:

This morning, at an early hour, the artillery, infantry and rifle corps, except a small garrison left in Fort Fayette, embarked and descended the Ohio to Legionville, the cavalry crossed the Allegheny at the same time and will reach the winter ground as soon as the boats. As soon as the troops had embarked, the General [Wayne] went on board his barge, under a salute from the militia artillery corps of this place, and all have, no doubt, before this time, reached their winter quarters.

In his new camp at Legionville, as at Pittsburg, Wayne continued the work of turning his raw recruits into a compact and efficient army. His labors were unceasing by day and by night, for his men were totally inexperienced, and even his officers were for the most part without military training. The frightful defeats of Harmar and St. Clair had unnerved the soldiers, and the very bravest could not look forward to an encounter with the savages without foreboding; the commander had therefore not only to give his troops the training of soldiers, but he had also to lift them from despondency and inspire them with the confidence of victory against a capable and ruthless enemy. He had, moreover, to perform all these arduous duties while suffering from a malady that seriously threatened to cut him off at any moment. That he faced death in his tent as calmly as ever he did on the field of battle, and that in the midst of

¹ From the Ferdinand J. Dreer collection of manuscripts in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The creek mentioned in this letter is marked on Leet's survey of 1785 as Logstown Run (see map p. 973); about 1840 it is called "General Wayne's Run" (Road Docket No. 1, p. 433).

² Craig's *History of Pittsburgh*, page 215.

his military preparations he found leisure to think of his loved ones at home and provide for their future, will appear from the following letter, written from Legionville, December 28, 1792, to his brother-in-law, Captain William Hayman of Chester County, an officer of the Revolutionary navy, who married Wayne's sister:

DEAR SIR:—

It's now seven months since I left Waynesborough without having received a single line, either from my own family or you—you may reply that this is the first from me—true, but that's not the case with Mrs. Wayne—besides, every moment of my time is absorbed in public business. The defence of a portion of upwards of one thousand miles, and in providing for and disciplining a new army who have yet to learn the dreadful trade of *Death*.

You have undoubtedly had rumors of a general peace with the Indians, but the contrary is the fact; in the western country it is serious war.

However, neither war nor politics were the motives of this letter. I will therefore come to the point. When I parted with you you had the goodness to promise to see that satisfaction was entered upon all judgments obtained in the Supreme or other courts against me. Is that business done? I have very recently had a serious caution to be prepared for an awful change, and my monster still continues to visit and warn me of its approach.

I have had a most serious and an alarming attack from a violent lax and bilious vomiting, nor has it been in the power of the physicians to check it, but as I have some knowledge of my own constitution I have peremptorily insisted upon taking an emetic which they assured me was both improper and dangerous to the last degree in my present weak condition. However, I have found considerable relief from it, and by the aid of barks, which I have also taken contrary to their opinion, I have the tone of my stomach altered for the better, yet I am very weak and rather more reduced than when I first arrived with the army from Georgia in 1783.

Notwithstanding, I have almost every fair day been able to ride for one or two hours at a time to direct our redoubts and chain of defences which are so far perfected that all the Indians in the wilderness could not force them.¹

But as life 's uncertain and mine at this time rather more so than usual, I wish to settle the property I may leave behind me so as to prevent any litigation after I am gone hence, for should I survive this attack, my breast is not bullet-proof, nor can I step a single foot aside to shield it. Therefore, I pray you let me know what you have done in the premises as soon as possible.

¹ See on page 1003 plan showing remaining intrenchments of this camp; also note on page 1002.

My best—perhaps last—and kindest love and wishes to my dear old mother, sisters and friends, and believe me to be with sincere esteem

Your affectionate humble servant

Captain WILLIAM HAYMAN
(Addressed)

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Captain William Hayman
in
Willistown, Chester County.
Per favour of Sharp Delany, Esq.¹

Despite his physical weakness and suffering, Wayne kept at work, and soon had his camp so strongly fortified, and the *morale* of both officers and men so much improved, that the soldiers began to look forward with exultation instead of dread to meeting the savages. This result was not attained without an exercise of the sternest discipline, as will be seen by any one who reads his orderly books, the greater portion of which is taken up with the record of courts-martial.² Much criticism was directed against the commander for this severity, especially for the execution of Sergeant Trotter at Pittsburg before the army was moved down to Legionville, but when the character of the material with which he had to work is considered, the men being as a rule of the same sort as those who had served under Harmar and St. Clair, and the defeats of those generals being largely due to the want of just such discipline in their forces as Wayne insisted upon, his course seems to be justified. Though severe, he was kind, and the devotion shown toward him by the troops during the campaign which followed proves that they finally realized that he was their friend.

Life at Legionville was not all dull routine, but was enlivened by sham fights and reviews, and the exercise, among the officers at least, of the graces of hospitality and the arts of oratory. In illustration of this we cannot forbear to quote from Craig, though it is rather long, a graphic description by an eye-witness of a general review and jollification held there on

¹ From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Feb. 27, 1895; original owned by Mr. Francis M. Brooke.

² The lash was freely used in punishment of wrong-doing. We have read in the orderly books of many sentences in which it was prescribed in allopathic doses. The following note found among the papers of Major Craig is significant:

"Major Craig, please send down some whip cord for cats,—they have no cats to whip men with."

LEGIONVILLE, Feb. 22d, 1793.

JOHN FINLEY."

History of Pittsburgh, p. 216. The writer was Captain Finley, a soldier in the Revolution and at that time Assistant Quartermaster.

Washington's birthday in 1793, the order for which we have recently seen in the Orderly Book¹ of Justus Gibbs, an officer in the Legion, and which reads as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS,
LEGIONVILLE, the 19th February 93.

. . . Fryday the 22d instant being the anaversary of the President of the U. States birth Day the Review of the Legion is further Postponed ontil 10 o'Clock of that morning when it is expected that every individual will appear in the true Caracter of a Soldier which is in Sepperable of that of Gentleman.

We now give the account of the display referred to, written by one who signed himself "Spectator":

LEGIONVILLE, February 24.

The 22d instant, being the anniversary birth day of the PRESIDENT of the United States, Major-General Wayne, commander-in-chief of the American army, issued the following orders for a general review in honor of the day. The Legionary corps consisting of cavalry, artillery, infantry and corps of riflemen.

HEADQUARTERS, LEGIONVILLE, Feb. 20, 1793.

The Legion will be reviewed the day after to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A.M., when every soldier capable of doing duty, must appear as a soldier ought to do, and for which the respective officers will be accountable.

The cavalry, artillery and infantry will march in two columns; the right platoon in front of the right and the left platoon in front of the left. The artillery and cavalry equally divided in front and rear of each column. The guards for the redoubts No. 1 and 2, will form the van and rear-guards of the right column. Those of No. 3 and 4 will be the van and rear-guards of the left column. When the columns display, the cavalry, artillery, van and rear-guards attached to the right column will form on the right, those attached to the left column will form on the left. The right wing of rifle corps will march in open files, forming a column of flankers to the right—the left wing of rifle corps will march in the same order, forming a column of flankers on the left, and will form to the left. The signal for marching will be a gun from the park of artillery.

The Legion were drawn up on their usual parade, and took up the line of march as directed in the orders for the day, strongly flanked by the rifle companies, and gained a commanding eminence some distance in front of the grand cantonment, drew up in form, and preserved the utmost regularity throughout the whole of their manœuvres. Each officer and soldier appearing in perfect military dress.

¹ This book from which we give several extracts in the text is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The first page is thus inscribed "JUSTUS GIBBS—HIS ORDERLY BOOK, COMMENCING JANUARY 1ST, 1793, LEGIONVILLE." This officer was neither a good scribe, nor a good speller, and his sins in grammar and orthography when transcribing orders must not be laid to the charge of Wayne, who was generally pretty accurate and always strong as a writer of English.

Considerable time took place in going through the various evolutions and firings, highly pleasing to every spectator.

The legion formed in two columns as before, with the artillery and ammunition wagons in the centre, continuing their march to the left, previous to which, a considerable number of infantry and rifle-men were detached, with orders to possess certain strong grounds, in front of the line of march, when, on the approach of the columns, a brisk engagement took place, and soon became general, bearing with it much the appearance of a real action for upwards of 20 minutes, owing to the incessant peals of cannon and musketry.

The columns having formed a hollow square, the cavalry in the centre, whence they sallied forth, and with the light troops made a brisk charge and terminated the engagement, which was obstinately maintained in every direction.

The firings having ceased, the legion regained the grand parade, and having formed the line in front discharged three times with their usual regularity. The artillery were then advanced in front of the line and commenced the federal salute of three times fifteen shells from howitzers, highly delightful to behold in their ranges, and explosions in the air, each re-echoing the day so estimable in the remembrance of each patriot citizen and soldier.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the legion returned to their cantonment in the same manner they marched off in the morning, and on being drawn up on their accustomed parade the commander-in-chief passed in review and received the salute of the line. The troops being dismissed, the General gave all the officers off duty the polite invitation of dining with him, at which agreeable interview hospitality presided, and brotherly love pervaded the whole. The dinner being ended, the following patriotic toasts were given:

1. The PRESIDENT, and the day—May he see many happy returns of it.
2. May our meeting with the savages produce conviction to the world, that the American Legion are the only troops proper to oppose them.
3. The American Fair.—May the legion at all times merit their smiles.
4. The memory of those heroes who fell in defense of American liberty.
5. The American Legislatures—May their laws be founded in wisdom, and obeyed with promptitude.
6. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army and of the present legion.
7. The nation of France—May her arms be triumphant and her liberty permanent.
8. Our friend and brother La Fayette—May a generous nation forgive his errors (if any) and receive him to her bosom.
9. The land we live in—May America prove a secure asylum to the unfortunate.

Thus ended the day with the most hilarity and good order throughout the whole army, and in the evening brilliant fire-works were exhibited in the artillery park.¹

¹ *History of Pittsburgh*, pp. 217-20.

We shall now give a number of extracts from Gibbs's Orderly Book. The strict order that was maintained in and around the camp at Legionville will appear from these extracts, and it will be seen also that Wayne had, for his day, a most remarkable hatred for intemperance, confining the use of intoxicating liquors to the smallest possible allowance. Thanks to the lessons of sobriety and self-control and the steady drill in marksmanship which he gave them, his men, at first unpromising enough, developed into as fine an army as any general could wish to command.¹ In his own fashion Gibbs enters an order as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
LEGIONVILLE the 4th of March 93.

The Dangerous and fatal Consequences that may result from so frequent and Disorderly practice of firing in the Vicinity of Camp can no longer pass with impunity as it has a Direck tendency to Lul the Guard and Sentry in a State of Security in the very arms of Danger and of Which an artful and Savage Enemy will most Certainly avail themselves when lest expected nor Should any non commissioned officer or Soldier be suffered to pas the guards or Sentinels or over the river with fire arms in their hands upon any Pretence what ever without a written permit from Headqrs. The Respective officers of the Day & Guards will be held Responsible for the Due Execution of this order.

But if "disorderly firing" was prohibited, the greatest importance was attached to regular practice in shooting. Another order reads:

HEADQUARTERS
LEGIONVILLE March 7th, 1793.

. . . an Object which the Commander in chief has much at hart is to teach the Soldiers to become expert marksmen so that on all occasions they may Be Enabled to place their Shot In a Deadly Direction and to convince the world that they are superior in action than all the Savages in the Wilderness—he therefore Directs and Orders that the first and Second Best Shot at Each Days Practice of the Guards shall Receive the following premiums (Viz.) the first one pint and the Second one half Pint Whisky aGreable to the Principles mentioned in orders of the 25 August 1792. All and every Discription of Daily Guards are to assemble on the Grand Parade Immediately after being Relieved their

¹ In *The Winning of the West* (Part V., p. 203) Mr. Roosevelt says :

"The perfection of fighting capacity to which he had brought his forces caused much talk among the frontiersmen themselves. One of the contingent of Tennessee militia wrote home in the highest praise of the horsemanship and swordsmanship of the cavalry, who galloped their horses at speed over any ground, and leaped them over formidable obstacles, and of the bayonet practice and especially of the marksmanship of the infantry. He remarked that hunters were apt to undervalue the soldiers as marksmen, but that Wayne's riflemen were as good shots as any hunters he had ever seen at any of the many matches he had attended in the backwoods."

to form and march under the officer of the Day with the musick of the Legion to the Summit of the Hill in front and Practice under his Enspec-tion and to march back in the same order to the Grand Parade and then to be Dismissed which is to be Considered as a standing order.

Wayne was of Irish descent, and was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (an Irish-American, not a Catholic society), and he gave due respect to the day sacred to the memory of the saint, as appears from the following order of March 16th:

as our Continuance upon this Ground will be for a Short period it will be only Lost Labour to proseed in Gardening and fencing—the Officers will turn their whole attention to the Disipline and manover the troops and to the Immediate Repiration of the Clothing armes and ac-cuterments of the Respective Companies or Detachments wch they are hereby most pointedly Enjoined to attend to with out Remission—on the twenty fourth Inst. that is to-morrow a week every non Commissioned officer and private Soldier must appear on parade with Blue [clothes?] the Respective officers will Be Responsable for the Compliance of this Order the commissary will Issue one Gill Whisky to Every non Commissioned officer and Soldier actually on Perade or Guard to-morrow in honor of Saint patrick who being a holy and a Good man the Com-mander in chief hopes and trusts that his sons will not disgrace his mem-ory by any unsoldierly or Disorderly Conduct . . .

That the commander's wishes were gratified we learn from another source. Towards the close of March he writes:

The progress that the troops have made both in manœuvring and as marksmen astonished the savages on St. Patricks day; and I am happy to inform you that the sons of that Saint were perfectly sober and orderly, being out of the reach of whiskey, which **BANEFUL POISON** is prohibited from entering this camp except as the component part of a ration, or a little for fatigue duty or on some extraordinary occasion.¹

Continuing our quotations from Gibbs's Orderly Book we have the following:

HEAD QUARTERS, LEGION VILLE, 11th Feb. 1793.

. . . Drunkenness is Considered by the Commander in Chief as the Cardinal Crime which introduces almost every other Vice which is the Common Cause that Intimates and Induces the soldiers to violate the rules and articles of War which is always attended with every Disagree-able & often fatal Consequences and as there is nothing so repugnant and distressing to the feelings of the Gen'l as to be reduced to the neces-sity of punishing a soldier he therefore calls seriously upon every Indi-vidual belonging to the U. S. Legions to be Guarded against that Vice

¹ *Major-General Anthony Wayne*, by Charles J. Stillé, p. 324.

which both from Duty as well as inclination to check & punish without favour or partiality to any—and as a first step to Guard against it—

The Q. M. and officers Commanding Companies and Detachments will not permit any Man to receive more than a single ration per Day which they are to receive regularly in future on parade every morning after reveleee. All and every soldier who does not appear in parade in one time unless on Guard or whose arms or ammunition are not in perfect order shall forfeit that part of the Dayly Ration for each & every neglect or Default in Addition to such other punishment as may be inflicted upon them to be disolved from the Comp'y or Detachment fatigue. And furthermore for the more thorough preservation of order & Discipline no Merchant or Storekeeper shall furnish any non commissioned officer or soldier or follower of the army any article whatever after tatoo in the evening, or before twelve in the morning.¹

There is a tradition that on one occasion, when a distiller on Crow's Island, opposite the camp, had sold liquor to some of the soldiers, Wayne sent a solid shot dangerously near the distillery as a warning of what punishment a repetition of the offense would bring to the culprit, and in the old orderly book from which we have been quoting we find the following instance of the enforcement of the order in question:

HEAD QUARTERS, LEGIONVILLE Jan. 19th, 1793

Officer of the day to-morrow from the Infantry Agt. Vance.

At a Gen'l Court martial held the 17th Inst. whereof Capt'n Eaton is pres't Sam'l Wilson a carpenter in the employment of the U. S. was tryed upon a Charge exhibited against him by Capt'n Miss Campbell² for purchasing spirituous Liquor & supplying the soldiery of the U. S. contrary to Gen'l Order, the Court after hearing the evidence & the Defence of the prisoner are of opinion he is Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him being a breach of the 23 Art. and 13th Sect. of the rules and articles of war and do sentence him to be drummed out of the Cantonement from the Grand parade with two bottles of Whisky to be Expended about his Neck.

In the order of March 16th, quoted above, the intimation was given that the stay of the legion at their then present camp

¹ In the manuscript letters of Wayne belonging to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is one from him dated "Pittsburgh Nov. 24, 1792," in which (evidently in answer to a petition from the parties named) permission is given Oliver Ormsby, James C. Heron, and Samuel Duncan to establish a store at Legionville on condition that they do not allow "any ardent spirits to be sold to—or furnished the soldiery—either directly or indirectly."

² The officer named above had really this singular name, *Miss* Campbell; he is frequently mentioned in old documents, sometimes as *Mis* Campbell.

The Grand Parade is spoken of in another place by Gibbs as being "on the summit of the hill."

ground would be short, and as will be seen from the following letter, preparations for the journey down the river to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) had for some time been making:

HEAD QUARTERS, LEGIONVILLE.
February 12, 1793.

SIR:—I have been Favor'd with your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing a general statement of forage purchased, a statement of cash, with an Estimate of boats wanted for the ensuing campaign; and have received a general return of Quarter-master's stores on hand the 20th of July, 1792, received since, issued and on hand up to the 1st of February, 1793. If you have not already done it, I have to request that you will transmit a copy of it to the Secretary of War the soonest possible. I have examined your Estimate of boats, out of the twelve that you have calculated for the transportation of 2,000 men with their Arms, baggage and provisions sufficient; we ought not to calculate upon a greater number of men than fifty to each boat, and I have seen it demonstrated that your large ferry-boat would not carry more than twenty horses and men across the Allegheny at one trip, with the men and horses all standing up and without forage. I should rather suppose it would require twelve boats to transport 160 horses and cattle, with the riders, drivers and necessary forage, so as not to crowd or injure the horses or cattle, and it will certainly require at least eight boats for the Artillery department. By the best calculation that I can make, it will require at least sixty boats independent of those necessary for the Quarter-master's department—what number that may require, you are the best judge. The whole amount of the grain part of the forage ought most certainly to be procured, and the deficiency in hay to be made up by an additional quantity of grain, in the proportion of one thousand bushels of Corn for every ton of Hay, which is upon the very lowest scale of allowance per ration, *i. e.*, 14 pounds of hay and 7 quarts of corn. Enclosed is a return of articles immediately wanted, and which must be forwarded, if possible, tomorrow. All our smiths and armourers are idle for want of coal; the consumption is, at least, equal to five bushels *per diem*; we have made and used upwards of 150 bushels of charcoal besides the stone coal; the whole is now exhausted. We shall want 150 bushels per month. What will be the best mode of forwarding the troops under Captain Slough? Their tents, if any, may be stored at Pittsburgh; their other baggage may be sent by water, and the Detachment to be ferried over the Allegheny to-morrow and march the next morning early for this place, where they will be immediately under cover. You will, therefore, give the necessary orders, in addition to those enclosed for Captain Slough.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

ANT'Y WAYNE.

To JAMES O'HARA, Q.M.G., Pittsburgh.¹

¹ *Fort Pitt* (Darlington), p. 256.

Nearly a month before the actual departure of the troops took place, instructions for the embarkment and for the regulation of the fleet in its movement down stream were issued in the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS, LEGIONVILLE April 2d, 1793.

Officer of the day tomorrow Major Burbank adj't Devin the General will Beat tomorrow morning in place the reveleee which will be a signal to load the baggage on board the Boats a gun from the park will be a signal for the legion to Embark a second Gun will be a signal for Casting oft and Droping Down in the following order which must be Strictly observed during the whole passage viz

The right wing of Rifle Corps 2d 1st Division of Dragoons 3d Capt. Pierce Hoet with 1 6 pounder with fifty rounds fixed ammunition for Each 4th the 1st & 4 S. L. of Infantry 5th the q. m. forage & Stores 6 the Military stores 7 the General Staf 8th the hospital & Stores 9th 2d & 3d S. L. of Infantry 10 Capt. Porter with 1 [?] 1 6 pound'r & 50 Rounds of Ammunition for Each 12th the left wing of Rifle corps the Guard on board fast rowing Boats a 3 Gun will be a signal for their Embarkation which must upon all occasions be effected with the utmost order an Coolness it must be an invincible rule for each boat to observe a distance of 100 yards in the rear & to follow Exactly the wake of its van leading boat the Guard boats will Observe a distance of 300 yards in the rear of the whole and a proper Distance between Each other nor shall they pass any boat in Distress or otherwise must afford every assistance to relieve and bring them on The Guard will be relieved every evening if Circumstances will permit.

SIGNALS

1st for landing the retreat to beat to be repeted by Each S. L. & Corps The Landing boat 1st the field to put on Shore on the Indian Side of the river the other boats to Drop below Successively & form in ord'r the riflemen will Jump on Shore as the Boats Come to and advance with rapidity & Occupy the Strong Ground for half a mile in front, forming a Chain to cover the whole line which protection they must maintain at every Expense of blood until called in the men at the oars will remain on board in the interim the new Guard will be Employed in throwing up four temporary breast Works under the Direction of the officer of the day and the officer of their respective Guard at Such intermediate Distances as to Cover the whole line from insults.

2. the General will be the Signal for casting oft in the order first mentioned again will be the Signal for the army to embark 3. the leading boat of each sub Division will Carry a flag in her Stern in the day time and lanthorn [in] her Stern at night The field boat will keep 200 yards in front of the whole fleet with a flag in her Stern in the day and a lanthorn at night the loading [leading?] boat of the Rifle will follow in her

wake and so in Succession as already mentioned 5th for the van to move first after the long march 6. to move Slow on the taps these two Signals always to come from the rear it is to be Clearly understood that Should the boats Continue to Descend in the night the Guards to drop down with the Current without making use of Oars without for the purpose of Steering or to preserve the proper Distances.¹

The start was made on the last day of April, 1793, and an account of the movement is given us by a contemporary, Major Isaac Craig, who, under date of May 3d of that year, writes to General Knox as follows:

lin.
lun.,
W.M.

On the 30th ultimo, Major Gen. Wayne, with the troops under his command at Legionville, embarked in good order and set off for Fort Washington; the troops were in high spirits. The boats being well fitted for transportation made a fine appearance. As the river was considerably swelled by the late rains, it is probable the troops will reach Fort Washington in six days.²

The transformation which Wayne had wrought in these troops is noteworthy. When he took charge of them they shared the feelings of the whole country after the bloody successes of the Indians against Harmar and St. Clair, the general impression being that another engagement with the savages meant only another defeat and slaughter. It is said by the historian of the times that "a perfect horror seemed to seize the soldiers when marched from the places of enlistment and their faces turned towards the Indian country,"³—now, after their long-continued discipline under a stern but capable and brave commander, they are said to have embarked upon their expedition to that country "*in high spirits*," and the end justified their confidence in him and in themselves.

Reaching Fort Washington, Wayne established his camp near that post. The soldiers called the camp "Hobson's Choice," because owing to high water it was the only suitable spot. Here he had to remain for some time, for the timid and hesitating

¹ From Gibbs's *Orderly Book*, MS.

² *History of Pittsburgh*, p. 220.

³ *History of Western Pennsylvania*, p. 287.

Writing from Pittsburg, July 20, 1792, to the Secretary of War, Wayne says:

"The detachment under Major Ashton arrived at this place on Monday. Lieutenant Campbell, with Stokes dragoons, and Captain Faulkner's riflemen on Tuesday,—I am, however, sorry to inform you of the alarming desertion that prevails—not less than fifty of Major Ashton's detachment, and seven of Stoke's dragoons having deserted on their march between Carlisle and Pittsburgh."

policy of the National Government compelled him to wait until the vain hope of peace through the mediation of the commissioners who had been appointed to negotiate with the savages should be abandoned, and he be left free to proceed to the arbitrament of the sword, which was, in fact, the only effectual remedy for the then existing troubles. The authorities had all along been extremely reluctant to come to actual war; and, even while he was still at Legionville, Wayne had been instructed to invite Cornplanter and New Arrow, the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, to visit him there in the interests of peace. In March, 1793, these chiefs arrived at his camp, bringing with them Big Tree and old Guyasutha. Cornplanter afterwards went on a peace mission to the hostile tribes, but failed to accomplish any good result.¹ During all the parleyings that followed, Wayne patiently bided his time, knowing that sooner or later the Government would have to accept *his* commissioners, the troops who had now learned what he called "the dreadful trade of DEATH," and who were able to conclude a peace that would last.²

Of the progress and the results of Wayne's expedition after his army was withdrawn from its camping ground within the limits of what is now Beaver County, we need not add here anything beyond what is briefly stated in our third chapter, but so great is the debt which our county, as well as the whole of western Pennsylvania and the Union, owes to the services of that illustrious soldier, that we may appropriately give some further account of his career, which is a splendid example of pure patriotism and lofty courage.

Anthony Wayne was born, January 1, 1745, near the village of Paoli, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the house of his parents, known as Waynesborough. Isaac Wayne, his father, owned here five hundred acres of land, on which a substantial stone house was erected in 1722 and enlarged in 1724. It is built from the dark gray stones common to the neighborhood and known as "hard heads" or "nigger heads," with very heavy pointing, and is a beautiful old mansion. The estate is one of

¹ *History of Western Pennsylvania*, p. 288.

² When the Secretary of War wrote to Wayne proposing the appointment of commissioners to treat with the savages, the latter replied that he would like to be present at the convention with twenty-five hundred of *his* commissioners, "with not a Quaker among them."

the finest in the lovely Chester Valley. Amid the charming surroundings of this home Anthony grew to young manhood, and the love he always manifested for the beautiful shows that his mind had taken their impress. His education was obtained at the Philadelphia Academy, and he then devoted himself to surveying, in which he became very proficient. He was like Washington, his great chief, in this, and like him too, he was fond of exploration and of all military studies, which he pursued with ardor. Early in the Revolution he raised a regiment of soldiers, of which he was made Colonel, and at the battle of Three Rivers, May, 1776, he showed the distinguished ability which he ever afterwards displayed. In February, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and given command of the "Pennsylvania Line," consisting of two brigades of four regiments each, with a total strength of 1700 men. During the campaign in New Jersey he rendered effective service, and at the battle of Brandywine he was in the thickest of the fight throughout the whole action. At Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth—everywhere, Wayne was Washington's trusty aid; on the field or in camp, he was tireless in fighting or in his efforts to procure supplies for the soldiers so sadly lacking in food and clothing, but it was in the attack on Stony Point that he won his greatest fame. His capture of the British fort there against the most formidable opposition was generally considered the most brilliant affair of the war. But he did not rest on the laurels then gained. To the end of the Revolution he was engaged in almost every important battle, and after the surrender of Cornwallis rendered signal service in quelling the disturbances in the South.

The Revolution ended, Wayne returned to his home, "desiring," as he said, "to pass many happy hours in domestic felicity with a few of our friends, unfettered by any public employ and consequently unenvied." But distinguished civic honors were soon offered him. In 1784 he was elected a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 he was sent as a member of the Convention of the State to ratify the Constitution of the United States; later, having settled in Georgia upon an estate given him by that State in recognition of his services to it, he was elected a member of Congress. Upon a contest being made, he was unseated, but was shortly after-

wards appointed by Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, with the rank of Major-General. His great work in settling the Indian disturbances in the Northwestern Territory, which we have considered, followed soon.

In May, 1766, Wayne married Mary, the daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, a Philadelphia merchant, who bore him two children. His will, made July 14, 1794, and proved February 15, 1797, mentions his only son, Isaac Wayne, student at law; and his only daughter Margaretta. The latter married R. Atlee, Esq., and their daughter Mary married Issachar Evans. William, a son of Issachar and Mary (Atlee) Evans, took the name of Wayne instead of Evans by order of court in 1853. His son, William Wayne, a great-great-grandson of General Wayne, now resides in the beautiful old homestead of Waynesborough, where he worthily continues the traditions of civic virtue which have characterized the family in each generation, at present representing his district in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He bears a remarkable resemblance in features to the portrait of his distinguished ancestor which he has kindly furnished us for this work, the same being a copy of the portrait of General Wayne by Charles Wilson Peale, still preserved in the homestead. The latter is full of memorials of the General, and one room is maintained nearly as he left it when starting for the West to organize the Legion of the United States, whose important connection with Beaver County has seemed to us to justify this extended notice of its great leader. In closing this sketch we may remark in emphasis of what has been already said, that brilliant as were the achievements of General Wayne in the Revolutionary struggle, none of them, not even his capture of Stony Point, exceeds in far-reaching importance the work which he did with the force which was largely fitted for its task within the limits of this county. In the Revolution he was one among many able captains, but in his campaign against the Miami Indians there rested upon him almost alone the responsibility for action which should either bring about a permanent peace, or embroil the infant republic in another war with England, and upon the decision of his contest with the savages there hung the destiny for years to come of the great territory of the Northwest. None of his deeds will ever be forgotten while patriot memories are

held sacred, but the fame will grow of how he bore this responsibility and redeemed the trust reposed in him by his country and his chief.

After the treaty at Greeneville, Wayne paid a brief visit to Pennsylvania, receiving everywhere along his route, and especially in Philadelphia, the enthusiastic plaudits of his countrymen, but the condition of affairs in the Northwest requiring an able manager, he was sent back as sole commissioner to settle them, returning in June of 1796. His main task there was to take possession of the forts, which, as we have said, were still held by the British. He had performed his mission in regard to all of these posts except Presqu' Isle (now Erie), toward which he sailed from Detroit in the sloop *Detroit* in November. While nearing this post he was stricken with gout. In the block-house at Presqu' Isle the great soldier lingered in agony until December 15, 1796, when he was relieved by death. By his own desire he was buried "at the foot of the flag-staff on a high hill called 'Garrison Hill,' north of the present Soldiers' Home."¹ In 1809 his only son, Isaac Wayne, removed his remains to the family burial plot in the cemetery of St. David's Church in Radnor township, Chester County, Pa., where, on July 4th of that year, a monument was erected in his honor by his comrades of the Revolution of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. On a pleasant pilgrimage to the home and grave of Wayne in the fall of 1903 we copied the inscription on this monument, which is as follows:

¹ *Wayne and the Penna. Line*, Stillé, p. 343.

In the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, vol. xix., are several letters from officers at Presqu' Isle to Major Isaac Craig at Pittsburg relating to the death of General Wayne, from which we make the following extracts:

"**PRESTRU' ISLE, 14 Decr, 1796.**

"**DEAR SIR:**—I have received your favor of the 7th this morning.

"The Gout has fixed itself in the General's stomach about a week since & continues with unabated violence—how long he can continue to suffer such tortures is hard to say—but it appears to me that nature must soon sink under such acute affliction.

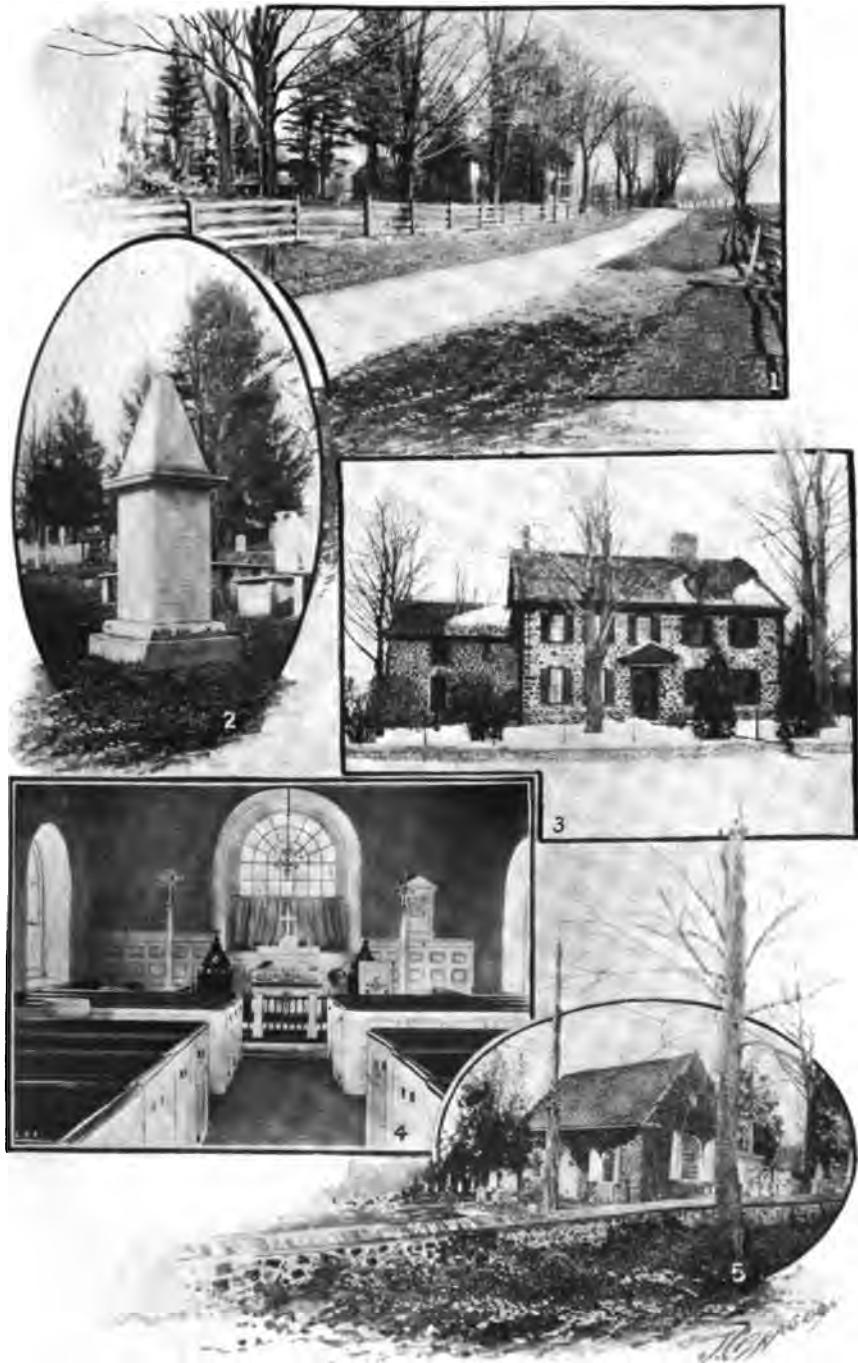
[Signed] "S^r. D^r Butts."

From the same to the same:

"**15th Decr, 1796.**

"**DEAR SIR:**—

"General Wayne died this morning at ten minutes past two. Col. Kirkpatrick has said he would write you on the melancholy occasion, which will spare me the pain of saying any further on the subject.—I pray you to forward by *immediate express* the enclosed letters to the Secretary of War—they bear him an account of the unhappy event, and it is important that they should reach him as quickly as possible."



1. Waynesborough.
2. Wayne's Monument.

3. Waynesborough—Front View.
4. Interior of St. David's Church, Radnor.
5. Exterior of St. David's Church.



[NORTH FRONT]

MAJOR GENERAL
ANTHONY WAYNE
was born at Waynesborough
in Chester County
State of Pennsylvania
A.D. 1745
After a life of
Honor and usefulness
He died
In December 1796
On the shore of Lake Erie
Commander in Chief of
the Army of
The United States
His military achievements
are consecrated
In the History of his Country
and in
The hearts of his Countrymen
His remains
are here deposited.

[SOUTH FRONT]

In honor of the distinguished
Military services of
Major General
Anthony Wayne
And as an affectionate tribute
of respect to his memory
This stone was erected
by his companions in arms
The Pennsylvania
State Society
of the Cincinnati
July 4th 1809
Thirty fourth anniversary
of
The Independence of
The United
States of America
an event
which constitutes
the most
Appropriate Eulogium
of an American
Soldier & patriot.

The monument thus inscribed is of white marble, small but symmetrical, and the old churchyard in which it stands, the church itself, and the surrounding country are quaintly beautiful, forming a picture of peace and repose, and a fitting resting-place for the dust of one whose life had been so full of storm

and stress. Musing amid these scenes, Longfellow was inspired to write the poem entitled *Old St. David's at Radnor*, beginning:

What an image of peace and rest
Is this little church among its graves!
All is so quiet: the troubled breast,
The wounded spirit, the heart oppressed,
Here may find the repose it craves.¹

Three years after Wayne had left Legionville a distinguished European, General Victor Collot, made a tour of the Ohio by boat, and in his account of the journey occurs the following reference to this locality:

On account of the winding of the river one travels five miles without encountering any obstruction, and arrives at *Legion's-ville*, old headquarters of General Wayne, when, in 1795, he was sent against the Miami: here are to be seen some old ruins, remains of an ancient camp; opposite which is a very pretty farm called *Hill's Farm*.

After having passed Legion's-ville and descended a mile *Crow's Island* is seen. This island is perhaps a mile long; one leaves it to the left. The hills on the right bank retire more and more, while those on the left remain near the river. The water in this part is six feet deep.²

Thus this little section of territory between Legionville and Economy, which hundreds of travellers daily cross and recross

¹ The page of illustrations of Waynesborough and St. David's Church, herewith given, are from photographs kindly furnished by Hon. William Wayne specially for this work.

² The original of which the above is a free translation reads as follows:

"A compter du coude de la rivière, on fait cinq milles sans rencontrer d'obstacles et on arrive à *Legion's-ville*, ancien quartier-général qu'occupait le général Wayne, lorsqu'il fut en 1795, envoyé contre les Miami: on y trouve des vieilles mesures, restes d'un ancien camp; vis-à-vis est une très jolie ferme appelée *Hill's Farm*."

"Après avoir passé Legion's-ville et descendu un mille, on trouve *Crow's Island* ou Ile des Corbeaux. Cette île peut avoir un mille de longueur; on la laisse à gauche. Les montagnes de la rive droite s'éloignent de plus en plus, tandis que celles de la rive gauche, bordent toujours les rivières. L'eau en cet endroit a six pieds de hauteur."—*Voyage Dans L'Amérique Septentrionale*, p. 72.

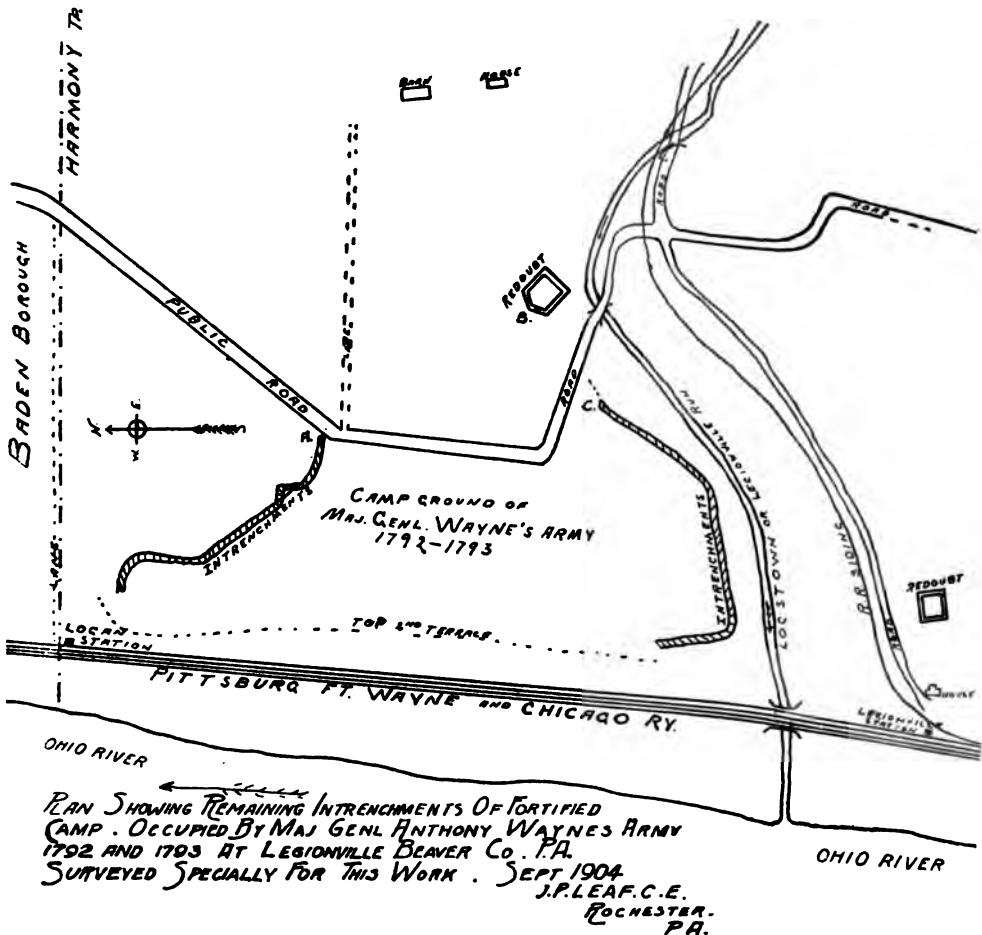
Zadoc Cramer's *Navigator*, for 1818 (page 70) says: "Some of the cabins built by General Wayne are still standing on the ground which is an extensive flat, high and timberless, except a thick growth of young scrub oaks."

Mr. John S. Duss, formerly chief trustee of the Harmony Society, has told us that in his boyhood one of these cabins, thought to have been Wayne's headquarters, was still standing as were also some chimneys of other cabins. The field in which they stood was known then among his people as "the chimney field." In this field several coins of the Continental period were recently found. The visitor to the site of Wayne's encampment at Legionville will be surprised to find how clearly the lines of trenches and position of the redoubts can still be seen. The plan of the camp given on page 1003 was drawn by Mr. James P. Leaf, C.E., of Rochester, Pa. The ground between the points marked on the plan A and B is now a cultivated field. We suppose that the intrenchments originally extended across this space, and from B to C, as well as along the face of the bluff or second terrace above the Ohio River. The trenches around the redoubt marked B are still about six feet deep. These and the others which are well preserved are in the woods, where there has never been any cultivation of the ground. We give also two half-tone pictures of this redoubt.

* See map facing page 627.

unheeding, has a history which belongs not to Beaver County alone, but to the nation as well.

At Legionville a post-office was established, December, 31, 1889, of which the present incumbent, George Brown, has been



postmaster from the beginning. Mr. Brown served four years in the War of the Rebellion as a member of Company B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was a prisoner for fifteen months at Andersonville.

Hardly second in interest to the history of old Legionville

and Logstown is that of the village of Economy and its people, which we now give.

ECONOMY

The home of the quaint and now historic German community, known legally and properly as the Harmony Society and popularly as the Economite Society, is a village beautifully situated on the right or eastern bank of the Ohio River and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about eighteen miles from Pittsburg. It is built on the second terrace of the river, occupying an extensive level that stretches back for nearly a mile to the wooded hills beyond, with broad streets laid out, some parallel and some at right angles to the river. The log houses originally erected have been replaced by neat frame or brick houses, much of one size, and with the main entrances on the side. Each one has a garden, with shade or fruit trees and grape arbors, or grape vines attached to its walls. Old-fashioned flowers grow in the yards, and when the original members still survived, the most old-fashioned of people were the occupants of the dwellings. These all are gone to the better Fatherland above, and of the present (1904) members, three in number, none has been connected with the Society for more than thirty-five years.

The town was once a busy hive of industry, with massive mills and factories, storehouses and public halls and school, with a vast, barn-like church, and the "Great House" where lived Father Rapp, the founder, and which is now occupied by Mr. John S. Duss. These buildings are all still standing. Our illustrations show a few of them. From the looms, the mills, the vineyards, the stills, and the broad acres of this Society flowed streams of wealth, until the organization was worth several millions of dollars. This wealth flowed out again in the promotion of many public enterprises, resulting in vast good to all of western Pennsylvania. From one to two hundred thousand dollars were expended yearly during a long period in all manner of worthy projects.¹ Its wealth was also drained by designing

¹ "They were also intensely patriotic. Though taking no part in political contests, they bore their full share in sustaining the Government in its terrible struggle with rebellion. Far more loyal than thousands of native American citizens, and most of them being too old to enter the army in person, they contributed lavishly for the equipment of

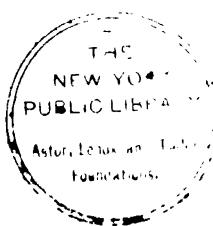


Remains of Eastern Redoubt, Wayne's Camp at Legionville.

In upper picture the trench around Redoubt (author standing therein) is now six feet in depth: in lower picture author's figure shows center of Redoubt, and shadows of trees indicate slope into surrounding trench.

(Half-tones from photographs by James P. Leaf, C.E.)

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men and unfortunate investments and by litigation forced upon the Society.

The Economy of to-day is quite unlike the Economy of the past, when only the members of the Harmony Society composed the population of the town. Only three of the old residents, as we have said, remain, and a new element is in the ascendancy in the social life of the community, there being now a large number of outsiders making homes in the place. There are to-day 208 houses in the town and all are occupied. Some of these are modern and in striking contrast to the old buildings erected by the Society. The town is also supplied with a good quality of water from the Society's own works. A good school is free to all the children of the town, supported by the funds of the Society; and in the old church union services—church and Sabbath-school—are held every Sabbath afternoon, with preaching by the various ministers of the surrounding towns and cities. These services are in the English language, and services in German are held Sabbath mornings.

The traditions of the old Harmony Society are still in force in the community, its ancient buildings, many of them closed and bearing the sign *Eintritt verboten* ("No admission"), and the old furniture and household treasures being carefully preserved.

The post-office at Economy was established in 1826, and has had but four postmasters, who were appointed as follows: William Smith, January 12, 1826; Romelius L. Baker, April 10, 1832; Jacob Henrici, April 16, 1868; John S. Duss, May 10, 1893.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY

Germany, especially Würtemberg, in which George Rapp, the founder of this Society was born, has been the fertile soil for the growth of religious sects holding peculiar tenets in regard to the social relations and property rights. The name is legion of the extravagant and mystical coteries which have sprung up in the

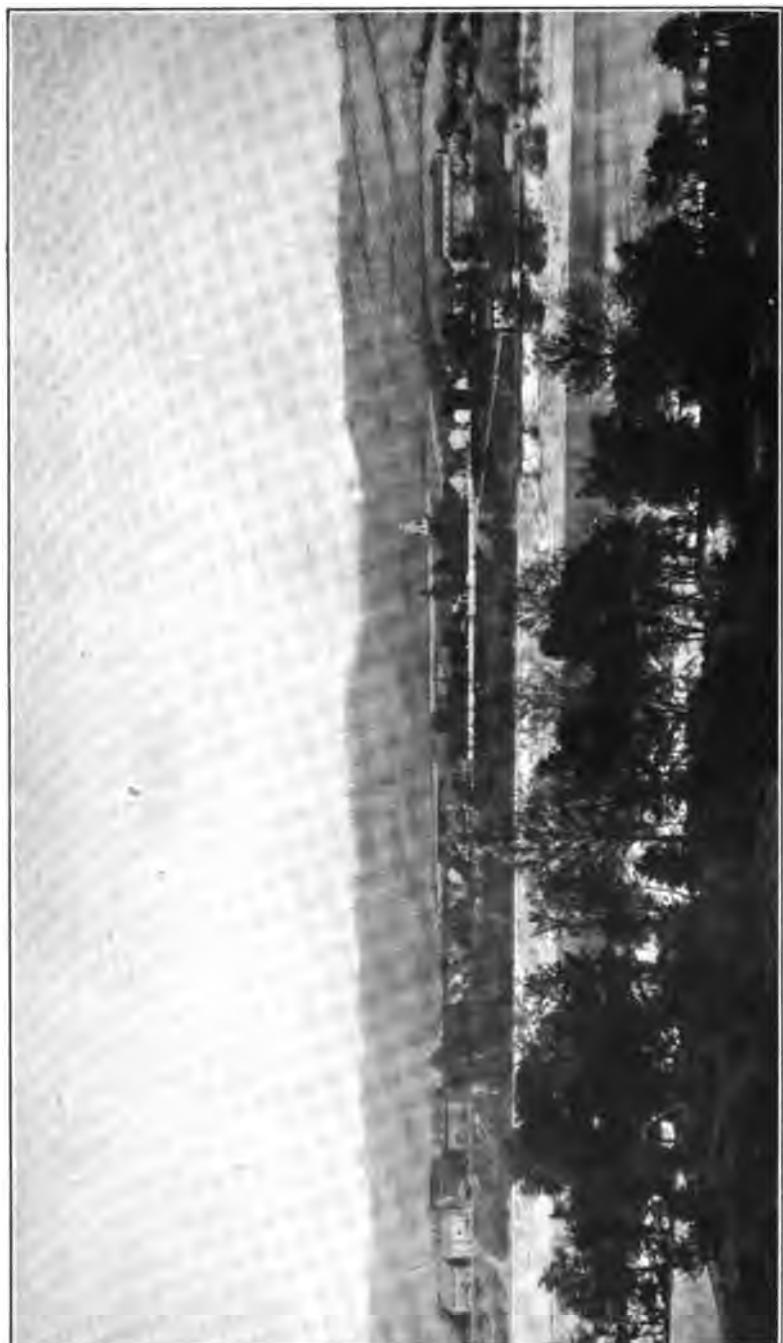
volunteers, for special bounties, for the support of the families of absent soldiers, for the Christian, Sanitary, and Subsistence Commissions, for the fortification of Pittsburgh, for the relief of the freedmen, for the support of soldiers' widows, and the education of their orphan children.* Their contributions for these and kindred objects would amount to many thousands of dollars." *The Harmony Society*, by Aaron Williams, D.D., pp. 33-4.

* See vol. i., p. 495.

German lands, to flourish for a little time and perish obscurely, and of others not so erratic which had a longer term of life. The causes of this tendency were various. The philosophical spirit of the Germans was partly responsible for it—a spirit which, although "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" by laws of church and State, broke through all bars and hindrances and sought for the naked truth in politics and in religion. The sorrowful condition of the people in the period following the Thirty Years' War had much to do in furthering these developments which held out to the poor the hope of betterment; and the wide-spread indifferentism and formalism in religious matters which characterized the times led to a reaction among the thoughtful and earnest, producing a desire for something more strenuous and satisfying, something demanding more devotion and self-sacrifice. In the Palatinate and Würtemberg especially (the regions from which came the greatest number of emigrants to America), the social and economic conditions were intolerable, the people being taxed to death to support the luxury of petty principalities always striving to ape the magnificence of the court of the Grand Monarch. Thus on every hand were influences tending to create erratic and extravagant socialistic and religious movements. Pennsylvania became a favorite land of promise and asylum to these persecuted or restless sects. German "Friends" or mystics came here in large numbers through the influence of William Penn; Herrnhuters or Moravians, the Mennonites, the Schwenkenfelder, the Tunkers or Dunkers, and others arriving at different times through a period of over two hundred years. Like these in some respects, very unlike in others, was the little colony of George Rapp, which came from Würtemberg in 1804, and first settled in Butler County the following year, later coming to Economy.

No part of the history of Beaver County possesses more human interest than that pertaining to this singular society, an interest at once romantic, religious, and sociological, and we shall therefore devote as much space as possible to an account of its origin and growth and its peculiarities. The following article, by Agnew Hice, Esq., of the firm of Hice & Hice, the senior member of which, the Hon. Henry Hice, has for years been counsel for the Society, was written specially for this work and gives an outline of its history:

Economy Seen from Left Bank of the Ohio.





"Like all organizations of its class, the Harmony Society had its origin in the hardness and oppression of the conditions which surrounded its founders and which developed in them those qualities of character which made possible its successful formation and continuation.

"In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was in many parts of Germany much dissatisfaction with the conditions existing in the church, and in a portion of Würtemberg this dissatisfaction seems to have taken a strong hold on many persons, and manifested itself by the gathering of people about various leaders who presented to them a more devout and pious life, and among these leaders were Michael Hahn and George Rapp.

"George Rapp, born October 28, 1757, was the son of Adam Rapp, a vine-dresser of moderate means, residing at Iptingen, Oberamt Maulbronn, Kingdom of Würtemberg, and had such limited education as his means could afford. In 1783 he was married to Christina Benzinger, who bore him a son, John Rapp,¹ the father of Miss Gertrude Rapp, who died at Economy in 1889; and a daughter, Rosina, who died in 1849.

"When about thirty years of age George Rapp began to speak to a number of friends who assembled at his house for religious instruction; and the number of his hearers increasing and his influence becoming broader, caused a decided opposition from the clergy, and this opposition became a violent persecution, which caused the Separatists, as they were called, to look abroad for a refuge; and after the selection of a site for his followers at Zelienople, Butler County, Pennsylvania, a large number left Germany to find a home in the American wilderness.

"On July 4, 1804, the ship *Aurora* landed three hundred of his followers at Baltimore, and soon after the ship *Atlantic* landed a similar number at Philadelphia, and in February of 1805 these persons gathered at what is now Harmony, in Butler County, and the Harmony Society was formally organized by entering into a written contract, which, although since modified in a few particulars, is and always has been essentially the basis of the Harmony Society.

¹ A foolish story of John Rapp having been killed for refusing to separate from his wife when the practice of celibacy was adopted by the Society was published at an early date in the *Philadelphia North American* and in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He was an affectionate and well-beloved son, and died in 1812, five years after the adoption of celibacy by the community. His death was due to consumption.—Editor.

"This contract does not establish a religious organization, but is strictly a contract establishing property rights and the correlative rights and obligations of its members in the community. The Harmony Society has no established creed and is not a church.

"As a contract regulating property rights, the peculiarities of the contract are these:

"First: Community of Goods maintained by the vesting of the title to all property in the Society or trustees for it, so that the enjoyment thereof is had by virtue of membership in the Society and not by virtue of ownership of the property.

"Second: The control of the property and regulation of the conduct of the members by a system of Superintendence or government, supposed to be modeled after that existing in the days of the Hebrew Patriarchs.

"The Society from a very meager beginning in 1805 acquired considerable means, and in 1814 determined to go to Indiana, where the greater fertility of the soil attracted them, and in that year they bought twenty-five thousand acres of land in Posey County, Indiana, and established the town of New Harmony, to which place they removed, being at that time about seven hundred in number. At New Harmony the surroundings brought upon them a scourge of malaria which caused the death of many, so that in 1825 they returned to Beaver County and established the town of Economy, where they have ever since resided.

"The town of Economy was built soon after the purchase of the lands (which now constitute Harmony township, in Beaver County), and improvements in the way of orchards, vineyards, and factories had been made.

"The first successful manufacture of silk and silk velvet west of the Allegheny Mountains was conducted by the Harmony Society at Economy. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods was also pursued at Economy as well as the making of wine, whisky, and lumber.

"The lands purchased by the Society at Economy and now owned by it were purchased from the estate of Ephraim Blaine,¹

¹ This was Ephraim Lyon Blaine, the son of James Blaine and grandson of Colonel Ephraim Blaine famous in the Western annals during the Revolutionary period. He was the father of the celebrated Maine statesman James G. Blaine. In one of our illustrations is a picture of the house in which James and Ephraim Lyon Blaine lived on the Sewickley



Street Scenes in Economy.



William Vicary, James McCulloch, William Bryan, William Scott, and the Bank of United States, and are included in tracts numbered eleven to twenty-one of the Second District of Depreciation lands.

"The business dealings of the Society have been conducted by Frederick Rapp, who died July 5, 1834; George Rapp, who died August 7, 1847; R. L. Baker, who died January 11, 1868; Jacob Henrici, who died December 25, 1892; and John S. Duss, the wife of the last named being now the sole trustee of the Society.

"The business operations of the Society have extended over much of western Pennsylvania. In Warren, Venango, and Forest Counties, they produced oil and lumber. In the northern part of Beaver County they mined coal, and one time produced oil by the distillation of coal and shale.

"In 1859 the Society purchased the tracts of land now embraced in the borough of Beaver Falls, and at that place carried on and aided various manufacturing and other interests.

"The extent of their operations in Beaver County may be measured from the fact that the records show over twenty-five hundred conveyances from them.

"In Allegheny County the Society engaged in the coal business; they aided in the construction of bridges and railroads, taking a special interest in the building of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad.

"For those who may wish to look into the history of this Society, the following references are given:

"*The Harmony Society at Economy, Pa.*, by Aaron Williams, D.D., 1866.

"*Communistic Societies of United States*. By Charles Nordhoff, 1875.

"Much information, historically, may also be gathered from the litigation of the Society, as shown by the reported cases.

"Numerous magazine articles have also been written, with about the usual proportion of truth and fiction contained in such articles."

So far Mr. Hice. We may add to his sketch some further particulars that are of interest.

Bottom. The house was removed to its present position in Economy after the sale above noted. See interesting reference in Gail Hamilton's *Biography of James G. Blaine*, pp. 49-59.—J. H. B.

The Society has had six written contracts or articles of agreement drawn up. The first, the substance of which has been retained in all the others, was made at Harmony, Butler County, Pa., February 15, 1805; the second in 1821 at New Harmony, Posey County, Ind.; the third in 1827 at Economy, Pa.; and the others at the same place in 1836, 1847, and 1890. It is not now known who were the legal counsel who drew up the first two contracts. That of 1827 was prepared by John H. Hopkins, Esq., an attorney who afterwards entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who rose to be its senior bishop. The contract of 1836 was possibly drawn up by Hon. Daniel Agnew, though it is not certainly known. The next, that of 1847, was one of the most important, being rendered necessary by the death of George Rapp, the founder.¹ He having held the whole property of the Society in trust for it, an adjustment of the affairs of the Society to the new conditions created had to be made. The reorganization was made under the legal advice and assistance of Daniel Agnew of Beaver, and Walter Forward of Pittsburg. The contract of 1890 was the work of Hon. Henry Hice of the law firm of Hice & Hice of Beaver. For some time previous to 1863 Richard P. Roberts, Esq., of Beaver, had been counsel for the Harmony Society; and Mr. Hice, a former student of his and then his partner, assisted him in many matters of business pertaining to the Society. On the death of Roberts, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Hice, knowing the affairs of the Society intimately, was continued as its legal adviser in Beaver County. N. P. Fetterman, Esq., of the Allegheny County bar, held the same position rela-

¹ On the death of George Rapp, August 7th, 1847, the whole Society signed again the Articles of Association adopted March 9, 1827,* putting in two Trustees and seven Elders to manage and regulate all matters as had been done by George Rapp. The Trustees from that date to the present have been the following:

R. L. Baker	1847-1868.	R. L. Baker died January 11, 1868.
Jacob Henrici	1868-1890.	Jonathan Lenz died January 21, 1890.
Jonathan Lenz	1890-	Ernest Woelfel died July —, 1890.
Jacob Henrici	1890-1892.	Jacob Henrici died December 25, 1892.
Ernest Woelfel	1892-1893.	Samuel Seiber resigned July 6, 1893.
Jacob Henrici	1893-1897.	Gottlieb Riethmüller died February —, 1897.
John S. Duss		John S. Duss, Sole Trustee 1807-1903. John S. Duss, resigned May 12, 1903.
John S. Duss		Susie C. Duss, Sole Trustee, May 12, 1903—.
Gottlieb Riethmüller		

* For these articles in full see *The Harmony Society at Economy, Pa.*, by Aaron Williams, D.D., Appendix D.

tive to its business in that county. Mr. Hice was also employed in the business of the Society in Warren County, Pa., where it had important interests. Hice & Hice are still the legal advisers of this body.

The property of the Society at Harmony in Butler County was about four thousand acres. The town was about one mile from Zelienople, and a contest arose between the two places over the location of the proposed post-office and the post-road to be laid out from Pittsburg to Lake Erie. This contest resulted in favor of Harmony.

It is of interest to note that the lands of the Society at New Harmony, Ind., were bought by Robert Owen, the founder of English socialism. He paid for the whole property \$150,000, a very low price, and immediately undertook to establish at New Harmony a socialistic community, which failed in 1827.

The original purchase of land made by the Harmony Society at Economy amounted to three thousand acres, and after several additional purchases and sales made at different periods the acreage remains to-day about what it was at the start. A writer of about the year 1843 has this to say of their industrial enterprises:

They have a large woolen and cotton manufactory, and purchase from sixty to seventy thousand dollars worth of wool and from twenty to thirty thousand dollars worth of other articles from the surrounding country, for manufacture and consumption. . . . Their manufacturing machinery is all propelled by steam. They commenced the culture of the mulberry and the manufacture of silk in 1828, with no other instruction or experience than what they could gather from the publications of that day. The white Italian mulberry and morus multicaulis were both used with success. They have now brought this manufacture to a point not surpassed in this country. In 1840 the product of silk was 2,389 lbs. cocoons, yielding 218 lbs. reeled silk; which they wrought into beautiful handkerchiefs, vestings, and a variety of other fabrics. They have spared neither trouble nor expense in importing the best machinery from England and France, and in obtaining instruction from foreign artisans.

Although, as stated above, Harmony is in Butler County, and therefore does not properly belong to our history, its story is a part of that of the Harmony Society, and the author ventures to reprint here an extract from an article which was published by him a few years ago after a visit to that town:

There is but a mile of country road between Zelienople and Harmony, but when one enters the latter place and looks upon its quaint old houses one seems to have gone back in time well-nigh a century.

And indeed this is so, for here, in 1805, was first set up in America the tabernacle of those pilgrims from Germany who founded here the Harmony Society. George Rapp, "Father" Rapp, as he was later called, was their Moses and their Joshua, too; their law-giver and the captain who brought them into their land of promise, and organized, with his associates, the community which since has had so long and honorable a history in Economy in Beaver County.

A few of the landmarks of the community are still to be seen here: "Rapp's Seat," a little chamber like an anchorite's cell, hollowed out of the rock which crops out on top of a bluff by the creek-side, where the old patriarch (he was a nonagenarian when he died) used to sit with his Bible and look out over the peaceful valley and upward to the heavens, waiting to greet the coming of his Lord, which he fully expected to be in his time; the old church, modernized somewhat in its interior arrangements; a few quaint old houses, with curious stone work and carvings of forgotten meaning; massively constructed stone wine-vaults, empty now,—these are all interesting to the curious visitor or the serious student. If the stone could cry out of the wall and the beam out of the timber answer it, there is no doubt but that we should learn some tender and pathetic stories of the lives of the people who dwelt in these old houses. Who that knows the human heart can doubt that there were hearts which broke in this "Brotherhood of Perpetual Separation." Even religious enthusiasm cannot always cure the homesick soul. Memory would often seek in vain to forget the pleasant, vine-clad hills of the Fatherland, and the many waters of the wide ocean even could not quench the love that was felt for someone left behind.

As we tried to gather information from the present occupants of the former dwellings of the Harmonists, we found but little agreement as to the facts of their history, and were impressed anew with the thought of the ease with which the world puts out of mind those who have passed out of its sight. We realized afresh that

Our years are like the shadows
 On sunny hills that lie,
Or grasses in the meadows
 That blossom but to die;
A sleep, a dream, a story,
 By strangers quickly told,
An unremaining glory
 Of things that soon are old.

If anything had been needed to deepen such pensive reflections our visit to the old Harmony Society burying ground on the edge of the town would have supplied it. This is a large rectangular space enclosed by a high wall of cut stone with an arched gateway of the same material and



George Rapp.



**View of Interior of Harmony Society Burial Ground at Harmony, Butler Co., Pa.
Showing monolithic gate.**



a gate such as we never saw before. It is an immense monolith, pivoted at the center at top and bottom, so as to swing out or in at any angle to the footstep of the gateway.

An inscription in German on the arch tells that a hundred members of the Society rest here in the earth in the hope of a joyful resurrection, and many other texts of faith and hope in the strong Saxon of Luther's Bible are cut upon the stone. As you swing open the ponderous gate and pass within the enclosure you look in vain for any headstone or mark that you stand among the dead. The ground is sodded and of a uniform level from wall to wall. But there is one exception. Yonder is a large headstone with inscriptions, placed against the left wall and lying on its side. And thereby hangs a tale.

When John, the only son of George ("Father") Rapp, died in 1812, it was felt that the rule of the Society, not to place any mark above the dead, should be set aside in his case, and this stone, with appropriate inscriptions, was made. The old leader at first gave his consent to have it set in place above the body of his well-beloved son, but at length his sense of duty triumphed and he refused to have the rule of the Society broken. Some one has since made the severe enactment so far void at least as to set the stone within the enclosure, and lean it up against the wall, but still, apart from the official register, no man knoweth of his sepulcher until this day.

Whether or not the saints who sleep here were lovely and pleasant in their lives, at least it is true that in death they were not divided, for as in life the custom of their order made all things common, so, too, they share now the grave and the narrow house, and the curious stranger can find nothing to distinguish their places of interment.

As we stood there in the long grass, under the blue sky and the whispering pines, we gave these humble dead the "passing tribute of a sigh," and felt the spot more eloquent than it would have been if crowded with trophies decked with "storied urn and animated bust."

The same rule obtains in the mode of burial in the cemetery at Economy, where the burial-ground is a part of the orchard lot.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar visited the town of Economy about the year 1826, shortly after the Society had removed from Indiana, and wrote interestingly of his impressions of it. We quote a few words from his description:

At the inn, a fine large frame house, we were received by Mr. Rapp, the principal, at the head of the community. The elder Rapp is a large man of seventy years old, whose powers age seems not to have diminished; his hair is gray, but his blue eyes, overshadowed by strong brows, are full of life and fire. . . . What is most striking and wonderful of all is, that so plain a man as Rapp can so successfully bring and keep together a society of nearly seven hundred persons, who, in a manner,

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honor him as a prophet. Equally so for example is his power of government, which can suspend the intercourse of the sexes. However, some marriages constantly occur, and children are born every year, for whom there is provided a school and a teacher. . . . The warehouse was shown to us, where the articles made here for sale or use are preserved, and I admired the excellence of all. The articles for the use of the society are kept by themselves, as the members have no private possessions, and everything is in common; so must they in relation to all their personal wants be supplied from the common stock. The clothing and food they make use of is of the best quality. Of the latter, flour, salt meat and all long keeping articles are served out monthly; fresh meat, on the contrary, and whatever spoils readily, is distributed whenever it is killed, according to the size of the family, &c.

As every house has a garden, each family raises its own vegetables, and some poultry, and each family has its own bake oven. For such things as are not raised in Economy there is a store provided, from which the members, with the knowledge of the directors, may purchase what is necessary, and the people of the vicinity may do the same.

Mr. Rapp finally conducted us into the factory again, and said that the girls had especially requested this visit that I might hear them sing. When their work is done they collect in one of the factory rooms, to the number of sixty or seventy, to sing spiritual and other songs. They have a peculiar hymn-book, containing hymns from the Würtemberg psalm-book, and others written by the elder Rapp. A chair was placed for the old patriarch, who sat amidst the girls, and they commenced a hymn in a very delightful manner. It was naturally symphonious, and exceedingly well arranged. The girls sang four pieces, at first sacred, but afterwards, by Mr. Rapp's desire, of a gay character. With real emotion I witnessed this interesting scene. The factories and workshops are warmed during winter by means of pipes connected with the steam-engine. All the workmen, and especially the females, had very healthy complexions, and moved me deeply by the warm-hearted friendliness with which they saluted the elder Rapp. I was also much gratified to see vessels containing fresh, sweet-smelling flowers standing on all the machines. The neatness which universally reigns here, is in every respect worthy of praise.¹

Not so pleasing is the picture of Rapp and his people drawn for us by the celebrated English writer, Harriet Martineau, who visited Economy in the early thirties and writes very frankly of her observations as follows:

The followers of Mr. Rapp are settled at Economy, on the Ohio, eighteen miles below Pittsburgh. Their number was five hundred when I was there; and they owned three thousand acres of land. Much of their attention seems to be given to manufactures. They rear silkworms, and were the earliest silk-weavers in the United States. At my first

¹ *Historical Collections of Pennsylvania*, by Sherman Day. Philadelphia, 1843, p.112.



Jacob Henrici,
Trustee of the Harmony Society, 1804-1892.



visit they were weaving only a flimsy kind of silk handkerchief; last summer I brought away a piece of substantial handsome black satin. They have sheep-walks, and a large woolen manufactory. Their factory was burnt down in 1834; the fire occasioning a loss of sixty thousand dollars, a mere trifle to this wealthy community. Their vineyards, cornfields, orchards, and gardens gladden the eye. There is an abundance so much beyond their need that it is surprising that they work, except for want of something else to do. The Dutch love of flowers was visible in the plants that were to be seen in the windows, and the rich carnations and other sweets that bloomed in the garden and green-house. The whole place has a superior air to that of either of the Shaker "families" that I saw. The women are better dressed; more lively, less palid; but, I fear, not much wiser. Mr. Rapp exercises an unbounded influence over his people. They are prevented learning any language but German, and are not allowed to converse with strangers. The superintendent keeps a close watch over them in this respect. Probationers must serve a year before they can be admitted, and the managers own that they dread the entrance of young people who might be "unsettled"; that is, not sufficiently subservient.

I was curious to learn how five hundred persons could be kept in the necessary subjection by one. Mr. Rapp's means are such that his task is not very difficult. He keeps his people ignorant; and he makes them vain. He preaches to them their own superiority over the rest of the world so incessantly that they fully believe it; and are persuaded that their salvation is in his hands. At first I felt, with regard to both them and the Shakers, a strong respect for the self-conquest which could enable them to endure the singularity,—the one community, of its non-intercourse with strangers; the other, of its dancing exhibitions; but I soon found that my respect was misplaced. One and all, they glory in the singularity. They feel no awkwardness in it, from first to last. This vanity is the handle by which they are worked.

Mr. Rapp is now very old. His son is dead. It remains to be seen what will become of his community with its immense accumulation of wealth, when it has lost its dictator. It does not appear that they can go on in their present state without a dictator. They smile superciliously upon Mr. Owen's plan, as admitting "a wrong principle"—marriage. The best hope for them is that they will change their minds on this point, admitting the educational improvements which will arise out of the change, and remaining in community with regard to property. This is the process now in action among the seceders from their body, settled on the opposite bank of the river, a short distance below Economy. These seceders were beguiled by Count Leon, a stranger who told the people a great deal that was true about Mr. Rapp, and a great deal that was false about himself. It is a great pity that Count Leon was a swindler, for he certainly opened the eyes of the Economy people to many truths, and might have done all that was wanted, if he had himself been honest.¹

¹ *Society in America*, London, 1837, vol. ii., pp. 62-65.

While we are at the business of quotation, let us hear a word from Rudyard Kipling, written while on a visit to Beaver County, when he was still unknown to fame:

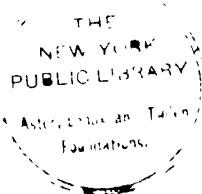
But there be many pictures on my mind. . . . Of Musquash [his disguise for Beaver—ED.] itself lighted by the same mysterious agency, flares of gas eight feet long, roaring day and night at the corners of the grass-grown streets because it was n't worth while to turn them out; of fleets of coal-flats being hauled down the river on an interminable journey to St. Louis; of factories nestling in woods where all the axe-handles and shovels in the world seemed to be manufactured daily; and last, of that quaint forgotten German community, the Brotherhood of Perpetual Separation, who founded themselves when the State was yet young and land cheap, and are now dying out because they will neither marry nor give in marriage and their recruits are very few. The advance in the value of land has almost smothered these poor old people in a golden affluence that they never desired. They live in a little village where the houses are built old Dutch fashion, with their front doors away from the road, and cobbled paths all about. The cloistered peace of Musquash is a metropolitan riot beside the hush of that village. And there is, too, a love-tale tucked away among the flowers. It has taken seventy years in the telling, for the brother and sister loved each other well, but they loved their duty to the brotherhood more. So they have lived and still do live, seeing each other daily, and separated for all time. Any trouble that might have been is altogether wiped out of their faces, which are as calm as those of very little children. To the uninitiated those constant ones resemble extremely old people in garments of absurd cut. But they love each other.

The rule prohibiting marriage was never made a part of the Society's legal agreement, but was rather brought about by common consent. Strange to say, the younger members of the Society were those most in favor of it. Its adoption took place a few years after the organization of the Society in this country, and grew out of the views of the leaders pertaining to the second coming of Christ and their general religious attitude, which shows a singular mixture of asceticism and practical common sense.

The philosophy of this subject is interesting. The founders of great religious movements have, it seems, found their strength in the appeal, either *to* or *away from* the flesh. Mohammedanism and Mormonism are illustrations of the former—the appeal to man's sensual nature. Without their doctrine and practice of polygamy it is doubtful if they could have obtained such com-



The Harmony Society "Great House," Economy.



manding influence as they have had over their devotees. But the prevalence of ascetic systems in all ages and countries of the world¹ shows that man can as well be taught to *despise* the attractions of the flesh. Pagan, as well Christian Rome, had its orders devoted to chastity; Buddhism and other Oriental religions also. Hundreds of sects have preached salvation through the contemning of the bodily appetites,—the absolute suppression of the whole sensual side of our nature; and this doctrine has perhaps gained more currency and acceptance than its opposite which would seem to have the advantage over it in the very nature of things. The strange power of this ideal of chastity is well illustrated in the history of the Harmony Society, where it maintained its hold to the last over the majority of the members. The secret of that Society's success, however, was not found in this ascetic rule, but rather in that saving practical common sense, which, as we have said, so contradictorily manifested itself in their organization, leading them to pool their efforts in a very systematic pursuit and management of this world's goods.

The acceptance of the celibate life was not at any time congenial to all of the members of the community, however, and, as will presently appear, the rule became at last, under the influence of a new-comer, the source of dissension and of disruption. Of this crisis in the life of the Society we now give some account.

THE COMING OF "COUNT MAXIMILIAN DE LEON" AND HIS "SECESSION"

We first hear of this somewhat mysterious and problematical character as living in Frankfort-on-the-Main, one of the free cities of Germany, where about the year 1830 he had gathered about him some followers in adherence to a religious cult at variance with the prevailing faith and forms of the churches of the Fatherland. Meeting there with opposition to his projects of religious reform, he began to cast about for a new and freer home for his people, and learning of the existence in this country of the Harmony Society, which he conceived to be congenial in its beliefs and practices with his own ideas, he entered into correspondence with the leaders of that Society with a view to

¹ See Lecky's *History of European Morals*, vol. ii., p. 101 following.

becoming, with his followers, identified with it. In 1831 it was decided that he should join the Harmony Society, and in that year he arrived, with his family and company at Economy, where they were cordially welcomed.

For a brief time all went smoothly, but it soon appeared that union between these two societies was impossible; the elements of which they were composed, in the leaders and in the people, being too diverse. Rapp, though a man of great natural ability and executive power, was distinctly of the peasant class, and of limited education. He had long enjoyed a quite autocratic position in the community of which he was the head, and could ill brook any division of his powers and prestige. His people were also of the peasant class, honest and thrifty folk from Würtemberg in the province of Swabia, *bauerleute* for the most part, simple in manners, and with not much more education than had been afforded them in the village schools of Germany, and what they had gained from a close and constant study of Luther's Bible.

De Leon and his adherents were, on the other hand, from the middle class of one of the most brilliant cities of Europe, the birthplace of Goethe and the home of many famous men and women. They were generally well educated and cultivated, and accustomed to the refinements of wealth and fashion. Many of the ladies who came over seas with the leader brought their maids with them, to assist them in the cares of the toilet and to have charge of their wardrobes, which, as we know from the mouth of some of their descendants, were large and expensive. Such dames could not easily fall in with the customs of a community like that at Economy, where the women of the Society took their part and lot with the men, working side by side with them in the fields and factories. Their efforts to do so were heroic enough, though often pitiful, and sometimes amusing, as in one case of which we have heard, when a lady who had been told that she must go out and help gather stones from a field stood in perplexity before a row of twenty pairs of shoes which she had brought with her, wondering which of the dainty things would be best suited for this unwonted use.

The personality of the leader was one still less adapted to meet the conditions of this environment. What was this man—a self-deceived fanatic or an impostor? It is hard to answer



The Harmony Society Church, Economy.



the query. We incline to think that he was a mixture of both characters. He is as difficult to analyse as John Alexander Dowie of Chicago, Elijah II. That he was to some extent a deceiver is evident from the fact that his claim to be a scion of the royal house of Austria, of the tribe of Judah, and the family of David was not made until he was safely out of Germany and on board ship nearing America. Previous to this he was known to his followers by the name of Broli,¹ and on shipboard informed them of the change in title, justifying it by the assurance that it was necessary in order to more thoroughly impress the people of the Harmony Society with the importance of the personages they were to receive. The "Count" and "Countess Maximilian de Leon" would sound much better than plain Herr and Frau Broli! Though even here the singular genealogical jumble by which the heir of the house of Hapsburg is made to be of Jewish descent would argue either ignorance or fanatical simplicity. And "Count" de Leon was not ignorant; all who knew him admit that he was highly educated. It is even suggested that Rapp sought alliance with him because he recognized his need in the Economite settlement of just such intellectual qualities as those which De Leon possessed and which he himself lacked. Personally the count was a man of commanding and august presence, with pleasing, even handsome features, courtly manners and persuasive address. He was possessed of great personal magnetism, and could win almost all hearts. With a head full of crotchetts and a company of ardent disciples hanging on his word, such a man, we may be sure, would not be willing to play second fiddle anywhere. That he and the equally self-assertive and assured Harmonist leader would not long agree was a foregone conclusion.

The adoption of the celibate life in the Harmony Society was one of the factors leading to disagreement between these two men, and deserves a word or two of comment. Strictly the Harmony Society was not a church, but nevertheless the religious element in the thought and life of the people was very dominant. They held premillenial views regarding the second coming of Christ, which they believed to be imminent. There is no accounting, of course, for the inconsistencies of religious vagary, and here we have a people who were every day expecting

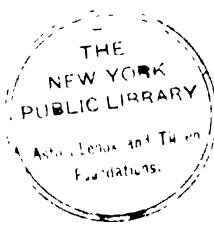
¹ His real name was Bernard Müller.

the advent of the Lord when the whole existing scheme of worldly affairs should be done away with, making every day the most canny and industrious use of the world's opportunities, engaging in various manufactures and agriculture, and exercising an economy whose scrutiny extended to the minutest detail of the farm, the shop, and the house. Very unlike, indeed, were they in this respect to the enthusiastic chiliasts of other periods, who abandoned all earthly tasks in order to be ready to meet the Lord at his coming, such as those of the first century after Christ, whom the apostle rebukes in the Thessalonian letters and calls idlers and busy-bodies, and those of the strange and gloomy tenth century. But while their hands never slackened in daily toil, these simple-minded believers began to question among themselves whether it were well to continue to propagate the human species when the end of all things was at hand. Much debate went on in their assemblies and houses over this momentous question, and first they arrived at the conclusion that there should be no more marriages among them, and finally agreed upon the separation of those already married. In conformity with this resolve the strictest rules were adopted looking towards the keeping apart of the sexes. They who had wives were now as those who had none; husbands and wives occupying separate sleeping apartments, the sexes being required to sit on opposite sides of the church during public worship, and divided as much as possible in the performance of the labors of the shops and the fields. Every device was employed to lessen the chance of social intimacy between males and females. To show how far this rigid discipline was carried, take the following illustration. It was a custom among them to have some one bring to the workers in the fields a luncheon of bread and wine at stated hours of the morning and afternoon—*Vesper-brod*—and at these times the people sat down under trees which were purposely allowed to remain at certain points in the cultivated lands. Here in the shade they enjoyed their refection and took needed rest from labor, but even here the men sat on one side of the tree, and the women on the other back to back, and freedom of social conversation was under well-defined limitations.

But did all this monkish and conventional discipline avail to thwart the behests of nature? By no means. Put nature out



Harmony Society Feast House, Economy.



at the door and she comes in at the window. The Christ himself said that even until his coming there should be marrying and giving in marriage, and no rules were ever framed that could successfully change the facts of sex. Love laughs at laws and locksmiths. The young people of this community found ways and means to whisper those accents of affection which are the only truly universal language—the heart's Volapuk. We do not mean to intimate that many, perhaps the majority, did not remain faithful to the requirement of celibacy; they unquestionably did so. But there were constant defections from the ranks, married pairs reuniting, and others leaving for the world and pledging matrimonial vows. And within the fold there were dissatisfied members, kicking against the goads. When Count Leon arrived he found this true, and there was ready at his hand the fuel for the fires of dissension which he soon set ablaze. At any rate things were at such a pass that there seems reason to believe, what is strongly asserted by many, that even if the count had never appeared there would have been a considerable secession from the Harmony Society as a result of internal dissensions already existing. However this may be, there was no longer any possibility of maintaining the two leaders and their partisans in one corporate body. The parties at length determined upon a separation, and March 6, 1832, an amicable compromise was effected. Articles were then signed by which it was agreed that the Harmony Society should pay to the seceders the sum of \$105,000 in three installments within a year, the first third to be paid cash, deducting \$1800 due the Society from Count de Leon and his family; and that the latter should leave Economy, the count and his family in six weeks, and his adherents in three months. The seceders were to take all their belongings, and were to release forever all claims beside upon the Society.

In the chapter on the borough of Monaca we relate the further movements of this "extravagant and wheeling stranger" whose advent in Economy had wrought so much controversy, but it may be of interest to give here an account of an exciting incident which followed the removal of the seceders from the Harmony Society, and their settlement at Phillipsburg (now Monaca). The outlay in founding their new venture had been very great, the money derived from the parent society was soon exhausted, and dissatisfaction arose. In order to allay the feeling

of disappointment among his followers, Count de Leon persuaded them to make an additional demand upon the Harmony Society, under the plea that they had not received a just amount in settlement of their rights, and that he himself had never sanctioned the compromise. What followed we relate in the language of another:

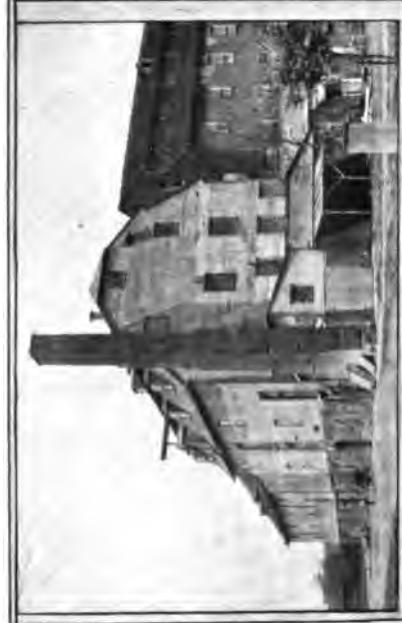
Having little hope of extorting anything more by process of law, and being in need of the ready cash, they determined to adopt a summary process. On the second of April, 1833, a mob of about eighty persons entered the town of Economy, took forcible possession of the hotel, and then laid their demands before the authorities in a long and offensive document, which ended in terms similar to a declaration of war. This ultimatum was formally considered and promptly rejected, with the reply that the terms of the compromise which had been accepted by both parties had been fully complied with, and nothing more could be yielded. The members of the Society, meanwhile, all remained quietly in their houses, as they had been advised, so that there might be no collision. The mob then threatened loudly to enter Mr. Rapp's house by force, in order, as they alleged, to get possession of certain papers which would sustain their claims. But finding the house barricaded, and well guarded from within, they desisted from the attempt. They gathered again around the hotel, and helped themselves freely to whatever provisions, liquors, &c., they could find.

In the meantime, many of the neighbors and friends of the Economites, hearing of the proceedings, had gathered in to see what was going on; and after having learned the unreasonable demands of the mob, they sent for further assistance, and towards evening they rose up in a bold American way, under a dauntless leader, and drove the invaders from the town before drum and fife, and to the tune of the *Rogue's March*. During the whole day, however, not a drop of blood was shed, nor even a blow was struck.¹

On the following day complaint was made at Beaver, the county-seat, against all who had taken part in the disturbance, and they were bound over as conspirators to answer at the June term of court. Indictments were presented to the grand jury, and true bills were found against all of them. The trial of the cases was put off until the September term, and by that time feeling having subsided, and De Leon having left the country, by the advice of their counsel, the Harmony Society withdrew the suits against their former brethren, they paying the costs.

Contemporary notices of the dissensions previously described, which we have copied from several issues of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*

¹ *The Harmony Society*, by Aaron Williams, D.D., pp. 78-9.



Flouring Mill.

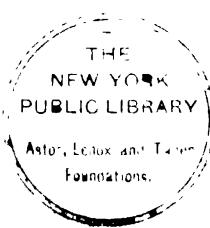
Father Rapp's Chaise, Built in 1844.



Ephraim Blaine's House.

Removed to present location from Big Sewickley Creek.
Economy Hotel.

VIEWS IN ECONOMY.



of the month of February, 1832, will be of interest and value. In the issue of February 1st there appeared the following:

We have not heretofore referred to the schism which exists in the society at Economy, still entertaining the hope that some arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, might be made. From the following advertisement it may be inferred that the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties is by no means encouraging:—

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

The undersigned, Members of the Harmony Society, at Economy, in the county of Beaver, Pennsylvania, deem it their duty thus publicly to make known, that all the authority or power which has heretofore been given, granted to, or exercised by **GEORGE RAPP**, or by his adopted son, **FREDERICK RAPP**, has ceased and determined, and has been revoked; and that their, or either of their acts, under such authority, in all transactions entered into by said George or Frederick Rapp, are without the knowledge, assent, or agreement of the undersigned, whose interests, as members of the Society are equally involved, and as much entitled to protection as those of any other portion of the community.

All Banks and other Corporations and Individuals, who have heretofore transacted business with said George and Frederick Rapp, as the agents, or on behalf of the Society, will take notice that all such connection between the undersigned and said George and Frederick Rapp has ceased, and the funds of the Society can no longer be resorted to for the satisfaction of debts which may have been, or shall be thus contracted by said Rapps:

William Schmid	George Vogt	Jacob Marquardt
Israel Bentel	Jacob Kurz	T. Hubert Delhas
Adam Schule	Christoph Martin	Christiana Klein
John George Wagner	Adam Keller	Maria Forstner
Matthew Klein	George Adam Fischer	Katharina Kurz
Anthony Knapper	Christian Martin	Wilhelmina Krauss
Jacob Wagner	George Schaal	Regina Bentel
Michael Forstner	Jacob Schafer	Margarete Jung
Christian Schmid	Conrad Knodel	Sara Stahl
Jacob Durr	Henry Gayer	Dorothy Klein
Benotus Zundel	Christian Autrieth	Ernestine Bockle
August Schmid	Matthew Schule	Jacobina Klein
George Reiff	Henry Laubscher	Magdalena Ehmann
John Trompeter	Adam Marquardt	Maria Forstner
Jacob Zundel	Tobias Schmid	Wilhelmina Fischer
Christopher Hohr	Christoph Killinger	Barbara Killinger
August Schmid	Jacob Streit	Anna Katharine Fischer
Reimond Gann	John Hurz	Katharina Laubscher
Jacob Welhaf	Arnold Bentel	Catharina Schmidt
George Adam Jung	David Wagner	Marg't Barbara Martin
Jacob Klingenstein	Lewis Epple	Fredericka Schmid
John Bauer	George Fischer	Katharina Erb
Jacob Krail	Carl Hopfinger	Eva Fruh
Frederick Fisher	Martin Erb	Verona Weinberg
John Luz	Michael Fegert	Olena Killinger

Conrad Bockle	George Weissert	Margaret Martin
Henry Zeltmann	Yost Gerhard	Barbara Fischer
George Forstner	Andrew Fauth	Jacobina Schmid
Jacob Stroheker	Michael Baumann	Wilhelmina Durwachter
Jacob Konig	Jacob Sander	Fredericka Schmid
Andrew Widmayer	George Schnaufer	Christiana Konig
Jacob Vaihinger	Philippe Bentel	Henricka Zundel
Reinhold Frank	Simon Wagner	Fredericka Aigner
Jacob Diem	Christoph Yost	Agatha Wolfer
Jacob Stahl	Christoph Lichtenberger	Katharina Schmidt
David Konig	John Schnaufer	Katharina Staiger
George Boger	Matthew Fauth	Katharina Zundel
Samuel Schreiber	Jacob Maienknecht	Sirena Leucht
Nahum Staiger	Frederick Wolfer	Salome Authrieth
George Heinle	Conrad Gann	Sara Forstner
Tryphemae Vogt	Angeline Knapper	Elizabeth Frank
Margaret Schmidt	Mathilda Widomeyer	Jacob Stahl, 2d
Margaret Zundel	Caroline Weinberg	Gottlieb Bentel
Frederika Fruh	Ulric Weinberg	John Fritscher
Maria Schmidt	William Weinberg	Jacob Fritscher
Magdalena Schmidt	Joseph Weinberg	George Fritscher
Magdalena Vogt	Elizabeth Lais	Christoph Martin
Frederika Schmidt	Louisa Lais	Gottlieb Bentel, 2d
Maria Fruh	Jacobina Lais	David Lais
Wilhelmina Bendel	George Fischer	Rudolph Wolfer
Elizabeth Stahl	Katharina Fischer	Christian Martin, 2d
Christiana Schnaufer	Matthew Fischer	Henry Knapper
Deborah Laupple	Hosea Fischer	Christian Martin, 3d
Thecla Weissert	Melchior Fischer	Rudolph Keller
Elizabeth Zanger	Barbara Martin	Jonathan Wagner
Elizabeth Fauth	Margaret Barbara Martin	John Rocher
Katharina Gerhardt	Wilhelmina Schmidt	Eva Jung.
Jacobina Fauth	Frederika Kant	
Juliana Martin	Eugena Bauer	
Christina Schmid	Margaret Trautwein	
Leade Schule	Regina Schafer	
Margaret Fritscher	Salome Erb	
Barbara Fauth	William Erb	
Julianna Ziegler	Lewis Erb	
Julia Ziegler	Frederik Zeltmann	
Judith Palmbach	Jeremias Stag	
Christiana Gerhardt	Peter Stag	
Barbara Laubscher	William Stag	
Lora Wolfer	Margaret Kraus	
Maria Wolfer	Elizabeth Fruh	
Katharina Bockle	Caroline Erb	
Louise Bockle	Marzellus Heinle	
Jacob Bockle	Jacobina Fauth	
Jeremias Bentel	Elizabeth Fauth	
Christina Fauth	Georg Ziegler	
Christina Fauth	Franz Ziegler	
Johanna Fischer	Leonard Ziegler	
Christian Fischer	Philippe Laubscher	
Henry Fischer	Jacob Laubscher	
Phoeben Fischer	Katharina Killinger	

To be inserted weekly, for three weeks, in the *National Gazette*, Philadelphia, the *Beaver Republican*, *Cincinnati Gazette*, *Louisville Advertiser*, their accounts to be forwarded to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.

Another and counter paper was prepared by the friends of Rapp and of the old order of things, which was signed by five hundred persons. If this paper was published we have not been able to find the issue in which it appeared.

In the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of February 21, 1832, there appeared the following:

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

Inasmuch as, under date of the 1st of February, 1832, by an advertisement published on that day, in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, a large portion of the Harmony Society, at Economy, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, gave notice to the public of the revocation of all the authority and power claimed or exercised on behalf of said society by Geo. and Frederick Rapp—the undersigned, committee of the above mentioned portion of the society, feel it their duty to call upon all Banks and other Corporations, as also upon all individuals who have been and are at this time connected in any business transactions with the said George or Frederick Rapp, or their assistants and agents, to send in their accounts or other exhibits up to the aforementioned date, to the undersigned committee (addressing their communications to the first named subscriber, William Smith, Post Master,) so that the affairs of the society may be fully understood and regulated, and that the exact statement of all the debts and credits of the Harmony Society, upon the basis of a community of interest, may be made known to those interested. By this means a speedy and general settlement between George and Frederick Rapp, or their agents, and this unincorporated society may be expected.

William Smith	Anthony Knapper
Christian Smith	Augustus Smith
Israel Bendel	Adam Schule
Jacob Durr	John George Wagner
Michael Forstner	Jacob Wagner
Matthew Klein	Benotus Zundel.

ECONOMY, February 15, 1832.

The same papers which were named above were requested to run this notice for three weeks.

In the issue of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, Friday morning, February 24, 1832, Frederick Rapp¹ published an answer to the above advertisements, as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC

In the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of the tenth instant, there is a publication, signed by two hundred and seventeen persons, of both sexes, who

¹ Frederick Rapp, whose proper name was Frederick Reichert, was born in Germany, April 12, 1775. He was a stone cutter and architect and possessed of a good common-school education, and while still in Germany became a devoted adherent of George Rapp,

profess to be members of the Harmony Society; of this number, fifty-five are minors, and thirty-two are not regular members of the society, having never been received as such, nor signed our Articles of Association. The ostensible object of the publication in question is to inform the people that the authority which has been heretofore exercised by George Rapp, and his adopted son, Frederick Rapp, in regard to the business affairs of the society, has been legally revoked and annulled. The real object is presumed to be, to draw the attention of the people to the unhappy differences which have, of late, sprung up in the society, and to excite their prejudice against the Rev. George Rapp and myself. With respect to our authority, it is sufficient to say, that a large majority of the society are satisfied that we should continue to exercise it as formerly. Between them and myself or my father, the Rev. George Rapp, there is no dissension. Should the public incline to take any concern in the present disputes of the Harmony Society, it is respectfully requested that their opinion be suspended until the character and causes of those disputes shall have been investigated before the legal tribunals of the county.

FREDERICK RAPP.

February 17, 1832.

To be inserted weekly, for three weeks, in the *National Gazette*, Philadelphia; the *Beaver Republican*; *Cincinnati Gazette*; Louisville *Advertiser*; and the *Statesman*, Pittsburgh, and their accounts to be forwarded to the Office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.

Its great wealth has made the Harmony Society a mark for other adventurers, and some, not meritizing that name, former members of the Society or their descendants, have, with some show of right, sought to obtain a share of the property or wages by bringing suit against the trustees. The Society has always avoided litigation, when possible, but has not escaped the necessity of several times defending its contracts in the courts. These

and a member of his family. On the coming of Rapp to America he was left in charge of his family and of the religious work which he had begun. To him were committed the arrangements for the emigration of the families which joined in Rapp's enterprise, and he himself came over with the last of them in one of the ships which landed at Philadelphia. At the organization of the Harmony Society he was associated with George Rapp in the management of its affairs, and at the solicitation of the leader and the members of his community he dropped the name of Reichert and became recognised as the adopted son of George Rapp. To the latter were committed the spiritual concerns of the Society and the direction of its home interests, and to Frederick the care of all matters connected with the growing business relations of the Society with the outside world. Frederick Rapp continued to act as the general business agent of the Society until his death. During the absence or illness of George Rapp he also officiated as preacher, and being endowed with some poetic ability, he composed several hymns which were used in the Society's collection.

On the death of Frederick Rapp, July 5, 1834, George Rapp was for the first time formally designated by the Society as its business agent, but being himself still chiefly occupied with the spiritual and domestic functions of the community, he appointed as sub-agents R. L. Baker and Jacob Henrici, who attended to those details of outside business which had previously been under the care of Frederick Rapp.

contracts have uniformly been sustained in the decisions rendered, either in the lower courts or in those of last resort. Legal questions of the highest importance have been involved in the cases of this Society, which have been conducted by some of the greatest lawyers in the country, and before some of its most eminent judges. The testimony alone in one of them covers nearly five thousand printed pages, and it will be evident that the notice of them, without which our treatment of this subject would be incomplete, must be very brief.

The first suit against the Harmony Society was brought by Eugene Müller, being an action to recover wages for services rendered by him while he was a member of the Society. Müller, after joining the community had become dissatisfied, and in 1822 had left it. The court held that, having signed the articles of agreement, which expressly stipulated that a seceding member should have no claim on the Society for wages, he was without recourse. John H. Hopkins, referred to above as having drawn up the agreement of 1827, and the celebrated James Ross, of Pittsburg, were the legal counsel of the Society in this case.

Schreiber *vs.* Rapp.—The second case was that of Jacob Schreiber, as heir of Peter Schreiber, his father. Peter Schreiber had become a member of the Society at Harmony in 1806. His family, consisting of five sons and four daughters, had entered it at the same time. Jacob, his fourth son, later began to advise the removal of the Society's location to Palestine, as a more fitting place for the saints to await the coming of Christ. Not being able to carry his point with the leaders, he withdrew from the Society in 1826, and together with other claimants memorialized the State Legislature, praying to have the affairs of the Society investigated, with a view to a restitution of the several properties in its hands formerly belonging to the petitioners or their parents. Failing in this appeal to the Legislature, Schreiber, his father being now dead, took out letters of administration as one of the heirs of his father's estate, and brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County against the Society to recover his share of the estate. The case was tried in Beaver before the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. John Bredin presiding, and was decided against the claimant. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where it was tried at the October term, 1836. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed after an able opinion by Judge Gibson. The attorneys for the Plaintiffs in Error were Shaler and Watts; for the Defendant in Error they were Biddle and Forward. All of these attorneys were afterwards very distinguished men.¹

Baker, appellant, *vs.* Nachtrieb.—The third important case against the Society, involving practically the same issue, was that of Joshua Nachtrieb. This complainant filed a bill in equity before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania at the

¹ 5 Watts, p. 351.

November term, 1849, setting forth his grievances against the Society, and asking for redress of the same. The case, after much preliminary labor, came to final argument before Judges Grier and Irwin in November, 1851. Some of the most eminent legal talent of the day was employed by the parties in this trial; for the Society, A. W. Loomis,—Stanbury and Wilson McCandless; and for the complainant, Hon. Charles Shaler, fourth in the list of president judges of Beaver County and afterwards an associate judge of the District Court; Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War; and Th. Umbstaetter, his partner. April 5, 1852, judgment was rendered in favor of the complainant, and the trustees of the society, R. L. Baker and Jacob Henrici, were ordered to make a complete exhibit of the business of the society for the whole period of Nachtrieb's connection with it, amounting to twenty-seven years, in order to ascertain what was due him. The investigation which followed involved the Society in endless annoyance and expense, but showed their affairs to be in excellent condition. In 1855 the court, in a decree issued by Judges Grier and Irwin, awarded the complainant the sum of \$3890, but the case was carried on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, in December, 1856, the decision of the lower court was reversed, the opinion of the Supreme Court being read by Justice John A. Campbell. Loomis's argument before the court in behalf of the Society is said to have been one of remarkable ability.¹

Lemmix *vs.* the Harmony Society.—In 1852, after the decision of Judges Grier and Irwin in favor of Nachtrieb, Elijah Lemmix, a friend and associate of Nachtrieb, also brought suit before the same court for the recovery of his share of the property, but at the February term of the court, in 1855, Judge Grier decided against his claims.²

The last litigation involving the property and rights of the Harmony Society, and reviewing the legal status of the said Society, is the case known as "*Schwartz, et al. versus Duss et al.*," which was a bill filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania at No. 11, November term, 1894; and was concluded by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered in the early part of the year 1903. This bill was filed by Christian Schwartz *et al.*, claiming to be heirs at law and next of kin to persons who had been members of the Harmony Society, and who had either died in fellowship or had withdrawn from it. Their contention was that the property of the Harmony Society was a trust fund created by the donors, and by the product of the labor of the members for the use and benefit of the Society, and that with

¹ 19th Howard, 126, Supreme Court of the U. S.

² No. 2 November term, 1852, Circuit Court of U. S., for Western Dist. of Penna. Published in Federal Cases.

the termination of the Society a resulting trust arose in favor of the heirs at law of those who had been members of the Society, and that by reason of diminished numbers and other reasons the Society had become dissolved or had departed from the original purposes, and, therefore, the resulting trust claimed, had come into existence.

The answer to this bill set up the various Articles of Agreement, or Compacts, between the members of the Society from its inception, alleging that as a matter of law the title of the Society was absolute and unqualified. That at the death or withdrawal of any member all rights of the member in the property of the Society ceased, and nothing passed to his heir or legal representative. That the right of enjoyment of the property of the Society was absolutely dependent on membership in the Society. That, as a matter of fact, there had been no abandonment of the principles of the Harmony Society, and no dissolution of the said Society; but that the Society existed in its present membership as fully as it had ever existed; and that, as a matter of law, there was no required number of persons needed to constitute said Society.

After taking of testimony for many months before a Master (W. W. Thompson, Esq.), the Master found that there had been no dissolution of the Harmony Society as alleged; no conspiracy to defraud the complainants as alleged; that the complainants were without standing to question the title of the Society.

After full and extended argument before the Circuit Judge, Acheson, the Court filed an opinion upholding the findings of the Master throughout, and the legal positions of the defendants, and dismissing the bill.

From the decision of the Circuit Court an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the case argued before that Court at length; which Court affirmed the decision of Judge Acheson in the Circuit Court and fully upheld the position of the defendants.

An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and allowed, and the case argued, and that Court, by a majority of opinion, upheld the opinion of the two courts below and established, beyond doubt, the legal status of the Harmony Society and its property rights as that Society had contended for the same since its organization.

In this litigation, which extended over a period of almost nine years, the complainants were represented by George Shiras, 3d, and Solomon Schoyer, Jr., and the leading counsel for the defense was D. T. Watson.¹

Since the foregoing account of Economy and the Harmony Society was written, vast changes have been inaugurated in the ownership and conditions of the property in the town and its immediate neighborhood.

On the first of May, 1903, the Union Company, which was a Pennsylvania Corporation, organized by the Harmony Society for the purpose of holding real estate, sold and conveyed to the Liberty Land Company, also a Pennsylvania Corporation, all but about ten acres of the Home tract of land in Harmony township, upon which the Harmony Society has resided since the year 1825. These lands, comprising about two thousand five hundred acres, constitute one of the finest tracts for the purpose of a town site between Pittsburg and Cincinnati along the Ohio River, being some three miles in length along the river. Having for many years been devoted to agriculture, they will, in all probability, be soon converted into the site of a town, with mills, factories, etc. The close proximity of the tract to Pittsburg, and the railroad facilities afforded by the Pennsylvania lines, and the extended river frontage, have brought it into a position and to a standard of value which is inconsistent with its further use for agricultural purposes; and what was once the home of the Harmony Society, and the quaint German village of Economy with its beautiful surrounding fields, will shortly be a thing of the past.

The American Bridge Company.—Nearly midway between Economy and Fair Oaks on the Ohio River and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and in Harmony township, the American Bridge Company is now (1903-04) building an immense plant and a town named Ambridge, which name will be recognized as derived from the company style. There will be manufactured here finished iron and steel products of many sorts, and it is promised that the plant will be the largest of its kind in the world.

Work on the plant is already well under way. A site of 105

¹ No. 231 October term, 1901, Sup. Court of U. S.

acres between the railroad tracks and the Ohio River, almost a mile long, has been reserved for the works. There will be a total of fourteen principal structures. The main shop at about the center will be 270 x 800 feet. The auxiliary bridge shop, 180 x 600; the machine shop and iron foundry, each 110 x 360; the steel foundry, slightly larger, three buildings each 220 x 240 and two 80 x 512, give an idea of the extent of the plans of the company.

Twenty-five thousand tons of finished product every four weeks will be the output. Between 3500 and 4000 skilled workmen will be employed, and the pay-roll will average \$250,000 a month. One of the principal new products is to be steel barges and transfer boats, strong enough to withstand the storms of the Gulf Stream, and of light enough draught to invade the Mississippi and the inland rivers for coal, oil, or any other heavy freight. Already one of these immense barges is completed at the forge shop and ready for launching.

The work of grading and sewerizing the streets of the new town is actively begun, and a model industrial town bids fair to be soon created.

PULASKI TOWNSHIP

This township was formed out of part of New Sewickley, September 14, 1854. Its dimensions were very much reduced by the erection of Daugherty township, January 27, 1894. It lies a little northeast of the center of the county, and is enclosed by Daugherty township on the north and east, with New Brighton borough on the west and Rochester township on the south. Blockhouse Run, which rises in Daugherty township, flows through it, and empties into the Beaver at the lower end of New Brighton.

The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1900 shows the township of Pulaski as having 163 taxables, 274 acres of cleared land, and real estate amounting in value to \$195,498. The latter was divided into real estate exempt from taxation, \$16,200; and real estate taxable, \$179,298. Its population, as shown by the United States Census for 1900, was 728.

The surface of the township is very irregular, and is occupied by the Lower Coal Series. The abundance of good coal and of clay specially adapted to the manufacture of various products, such as terra-cotta ware, sewer-pipe, fire-bricks, grate-

backs, etc., has made this district a busy hive of industry, many important plants elsewhere described being located here.

DAUGHERTY TOWNSHIP

Daugherty was formed from Pulaski township, January 27, 1894. It is the most recent of the township divisions of the county. It is surrounded by the following townships starting with the north side, North Sewickley, New Sewickley, Rochester, and Pulaski; with the Beaver River on its northwestern corner. Blockhouse Run is the only stream of any consequence which rises within its limits. This rises in its eastern and northern parts, and flows out on its western side into Pulaski township. The surface is quite irregular and the soil fairly good. Sandstone and limestone are found in most parts of the township, and excellent coal is mined in many places. By the United States Census of 1900 its population was 533. The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State for the same year gives the following showing for Daugherty: Taxables, 229; acres of cleared land, 4802; of timber land, 1127; value of all real estate, \$338,527; real estate exempt from taxation, \$13,600; real estate taxable, \$324,927.

There are several good common schools in the township, and near its southeastern corner is the small Presbyterian Church whose history follows:

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church.—At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny held at Emsworth, Pa., October 6, 1890, a petition, signed by seventy-one residents of New Sewickley and Pulaski townships, Beaver County, Pa., was presented asking for the organization of a Presbyterian church at a place called Oak Grove in New Sewickley township, on the Darlington Road, about four miles from New Brighton and the same distance from Rochester. Commissioners from the petitioners, namely, Messrs. Charles J. Bonzo and Leander McCauley, having been heard and the pastors of the neighboring churches having expressed their approval, the petition was granted.

Rev. J. H. Bausman, Rev. W. J. McCrory, Rev. J. K. McCallip, Rev. R. L. Smith, and elders D. Singleton, J. R. Bruce, James Manor, and Andrew McCullough were appointed a committee to organize a church, if the way should be clear at their earliest convenience.

The committee organized the church, October 18, 1890. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. L. Smith. Nine members were received by letter from the Rochester Presbyterian Church, and eleven on profession of their faith, one of whom was baptized.

It was ordered that the name of the church should be the "Oak Grove Presbyterian Church."

Leander McCauley and Fred W. Rader were elected ruling elders. Mr. Rader was ordained and then both were installed, Mr. McCauley having been an elder in another church. Rev. W. J. McCrory delivered the charge to the elders, and Rev. J. H. Bausman charged the people.

A house of worship, which had been erected at a cost of \$1270.73 by the aforesaid petitioners just prior to the organization of the church, was dedicated to the worship of God, October 19, 1890. The church was incorporated and a charter secured. The first board of trustees were Charles J. Bonzo, Peter Rader, Richard Cable, McPherson Brewer, and Joseph Wallace. The congregation was statedly supplied by Rev. W. J. McCrory, pastor of Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, who preached in the afternoon every alternate Sunday.

In 1890 dissension arose in the church over some doctrinal matters. Rev. W. J. McCrory withdrew from the Presbyterian body, taking with him about half of the membership of Oak Grove Church, who started an independent organization. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny, held in Westminster Church, Allegheny, Pa., January 9, 1893, Mr. McCrory publicly renounced the authority of the Presbyterian Church, and a committee which had been in charge of the congregation from the beginning of the trouble, called a meeting of the people for January 24, 1893, with a view of reorganizing the church. At this and subsequent meetings the reorganization was effected, the final meeting being held April 14, 1894, when John A. Mellon and Elias Goehring were chosen elders; and a board of trustees was elected consisting of McPherson Brewer, Charles J. Bonzo, Richard Cable, John A. Mellon, and William Durr.

Following the reorganization, Rev. M. A. Parkinson of Beaver Falls preached one sermon on alternate Sundays during April, May, June, and July of 1893, and Rev. C. W. Cable of Rochester conducted one service on alternate Sundays for the remainder of the year of 1893. The Rev. T. B. Anderson, D.D.,

of Rochester rendered a similar service during the first quarter of 1894, and by Presbyterial and congregational action has since for the greater part of the time, been in charge of the church in connection with his church at Rochester.¹

The Roman Catholic Cemetery, popularly known as Daugherty's, is in this township. It is located at the junction of the Harmony and Three Degree roads, equidistant about two miles from Rochester and New Brighton. This was the first Roman Catholic cemetery within the limits of Beaver County. For sixty years it was the only place of burial for Catholics in the county, except a small graveyard at the old church in Beaver, which since 1898 has been disused and the bodies that were buried there removed. As stated in the chapter on the religious history of the county, this cemetery was started about 1801 by Edward Daugherty, who donated about half an acre of ground on his farm to the Catholics to be a burial-place forever. Manasseh Daugherty, a brother of Edward, had been killed in the raising of a barn, and buried on Edward's farm. This prompted the gift of the spot for the purpose named.

In 1844 a deed for this half acre of ground was made by the heirs of Edward Daugherty to Michael O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburg, there having been previously no formal conveyance of the property made.

In 1884 an effort was made by some of the members of the congregations of SS. Peter and Paul of Beaver and St. Cecilia of Rochester to abandon this cemetery and locate one nearer Rochester. This was felt to be necessary on account of the fact that the old burial-ground was so nearly filled up. Thereupon Edward Black Daugherty, Esq., of Beaver, a grandson of the original donator, gave a large piece of land adjoining for an annex to the cemetery, deeding the same to the two congregations. In 1885 the whole was enclosed by a substantial fence and the property is now much improved, but only the old portion has been dedicated and made consecrated ground. The cemetery is now under the control of St. Cecilia parish. Two priests are buried here; one, Father James Reid, who died July 14, 1868. After the burning of the Beaver church in April, 1898, his body was removed from the churchyard there and interred at

¹ The data for the above sketch were furnished by Rev. T. B. Anderson, D.D.

Daugherty's. The other is Father F. A. Steffen, a young priest who died of the smallpox at Rochester, while pastor of St. Cecilia, which was his first charge. There are now other Catholic burial-grounds in the county, but many of the older Catholic families still continue to bury their dead at Daugherty's cemetery.

Being of such recent birth Daugherty township has not much history other than that which it has had as a part of the townships to which its territory formerly belonged.



The Beaver County Centennial

Tuesday, June 19, 1900 . . . Opening Day.
Wednesday, " 20, " . . . Military Day.
Thursday, " 21, " . . . Old Settlers' Day.
Friday, " 22, " . . . Industrial Day.



TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER COUNTY

THE Centennial Celebration of Beaver County will be held June 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1900. Beaver County will mark the completion of its first century by a twofold effort, under the general direction of an Executive Committee selected by Hon. Daniel Agnew, LL.D., Chairman of a County Citizens' Meeting, called for the purpose of arranging for the appropriate celebration of the centennial of the county.

This twofold effort includes:

FIRST. A reunion of all civic and military organizations of the county, past and present, a presentation of the industrial, educational, scientific, and social advancement of the county during the century past, by an exhibition of all such matters and things as will evidence the progress made, addresses, parades, and a general reunion of all persons interested in Beaver County.

SECOND. The publication of a book containing an account of the celebration, and of the proceedings of the committees in charge, and a series of historical and biographical sketches, specially prepared, and carefully edited, giving a complete and authentic history of the county, and its people, municipal divisions, industries, civic, religious, and military organizations, its schools and educational institutions, etc.

Not only the presence of all persons interested in the county is requested, but also their hearty co-operation in the efforts to be made.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

THE celebration of the Beaver County Centennial held in Beaver, the county-seat, June 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1900, was carried out with a brilliancy and dignity worthy of the event

it commemorated, and must rank as one of the most successful of similar celebrations in the history of the State. Possessing the highest intrinsic interest and importance, it derived an additional interest from its date, falling, as it did, at the close of the nineteenth and at the opening of the twentieth century, one radiant with hope, the other rich in the garnered fruits of the intellect and spirit of man. Thus it looked before and after. The prospect was encouraging, the retrospect was gratifying. A century of a county's existence to celebrate, a hundred years of striving and achievement to commemorate, and those the very years which had made that wonderful period in humanity's life that we call the nineteenth century! Reason was that Beaver County's citizens and friends should cull out a holiday and assemble together in solemn and joyous festival to exchange congratulations, review the past, and voice the deeds of the fathers, with due acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude owed to them, and especially to Him, their God and ours, from out whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand.

The appropriateness of such a celebration of the completion of the first hundred years of the county's history had been recognized by its leading citizens several years previous to the century mark, and from time to time allusion was made to the subject, until finally in September, 1897, the desire and the design to fittingly observe the occasion took initial shape in a call for a public meeting to consider the question.

This meeting was held on the 27th of September, 1897, in the office of the District Attorney in the court-house. The following gentlemen were present: Hon. Daniel Agnew, Hon. W. B. Dunlap, Hon. Henry Hice, Hon. M. F. Mecklem, Hon. I. F. Mansfield, Hon. Jacob Weyand, and Messrs. John M. Buchanan, William B. Cuthbertson, Michael Weyand, Frank H. Laird, William S. Morrison, Thomas Henry, J. Rankin Martin, G. W. Potter, Agnew Hice, Daniel M. Twiford, Ellis N. Bigger, Jere C. Martin, Joseph C. McKenzie, James G. Mitchell, James Cameron, Arthur Shields, Rev. W. G. Taylor, D.D., Samuel Henry, Philip Crowl, Frank A. Judd, George C. McJunkin, Harry J. Boyde, John E. Harton.

Mr. Buchanan stated the object of the meeting, namely, to form a permanent organization whose duties should be to take the necessary measures to arrange for the worthy celebration of



Centennial Arch.



Procession of School Children in Industrial Parade.



the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the erection in 1800 of Beaver County.

Ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew was then unanimously elected to the position of President, and Ellis N. Bigger, Esq., was elected Secretary. The Vice-Presidents were chosen as follows: Hon. Henry Hice, Hon. M. F. Mecklem, Rev. W. G. Taylor, D.D., and Arthur Shields.

At a meeting held on May 6, 1898, President Agnew appointed the following Executive Committee:

JOHN M. BUCHANAN, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. P. MARSHALL, Esq.

AGNEW HICE, Esq.

ELLIS N. BIGGER, Esq.

HON. W. B. DUNLAP

HON. M. F. MECKLEM

HON. T. L. KENNEDY

CHARLES A. BARKER

FRANK E. READER, Esq.

THOMAS HENRY, Esq.

J. M. MAY

J. RANKIN MARTIN, Esq.

JOHN T. TAYLOR

JOHN S. DUSS

T. A. CLIFTON

R. M. BRYAN.

Thereafter the Centennial arrangements were in charge of this committee, and the able sub-committees and assistants appointed by them.

On May 14, 1898, the Executive Committee met in the Law Library of the court-house, and Ellis N. Bigger, Esq., was elected Secretary. F. E. Reader and Hon. T. L. Kennedy were appointed a committee to report an outline of a program to be observed, which they did at a meeting held on August 27th of the same year when their report was accepted and the program adopted.

At a meeting held May 28, 1898, the time of holding the Centennial Celebration was, on motion of A. P. Marshall, Esq., fixed for the four days beginning Tuesday, June 19, 1900.

On May 20, 1899, the following Finance Committee was appointed: Hon. C. C. Townsend, F. F. Brierly, Jesse R. Leonard, H. C. Fry, C. H. Myers, J. G. Mitchell, Robert S. Kennedy, C. M. Merrick, John Reeves, John Conway, C. P. Wallace, C. H. Bentel, C. A. Barker, R. M. Downie, and J. H. Wilson.

The Antiquarian Committee and the Ladies' Auxiliary were also appointed, and the names of the members of these committees will be found on page 1177. On May 27, 1899, the Secretary, Ellis N. Bigger, Esq., was instructed to invite the 10th 100th, 101st, 103d, 134th, and 140th Regiments to hold their reunions at Beaver during the Centennial, and on September 28, 1899, he reported that all but the 10th had accepted.

During the fall of 1899 the question of securing speakers for the occasion was frequently and carefully discussed. On October 10th Hon. Henry Hice was asked to deliver an address on "The Bench and the Bar"; Rev. John D. Irons, D.D., of Xenia, Ohio, on "The Education of the Century"; Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan, D.D., of Chicago, Ill., on "The Characteristic Features of Scotch-Irish Religion"; and P. Maxwell Foshay, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, on "A Century's Progress in Medicine." Rev. A. A. Lambing, D.D., of Wilkinsburg, Pa., President of The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, was invited to deliver an address on "The Influence of Early Catholic Missions"; Hon. Warren S. Dungan, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, to preside on "Old Settlers' Day" and to make an address; Col. J. A. Vera, of Custer City, Pa., to speak on "Beaver County in War"; F. E. Reader, Esq., on "Revolutionary and Militia Soldiers"; J. H. Cunningham, Esq., on "A Boy's View of the Civil War"; and other assignments were made as follows: "Opening Address of Centennial," John M. Buchanan, Esq.; "Presentation of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument," Ellis N. Bigger, Esq.; "Reception of Monument," Hon. J. P. S. Gobin, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; "Address of Welcome" on "Old Settlers' Day," Hon. J. Sharp Wilson, of Beaver, Pa.; "The Pioneer," W. H. S. Thomson, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa.; "Early Schools and Schoolmasters," Prof. Scudder H. Peirsol, of Bridgewater, Pa.; "Newspapers and Editors," Mr. Michael Weyand of Beaver, Pa.; "The Anti-Slavery Movement in Beaver County," Rev. Paul Weyand, of Pittsburg.

Rev. T. B. Anderson, D.D., of Rochester, Pa., was invited



John M. Buchanan



to preside at the exercises on Military Day and to speak at the unveiling of the monument. Other invited speakers and readers were Rev. J. M. Wallace, D.D., of Pittsburg; Rev. J. O. Campbell, D.D., of Wooster, Ohio; Rev. D. S. Littell, D.D., of Pittsburg; Rev. Albert Dilworth, of East Palestine, Ohio; Rev. Harry C. Swearingen, of Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., of Mt. Jackson, Pa.; Rev. N. P. Kerr, of Pittsburg; Colonel James M. Swank, of Philadelphia; Major Thomas Henry, Hon. G. L. Eberhart, of New Brighton, Pa.; F. H. Laird, Esq., of Beaver; Agnew Hice, Esq., of Beaver; Jere C. Martin, of Beaver; Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, of Washington, D. C.; and Evan J. Henry, of Princeton, N. J.

The Bureau of Publicity was composed of three: T. L. Kennedy, Agnew Hice, and I. F. Mansfield; and a Transportation Committee of three: Colonel Samuel Moody, Agnew Hice, and Scott Mason.

The Military Committee, consisting of Hon. I. F. Mansfield, Thomas A. Clifton, Samuel Henry, and H. J. Boyde, was appointed to make arrangement for the quartering and entertainment of the soldiers. To this committee is due the credit of securing the presence of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, who reviewed the regiments on Military Day.

John T. Taylor of Monaca was made Chief Marshal of the Industrial Parade.

For several days preceding the opening of the Centennial there was a growing feeling of anticipation of the great event, and by Monday night, the 18th, the busy towns of the valley were bright with many-colored decorations, especially the county-seat, where citizens and officials seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to give to their beautiful homes and public buildings the most brilliant and appropriate embellishment. The court-house, the college, the public-school buildings, the Buchanan block, and many stores and dwellings were decked from story to story with hundreds of yards of bunting, with mottoes and legends, and, above all, with the flag of all flags—"Old Glory." A magnificent triumphal arch, thirty feet in height and twenty-four feet wide, was erected at the corner of Third and Market streets, to be illuminated at night with 250 electric lights.

The following notice and request had been published in the daily papers on Saturday, the 16th, by the aged and honored President of the Centennial Association, Judge Daniel Agnew:

The citizens of the county of Beaver propose to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the formation of the county with exercises beginning at 1.30 P.M., Tuesday, June 19, 1900, in the court-house.

Exercises will also be held on Wednesday and Thursday, and an Industrial Display and Procession on Friday, June 22, 1900.

I respectfully ask that every manufacturer in the county have his factory whistle blown at 6 A.M., city time, sharp, Tuesday, June 19th, for ten minutes, and that every church and school bell in the county be rung at the same time. Simultaneously 100 guns will be fired by Battery B, from the heights near Beaver. In this way the people will attest their joy at the completion of our one hundred years of history.

This request met with a hearty response throughout the county, and on the morning of

TUESDAY, THE 19TH,

the shrieks of steam-whistles, the merry clanging of the bells, and the booming of cannon made a volume of sound that echoed and re-echoed over the hills and valleys loud enough to awaken all late sleepers and announced the beginning of the great jubilee. A morning salute was fired by Hampton Battery B, of Pittsburg, which was stationed in the old Fair-grounds, Beaver. Sixty-five men took part in the salute. They were in charge of First Sergeant C. H. Powell, with Sergeants Ollinger, McDade, Gormley, and Stewart present. One shot for each milestone passed during the county's existence, fired at intervals of a half-minute, made one hundred rounds, and they were fired with a will. The Captain of this Battery was W. C. Wallace; the other commissioned officers were: First Lieutenants Ichenlaub and Marks; Quartermaster Heber McDowell, and Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Russell.

As the day advanced hundreds of the citizens of Beaver appeared upon the streets in gala-day attire, and the crowd steadily increased until, with the addition of visitors from the neighboring towns and the country districts, it numbered thousands. The attendance throughout the four days of the celebration, we may say here, was remarkable. It was natural, indeed, to count upon this from a people possessing so large a degree of civic



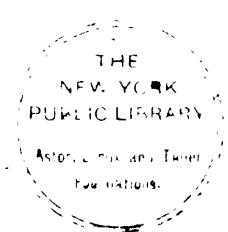
Agnew Hice,

Ellis N. Bigger,

Members of the Centennial Executive Committee.

T. L. Kennedy,

John T. Taylor.



patriotism as that which Beaver County's citizens have always manifested, but the most sanguine expectations as to the probable interest in the occasion fell short of the actual showing made in the size and character and fervid enthusiasm of the vast throngs that gathered day after day to the close of the event.

The glorious weather that continued throughout the Centennial week added much to the comfort and pleasure of the people participating in its attractions, many of which were, of necessity, carried out in the open air on the streets and beneath the grand old trees of the public parks. It realized Lowell's familiar tribute to the month of roses:

What is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days,

for these four festival days were rare indeed, each dawn seeming to increase in purity and sweetness, each sunset to glow more brilliantly than the last. The heat was temperate, the air clear and tonic, and the gaiety and good humor of the shifting crowds testified that they felt the mental and physical exhilaration that comes from the blue skies and sunshine and an atmosphere free from humidity.

The Opening Day exercises were held at one o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, in the court-house, which was elaborately decorated inside and out in honor of the occasion. Over the main entrance, surrounded by flags, was the portrait of General Nelson A. Miles, who took part in the ceremonies on the following day. The court-room itself was draped tastefully with streamers and tricolored bunting, and ornamented with shields and masses of flags arranged in butterfly effects, and over its platform was conspicuously placed a fine portrait of the Father of his Country. The audience that had gathered in this large room was one that taxed its seating capacity, and afforded in itself an inspiration. On the platform were seated the officers of the Centennial Association, guests of honor, and the orators of the day; and behind these were the members of the great chorus of eighty carefully selected singers under the direction of Prof. W. R. Gardner. Below the rostrum, inside the bar, was the celebrated Duss's Great Western Band of forty pieces, Mr. John S. Duss, conductor.

We may say at this point in our sketch of the Centennial
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proceedings, that too much praise cannot be given to the members of these two great musical organizations, and especially to their leaders, for their contributions to the enjoyment of the people. Not only were the daily proceedings enlivened and relieved by the numerous interludes of song and music which they furnished, but in the special concerts given in the evenings in the court-house and the college auditorium, when the Chorus Club rendered Haydn's magnificent oratorio of *The Creation*, and Duss's Band discoursed sweet music to the crowds of delighted listeners, they won the admiration and the gratitude of thousands.

The program of the first day's exercises was opened with a grand march by Duss's Band.

Then John M. Buchanan, Esq., the Chairman of the Centennial Executive Committee, advanced to the front of the rostrum and delivered the following opening address.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The venerable and beloved President of the Centennial Association of the county of Beaver, by reason of the infirmities of a great age, is not able to be with us to-day, and as Chairman of the Executive Committee, it is my duty to call together this opening meeting of our centennial week.

Let us congratulate ourselves that we are assembled in such goodly numbers, on this day of brightness and beauty, to celebrate the centennial birthday of the county of Beaver.

It is my pleasant duty and privilege to welcome in your name the invited guests of to-day, the sons and daughters of old Beaver County, who come back to the old home as on some glad thanksgiving festival, and the other respected guests whom we have invited to share with us in the congratulations and the hopes of the hour.

On the 12th day of March, 1800, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in its wisdom, set apart the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, and Armstrong—an empire in itself. So much of the county of Beaver as was formed by a line beginning at the State line at or near Georgetown, and running from thence taking in the township of Hanover and a portion of what is now the township of Greene, was taken from Washington County, and all the rest lying south of the Ohio, and north of the Ohio, now embraced within the county of Beaver, was taken from the county of Allegheny.

Immediately after its formation, Beaver County had upon the south side of the Ohio River the township of Hanover and First and Second Moon townships. Nearly all lying east of the Beaver River was called Sewickley township, and west of the Beaver River was divided into two townships called North Beaver and South Beaver. All of these divisions came from Allegheny County, except Hanover township.



Charles A. Barker,

Thomas Henry,

John S. Duss,

Members of the Centennial Executive Committee.

J. M. May,

T. A. Clifton.



Until about 1795, Indians frequented the north side of the Ohio River and made frequent incursions among the settlements upon the south side, killing Mary Colvin, the daughter of Samuel Swearingen, one of the early settlers of Hanover township, on the 10th of May, 1791.¹ This was perhaps the last murder committed in Beaver County by the Indians.

The earliest settlements were in Hanover township and that part of Second Moon which is now called Greene township as early as 1772; and in 1784 so many persons had removed from Northampton and Northumberland counties that they formed a full grown church, then and yet known as the Mill Creek Presbyterian Church. And I have heard from the lips of those who heard it from their fathers, that they frequently carried their rifles to the church for the purpose of protection on the way and while there, Sabbath after Sabbath.

These early settlers were a sturdy, strong, Scotch-Irish people. They were compelled to suffer many hardships and privations, of which now we have but little conception. The forests were to be cleared, the ground to be broken up, and that by insufficient implements. There was no food, until it was grown; frequently families were dependent for their food upon what could be obtained from the forests by their rifles until corn could be grown. It was impossible to get food from the East; the distance was too great, and the means of transportation too poor. They were dependent upon the East for the absolute necessities of life, such as salt and the like. In case of sickness there were no physicians, medicines were not to be had, and Doddridge in his *Notes* says that great numbers of the people died for want of the simplest medicines.

Consider what a life was theirs. Sweep from this wide expanse its roads and bridges; replace its towns and villages, its smiling fields and well-stocked farms, with swamp and forest; obliterate all traces of civilizing order, and the strong encouragement of social life, and then sit down in fancy, as our fathers did in fact, to the slow siege of stubborn nature. Construct for your wife and children a miserable shelter from the snow and storm; hoard jealously for weeks, perhaps for months, your scanty store of food, with famine drawing nearer; waken at night in fear, because the snapping of a twig may be the herald of some fierce attack; strive single handed with the forests for an acre of clear ground, give up the joy, and help, and comfort of your kind,—do this in fancy,—but however well it is done you cannot reach the measure of the sober fact.

The picture is not pleasing. We see it fade without regret. But it was truth not long ago, and truth through weary, toilsome years.

When our county was formed John Adams was President, and we celebrate a period that leads from John Adams down to William McKinley. Washington had died only a few weeks before the signing of the Act which made us a county, and the people were still in mourning for the illustrious dead. Thomas McKean was the second Governor of Pennsylvania; he signed the Act which set apart the county, and we celebrate to-day our county's life from Thomas McKean to William A. Stone.

¹ Date on p. 166 should appear as above.

New York City contained then but 60,000 people; Philadelphia something less; and Pittsburg about 1500 people, about what Bridgewater, perhaps, contains to-day. The original thirteen States had then been increased by but two—Kentucky and Tennessee. There was no Cincinnati, no Chicago, no St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, nor San Francisco. Beaver County then, with its neighbors, constituted the Great West; and all beyond us was the Northwestern Territory. Pennsylvania was nearer to England than to Iowa. The center of population in the United States in 1800 was Baltimore, Md., in 1900 it is Columbus, Ohio, six hundred miles distant. Napoleon Bonaparte had just fought Marengo, and Austerlitz followed some weeks later, and Waterloo was fifteen years distant.

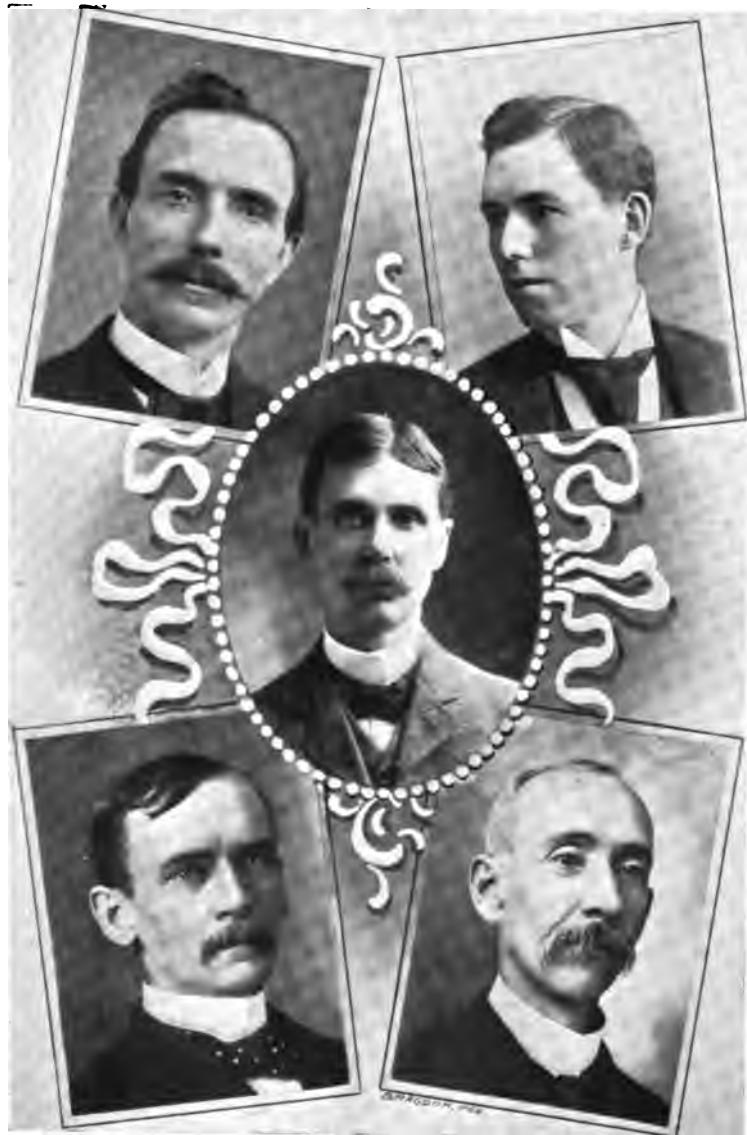
It has been remarked by an eminent American statesman that our great mountains and rivers have been the cause of so many of the great facts in the history of our country. They are so closely identified with its social and political affairs that they seem to become sentient actors in its events. We are compelled to speak of their bearings upon the causes of war, commerce, and civilization.

This is especially true of the county of Beaver. The Beaver River, a narrow gateway to the West, but a short distance from the historic Fort DuQuesne, afterwards Fort Pitt, our county became the tramping ground of armies. Naturally this brought the county into notice, and settlers followed close upon the heels of the retreating savages. George Croghan visited our county in 1746; Conrad Weiser visited it in 1748; Christian Frederick Post visited it in 1758; Colonel Bouquet's expedition against the Indians was in 1764; Moravians passed up our valley in 1770; in October of the same year Washington passed down the Ohio, stopping at Logstown, near where Economy now is, and on the same side of the river.

Fort McIntosh was built upon the site of Beaver in 1778; and soon after General McIntosh, for whom the fort was named, conducted a small army against the Sandusky Indians, doubtless passing up what is now Tuscarawas Road. Anthony Wayne spent the winter of 1792-3 at Legionville, and passed down the Ohio in the spring of 1793, and in his great victory at Maumee, in what is now Ohio, ended the Indian occupation in this county. Celeron visited the mouth of the Beaver on the 8th of August, 1749, and claimed all of this country in behalf of the French king. His claim was founded upon the well-known principle that whoever has discovered the mouth of a stream is entitled to all the land that it drains.

The Spaniards discovered the Mississippi and, having sold their rights to the King of France, therefore the French claimed all the land in this part of Pennsylvania, because the Mississippi drained this valley.

What a change from that day to this in the two nations that then were contesting for supremacy upon the banks of the Ohio and the Beaver. Then twenty-one millions of human beings spoke the English tongue, and thirty-one millions spoke the French tongue. To-day one hundred and sixteen millions of people speak the English tongue, and but fifty-two mil-



A. P. Marshall,

J. Rankin Martin,

M. F. Mecklem,

Members of the Centennial Executive Committee.

Frank E. Reader,

R. M. Bryan.



lions speak the French tongue. One hundred years ago the French language was the language of society, of diplomacy, of courts and commerce, and with this language at your command you could have traveled throughout the civilized world; to-day the English has become the dominant tongue, of a far larger area, and the man who expects to stand before kings and courts throughout the world must be able at least to speak the English language. To-day the French armies are discussing the French scandals and intrigues, and protecting the French capital from itself; the English armies are in control of Europe, Asia, and Africa. And the only passport needed to obtain the protection of the British flag is the one fact that you speak the English language.

The settlement of the region of country lying close to Pittsburg was an entering wedge to the various other forward movements of civilization, which more or less closely followed. Among these more immediate results were the rapid increase of immigration into the Kentucky wilderness, the settlement at Marietta by the Massachusetts Colony under Manasseh Cutler, the ill-starred settlement of the French colonists at Gallipolis, the occupation of the Virginia Reserve on the Scioto by General Massey, the settlement west of the Muskingum on the grant made to Ebenezer Zane, and the several settlements of New England on Connecticut Reserve. These all were events which had their historic importance; but it is quite plain that not one of them would have been practicable had not prior occupation been made of the region situate on the head-waters of the Ohio.

In 1800 this county had less than 6000 people; in 1900, 60,000. We have property assessed to the amount of \$30,000,000, worth, perhaps, \$40,000,000. We have in addition \$6,500,000 invested in manufactures of nearly every article known to trade, with a pay-roll of \$30,000 per week. This, with the investments in railroads and other public improvements not taxable, and we have within the county of Beaver gathered together in a century \$50,000,000 of property. But still better than this, we have in the century past done our duty to the State and Nation. The townships of Hanover, Greene, and Raccoon have placed in the Christian ministry more than one hundred and thirty of their sons,—educated men, —more than one hundred physicians and many lawyers and teachers. In our sacred soil we carry the dust of the soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War, of the War of 1861, and the Spanish War. In every conflict for the right, Beaver County has borne a noble part. No braver officer ever led a braver regiment into bloody action than the brave Colonel Roberts, who graced our bar when at home, and died at the head of his regiment—the 140th—in defense of his native State at Gettysburg. Colonel Joseph H. Wilson left a sick bed to go into the battle of Williamsburg, causing his death. Dr. Minis, from his great desire to alleviate suffering, died from sheer overwork; but time would fail me to recount to you hosts of others equally deserving of notice. The sons of this old county have distinguished themselves in the ministry, in law, teaching, and the various fields of activity. I may be pardoned in referring to one particular example, the godly and

eminently spiritual Dr. William S. Plumer, born in Darlington, the author of more than twenty-five volumes, moderator of the General Assembly, the highest place to which a Presbyterian may aspire. Who can show a nobler record than this? His grandson has honored us with his presence to-day. Beaver County has given to the century two United States Senators, and their influence is attested by the fact that to-day our county is spoken of familiarly as "the State of Beaver," and one of these, the Hon. M. S. Quay, is a dominant factor in the National Republican Convention now in session. The county has given to the Commonwealth Daniel Agnew, fifteen years a Justice of the Supreme Bench, still in our midst, president of this Association, in the ninety-second year of his age. No judge ever wrote opinions more incisive, learned, and thoroughly honest than he; no lawyer after reading his opinion had any difficulty in learning what the court had decided, and this is often a comfort, even though the opinion is against you. He is ranked with Sharwood, Black, and Gibson. Wonderful century! It has been the period of the evolution of the public schools, the greatest achievements in education, in science, in the arts, and the civilization of the world. It has seen the enfranchisement of man, the revolution of the condition of woman, of convicts, and the insane. Philanthropy has thrown wide her gates, natural and applied science has altered the world's whole conception of the earth and its products, of life and its possibilities.

But we are a practical people. The dollar mark is dominant in America, and the question naturally may arise in the minds of some, What good is this Centennial week? To the same question, in reference to the custom of the people of Derry observing appropriately the anniversary of the famous siege of 1689, Lord Macaulay said: "A people which takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants." The Latin historian Sallust, in his account of the Jugurthian wars, tells us that the Romans trained their children in the presence of the busts of their ancestors, and constantly inculcated this one idea, never to rest satisfied whilst the efforts and victories of the past were more numerous or more glorious than those of the present. Webster once said upon a similar occasion, "We live in the past by a knowledge of its history, and in the future by hope and anticipation. By ascending to an association with our ancestors, by contemplating their example, and studying their character, by partaking their sentiments and imbibing their spirit, by accompanying them in their toils, by sympathizing in their sufferings, and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs, we seem to belong to their age and to mingle our own existence with theirs. We become their contemporaries, live the lives which they lived, endure what they endured, and partake of the rewards which they enjoyed. And, in like manner by running along the line of future time, by contemplating the probable fortunes of those who are coming after us, by attempting something which may promote their happiness, and leaving some honorable memorial of ourselves for their regard, when we shall sleep with the fathers, we protract our own earthly being and seem to crowd whatever is future, as

well as all that is past, into the narrow compass of our earthly existence." To this same point is the Apostle's injunction when he says, "Be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." This, it seems to me, is the proper idea of this week's celebration. We have not come here to inflate ourselves with pride, or to settle in satisfied self-felicitation after a review of the past; but, on the other hand we have to confront ourselves with the memories of our predecessors, and to stimulate ourselves never to rest satisfied whilst the efforts of the past are more numerous or more glorious than those of the present.

Commemoration days like these are to be cherished as the blossoms of the century-plant, so rare are they, so fragrant with the aroma of the past, so full of suggestive interest; what loyal son of worthy sires is not still quickened to his heart's depth as he thinks of kindred and ancestry? What citizen of Beaver County is not thrilled with pardonable pride as he realizes, through the events and scenes of this week, his vital connection with the transactions and achievements of the days of long ago? Time, in his advance of a century, has cast behind him a deep shadow, covering many a name, many a scene, many an event inseparably intermingled with the fortunes of the present and the hopes of the future. With old Mortality, the wandering religious enthusiast of Scottish romance, we consider that we are fulfilling a sacred duty while renewing to the eye of posterity the zeal and sufferings of the forefathers.

In this spirit of veneration for a brave and godly ancestry, we say to the orators of this week, "Take the antiquarian's torch, penetrate the dark corners, search out the hidden things of our history, sweep the dust from honored names, tear away the moss from the record of their deeds, retrace the fading lines, that we may have the distincter knowledge and appreciation of our goodly history."

Happy are we in our glorious history which we can contemplate, and these ancestors. Happy are we in the lessons which we may learn from this contemplation. Happy are we in the day itself,—the bridal of earth and sky. It is a day for the doxology, and one to remember Him from whom came all these blessings. I think we cannot better express the sentiment of our common heart than by uniting hearts and voices in that glorious old doxology which our fathers sung; after which the Rev. Dr. Ramsay will invoke the Divine presence and blessing.

After the opening address had been delivered and received with merited and prolonged applause, the Chorus and the audience united in singing the Long Meter Doxology, after which Rev. James S. Ramsay, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver, invoked the Divine blessing on the proceedings, and all united again in singing the grand old Seventy-eighth Psalm, First Part, Watts's version, the words of which as sung we think it appropriate to give here in full, as follows:

Let children hear the mighty deeds
 Which God performed of old;
 Which in our younger years we saw,
 And which our fathers told.

He bids us make His glories known,
 His works of power and grace,
 And we'll convey His wonders down,
 Through every rising race.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
 And they again to theirs,
 That generations yet unborn
 May teach them to their heirs.

Thus shall they learn, in God alone
 Their hope securely stands,
 That they may ne'er forget His works,
 But practise His commands.

After the Psalm the President of the day, John M. Buchanan, Esq., introduced the Hon. Henry Hice of Beaver, late judge of the several courts of the county of Beaver, who delivered the following address on "The Bench and the Bar":

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

There are occasions in the life of every man when it seems especially appropriate that he should pause and take a retrospect of what has marked his progress. In doing so he will recall much that his mind dwells upon with pleasure and satisfaction, duties that have been well and conscientiously discharged; difficulties that have been met and heroically overcome; acts that have added to his own material prosperity, increasing his stores, his comforts and enjoyments, or that have aided his fellow-man, promoting his material interests and welfare, or uplifting him morally, socially, or spiritually; experiences that have broadened and strengthened himself and his power and influence with his fellows.

On the other hand, if his retrospection is honest and conscientious, he will recall some things that stir a feeling of regret—things which have not been promotive of his own true interests or beneficial to his neighbors or his race. And all this is a profitable exercise for the individual,—the pleasure that thrills his heart as he dwells upon the success that has attended his efforts, the benefits that have resulted to himself or to others in whose welfare he is interested, is a strong incentive, spurring him on to higher and nobler action; or if he feels a sense of regret at mistakes made, or the sting of remorse because of opportunities unimproved, it serves as a warning for the future.

As with the individual, so with people in their collective capacity, as States, counties, or other municipalities, which are but individuals more or less intimately connected and acting together for certain purposes to

promote the general good. If they can come together and unitedly review the past and find that advancement, improvement in those things that add to the comfort, the happiness, and well-being of all has marked their career, that increase in prosperity, in all that makes for their real uplifting in material, moral, and social life has kept pace with the passage of the years, they have good cause for rejoicing, and it is highly appropriate that they should thus give expression to their feelings of joy and delight.

We have reached such a period in the history of our county. This occasion marks one full century—one hundred years of our county's existence. It is surely fitting that we here pause for a little time in the mad rush of business and pleasure that seems to have seized upon and animates us as a people, and, looking back over these years, inquire whether there is anything in our past history worthy of our special consideration, anything that should bestir a feeling of gratitude and gladness in our hearts, anything that justifies this demonstration of joy that seems to animate all, these manifestations of delight that are all about us; anything that should arouse and emphasize our feelings of patriotism loyalty to our county in all its interests; anything that should inspire us with hope, strength, and determination for the future.

Could we turn back the wheels of time and place ourselves in the position of those who occupied these now beautiful and bustling valleys and fruitful hillsides at the beginning of the century, conditions far different would greet our vision. A dense, almost unbroken forest covered the whole surface of the land; the bear, the catamount, and the wolf, the wild deer, and the numerous other wild animals roamed therein, practically undisturbed; the wild war-whoop of the savage Indian had scarcely died away on these hills; the rude canoe, with its oars, and an occasional clumsy flat-boat with its sweeps transporting the occasional passenger and meager freight were the only craft that disturbed the placid waters of the rivers; few roads, and they usually mere bridle-paths, threaded the forest and afforded communication between the few and widely separated settlers; the dwellings were cabins, constructed of round logs with clap-board roofs, mostly with but one room or apartment, serving the purposes of kitchen, dining-room, parlor, and bed-chamber; furniture, such as is now found in the poorest and most common tenement, was then practically unknown; clothing of the coarsest kind, that of the men consisting of leather breeches, waistcoat, and moccasins, the reward of the unerring rifle of the hunter; food of the simplest kind, consisting usually of wild game, with Indian corn, potatoes, and cabbage produced from the small clearing surrounding the cabin home; the tools and implements of husbandry, the axe and auger, the mattock and hoe, and these of the rudest kind; the schoolmaster had not yet made his advent; schoolhouses and churches were practically unknown. Such, briefly, were some of the conditions that faced those who, in that early day, braved the dangers, endured the hardships and privations, and began the task of felling and subduing the forest, and fitting our county for the habitation of man.

The entire population of the territory now embraced within the limits of Beaver County was then less than one-half the present population claimed for New Brighton borough. To-day, with a population soon to be accurately ascertained by the census enumerators, but certainly not less than sixty thousand, with our flourishing towns, our beautiful and productive farms, comfortable, and in many instances luxurious homes, with our railroads, street railways, telegraphs, telephones, and electric lights, our numerous manufactories, and industrial institutions, our churches, colleges, and schools of all kinds, and the many other conveniences and advantages that time forbids to mention, all contributing to our ease, our comfort, and welfare, the contrast is so great that it is almost impossible for us, so far removed in point of time, to grasp and realize it.

The first settlers were largely of Scotch-Irish stock, strong, sturdy, and courageous, possessed of brawn and brain, and all those characteristic traits that have always marked the race wherever they have cast their lot and by their sterling good sense, intelligence, love of justice and liberty, left their impress for good upon the society and the institutions, political, social, and religious, which they helped to establish; while their strong arms wielded the axe, and they applied themselves assiduously to the laborious task of subduing the forest, establishing homes, and fitting the land for the support of themselves and their descendants; thus providing for the physical wants, they were not forgetful that something more was necessary, that to make those institutions permanent, and preserve the blessings that would flow therefrom to their posterity, that posterity must be intelligent, must have a profound sense of the importance and value of those institutions, and know how best to protect and perpetuate them. This required proper training of the intellect and heart, required education; and hence we find that they early, earnestly and continuously sought the facilities for education, and the church and school soon began to appear, and under the fostering care of our ancestors have kept pace with the progress, with the improvements and advancements of each neighborhood, spreading their benign influence over the whole county.

To this rapid and continuous march of progress all have contributed. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the miner, the ordinary laborer, the capitalist, the minister of the gospel, the teacher, the physician, the lawyer, and those in the many other callings; all have borne their part; and to each and all are we of to-day indebted in greater or less degree for the abundant prosperity, and the advanced position we have attained.

Time forbids that we attempt to recount how well each class has performed the part it has played in this great drama. It is safe, however, to assume that to every citizen the institution of his county that stands out most prominent, that which he regards, and which is of first importance, and in which centers more that makes more for the general weal than in any other is that pertaining to the administration of justice, its courts with their judges, attorneys and officers, the Bench and Bar.

To secure justice is the end of government, the purpose for which

civil society exists; but without law, without those rules established for the regulation of men's actions with the sanctions necessary for their enforcement, justice cannot be secured. To apply those rules and regulations to the conduct of man in all the various relations of life, and enforce their observance, is the purpose and duty of courts. Hence these men who have from time to time constituted court of the county have more than any others come in close touch with the citizens of the county generally. To them have been committed matters of the highest importance to every individual; his property, his safety, his reputation, his liberty, his life itself have been entrusted to their care; and as a necessary consequence of this relation, these men in the past have had a great, and often a controlling influence, in the directing and molding of all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the county.

It is not inappropriate, therefore, that we should call to mind on this occasion, the names of some of those who in years gone by have constituted the courts of the county. In doing this we must not be understood as ignoring or forgetting the services of the many others, who, in the different walks of life, have contributed their full share to produce the magnificent results we behold to-day.

By Act of Assembly, approved March 12th, 1800, the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, and Armstrong were erected out of the territory then embraced in the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, and Lycoming; Allegheny and Washington contributing the territory to constitute the county of Beaver. As then established, its dimensions were about 34 miles in length by 19 miles in breadth, embracing nearly 650 square miles; but in 1849, by the erection of Lawrence County, part of the territory of which was taken from Beaver County, the area of our county was reduced to about 452 square miles, or about 290,000 acres.

Although established and its boundaries defined by the Act of 1800, it was not organized for judicial purposes until the passage of the Act of April 2, 1803; and the first court was held on the first Monday of February, 1804, of which court Jesse Moore was President Judge, John H. Reddick, John Caldwell, and Abner Lacock, Associate Judges; William Henry was Sheriff, and David Johnston Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions. Juries were necessary adjuncts to courts then, as now; and it may be interesting to some who may be present on this occasion, descendants of those early settlers, to recall the names of some of those who did duty as Grand or Petit Jurors in the first years of the century. Time will permit mention of but a few. Among the first jurors were David Drennan, David Mitchell, George McKean, Thomas Ross, Robert Young, John McCullough, Michael Baker, Benjamin Townsend, Evan Pugh, Alexander Culberson, Jonathan Coulter, James Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, John Beaver, John Clark, John Dilworth, Francis Porter, Samuel Harper, Samuel Lawrence, John Niblock, Samuel Caughey, and Samuel Carothers.

At the first term of the courts quite an assemblage of attorneys from adjoining counties were present, attracted by curiosity, doubtless, and a

desire to be present at the organization of the new court. The record shows that twenty-one were admitted to practice in the court at that time. These were Alexander Addison, Thomas Collins, Steel Semple, A. W. Foster, John Bannister Gibson, Samuel T. Young, Obadiah Jennings, William Wilkins, H. Hazlett, James Allison, Jr., John Simpson (?), David Redick, Parker Campbell, David Hayes, C. S. Semple, Thomas G. Johnston, Henry Baldwin, Isaac Kerr, James Mountain, R. Moore, William Ayers, and W. C. Larwill; an array of talent not excelled by any bar of like number in the State, then or now. Of these Mr. Wilkins subsequently became Judge of the same court; Mr. Gibson became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State; Mr. Baldwin became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and others of them were noted as among the ablest lawyers of their day.

Hon. Samuel Roberts succeeded Judge Moore as President Judge. Of him it has been said that he was an upright, fearless judge. That he was a man of learning and industry is sufficiently manifested by his *Digest of the British Statutes in force in Pennsylvania*, with his *Commentaries* thereon, published in 1817, still a standard authority on the subject.

Judge Roberts was succeeded in turn by William Wilkins, appointed President Judge in 1820; but who resigned in 1824, and became Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In 1831 he was elected to the United States Senate, and subsequently became Secretary of War.

Upon the resignation of Judge Wilkins, Charles Shaler was appointed his successor, and presided in the courts of the county until 1835, when he resigned, and subsequently in 1841 became Associate Judge of the District Court of Allegheny County.

Judge Shaler was followed by Hon. John Bredin, of Butler, who for many years, until 1851, discharged the duties of the office with great ability, fidelity, and acceptance to the people. He and all who preceded him in the office have passed to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Of them all it can be truthfully said, they were men of marked ability, of sterling integrity, who acted well their part, sustaining the honor and dignity of their profession, and of the high office they filled; and it well becomes us of to-day to make full recognition of their merits and services, and cherish their memories.

After the death of Judge Bredin, Hon. Daniel Agnew was in July, 1851, appointed and commissioned President Judge of the 17th Judicial District of the State, then comprising the counties of Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence; he was elected by the people of the District in October, 1851, for the term fixed by the Constitution, ten years, re-elected in 1861 for another term, without opposition, and continued as President Judge of the county until elected in 1863 one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and served the full constitutional term of fifteen years, the last six years thereof as Chief Justice, his entire continuous term of service on the Bench in the lower and the Supreme Court being almost twenty-eight years. Born January 5th, 1809, he still survives, in the ninety-second year of his age. For over seventy years he has resided

in the county-seat; for more than sixty years he was one of the most active citizens of the county, not only in the line of his profession as a lawyer, but, with true public and patriotic spirit, active in advancing all measures that commended themselves to his judgment as promotive of the best interests of his county. It would perhaps be inappropriate for me at this time to dwell upon his character, ability, and services; and to do so to this assemblage is unnecessary, as they are known and appreciated by all.

Hon. L. L. McGuffin, of New Castle, Lawrence County, succeeded Judge Agnew as President Judge of the 17th Judicial District, and presided over the courts of our county until 1866, when by the Act of Assembly of the 23d January of that year, the 27th Judicial District was created, consisting of the counties of Washington and Beaver; and Judge McGuffin's connection with our courts terminated. He continued, however, as President Judge of the 17th Judicial District, as then constituted, until 1874.

On the formation of the 27th Judicial District, Hon. B. B. Chamberlin, of New Brighton, was commissioned as President Judge of its courts, and filled the office until 1867; Judge Chamberlin is yet well remembered by many here to-day. He was an earnest, hard worker, devoted to his profession, a kind-hearted, worthy, and much respected citizen. Much enfeebled by disease for some years, his death on the 23d of March, 1891, closed a useful and upright life.

Hon. A. W. Acheson, of Washington, was elected President Judge of the 27th Judicial District in October, 1866, and presided over the courts of this county until 1874, when under the new Constitution of the State, and the Act of Assembly of April 9, 1874, Beaver County became a separate judicial district, numbered the 36th, and as such entitled to a President Judge of its courts, unconnected with any other county. Judge Acheson, however, continued as President Judge of Washington County, then constituting the 27th District, until the end of the term for which he had been elected. He was a man of somewhat feeble health, but withal of great intellectual power, a learned and upright judge. He died a number of years since. Although not a resident of our county, he had, by his genial manners and excellent qualities endeared himself to many of our citizens, who revere his memory to-day.

On the creation of the 36th Judicial District, Henry Hice was appointed and commissioned as President Judge thereof, April 30th, 1874, was subsequently elected, and continued until January 1st, 1885, when Hon. J. J. Wickham, who had been duly elected and commissioned, took his seat, was re-elected in 1894, and continued to preside over the courts of the county until elevated to the Superior Court of the State, of which he became a member by appointment on its creation by the Act of June 24th, 1895; he was subsequently elected thereto for the full term of ten years beginning the first Monday of January, 1896, and continued a member of that court until his death, June 18th, 1898, after a very brief illness. Judge Wickham resided in our town practically all his life, receiving his academic and legal education here. His ability as a lawyer

and a judge was known and acknowledged by all who met him at the bar, or who submitted their causes to his consideration and decision on the bench; and his brethren on the Superior Bench, who were in a position to know him best, in their recorded minute of his death, say of him: "The Commonwealth has lost a learned, able, conscientious, and useful Judge, and in his death we have in addition lost a friend whose genial companionship and wise counsel we shall miss greatly."

Upon the appointment of Judge Wickham to the Superior Bench, Hon. M. F. Mecklem, of Rochester, was appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy, and held the office until the first Monday of January, 1896, when Hon. J. Sharp Wilson, the present incumbent, who had been elected to the office the preceding November, took his seat.

We have thus, as it were, called the roll, and sketched in the briefest outline, the men who have, during the century, presided over the courts of Beaver County, and discharged the important duties of that high office.

The office of Associate Judge in our county was abolished by the Constitution of 1873. Prior thereto, the men who filled that office were in addition to those already mentioned as sitting in the first court in 1804, Thomas Henry, Joseph Hemphill, John Nesbit, Benjamin Adams, David Drennan, John Carothers, Joseph Irvin, William Cairns, John Scott, Dr. Milton Lawrence, Agnew Duff, Joseph C. Wilson,—all men of high standing and prominence in the county, in their day. All are now deceased.

Under our system for the administration of justice no court is completely constituted without attorneys; men who, as officers of the court, are charged with the duty of properly preparing and presenting causes for the consideration and determination of the judges. These may not be regarded very favorably, as a class, by some who, in this, as in many other cases, measure the entire class by a few of the most indifferent and worst specimens. But such should remember that if they are an evil, it is, like the court itself in all its parts, one rendered necessary by the perverseness and proneness to evil of mankind generally.

There have been about three hundred and fifty men admitted as attorneys to the bar of the county, since its organization. Of this number, less than one-half have been residents, the others being from the bars of other counties of this State and of other States, and mostly admitted with reference to some particular case. As prominent among those admitted since the first term in 1804, and who have passed from the scenes and struggles of trials, in these courts, to appear themselves as suitors in that higher Court whose judgments irreversibly fix their destiny throughout eternity, we may briefly mention a few, and this only of those who have been resident and regular practitioners in the county.

Hon. Thomas Cunningham, who for many years was an active practitioner, a man of learning, thoroughly versed in the law, an able and successful advocate, is remembered by many here to-day, not only as a great lawyer, but as a high-minded, patriotic citizen, who in the hour of his country's peril rose above all party trammels, and gave his voice and influence for its protection and preservation.

N. P. Fetterman, was an honorable, upright lawyer, a man of intellectual power and great legal acumen. He practised not only in the courts of Beaver, but also those of Butler, Mercer, and other counties in western Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Pittsburg, to which city he removed in 1849. He was held in high esteem by the people, and by his fellow-members in the profession.

Colonel Richard P. Roberts, who came to the bar in 1848, was a man of great natural ability, strengthened and broadened by study, research, and observation. Few men rose more rapidly than he in his profession, or reached a higher position therein in the short space of fifteen years, from his admission till his death; and few possessed in a higher degree the confidence, respect, and esteem of his fellow-men. Public spirited and patriotic in the highest degree, he was earnest, eloquent, and indefatigable in his efforts for the safety and preservation of the Union, and he sealed his patriotism and devotion to duty by laying down his life at the head of his regiment, on the bloody field of Gettysburg, on the 2d day of July, 1863. As briefly portraying his character and the estimation in which he was held, we quote one of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of his fellow-members of the bar at their meeting on the 16th day of July, 1863. "*Resolved*, That in all the relations of life, whether public or private, social or official, as a gentleman of sterling integrity and ability, Colonel Roberts has secured for himself the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and held a high position as a brave, eloquent, energetic, generous and kind-hearted man."

Lewis Taylor, who was admitted to the bar in 1843, began the practice of law in Beaver County, but after the erection of Lawrence County, removed to New Castle, the county-seat of that county. He was scholarly, possessed of a keen and analytical mind, pleasing voice and manners, and was a lawyer of great power before court or jury.

Col. Joseph H. Wilson came to the bar in 1850; a warm-hearted, generous man of pleasing address, he soon made many warm friends; studious, careful, and alert in the interests of his clients, he soon acquired a fair practice. Loyalty to his country prompted him at an early day to enter the ranks of her defenders. He entered the service in 1861, became Colonel of the One Hundred and First Regiment of his State, and was a good officer; but he soon became a victim to the fever-breeding swamps of the Peninsula, and died of typhoid fever, near Roper's Church, Virginia, on the 30th of May, 1862.

Samuel B. Wilson, having completed his preparatory studies, became a student at law under the direction of one of Pennsylvania's ablest lawyers, Jeremiah S. Black, and was admitted to the bar of Beaver County in 1850. Endowed with intellectual faculties of a high order, industrious and persevering, he soon rose to a prominent position, acquired an extensive practice, and for many years was a recognized leader of the bar of his county. A man of kind heart, a good neighbor, a worthy citizen. In his death, January 17th, 1889, at the age of sixty-four, the bar lost one of its ablest members, the county and the country a useful and honored citizen.

Frank Wilson, a man of much more than ordinary ability, possessed of an energy and ambition surpassing his physical powers, having served his novitiate and completed his course of study in the office of his uncle, S. B. Wilson, was called to the bar in 1866. Unremitting in his application to business, affable and courteous in manner, honest and honorable in conduct, in disposition kind, gentle, and obliging, he rapidly grew in the regard and confidence of his brethren at the bar, and the people of the county. But his physical powers yielded to the too great strain, and his early death, February 22, 1883, at the age of thirty-nine years, was regretted by all who knew him.

Edward B. Daugherty also prosecuted his study of the law in the office and under the supervision of S. B. Wilson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Of somewhat rough exterior, positive in his opinions, and, when necessary, fearless and emphatic in their expression, yet of a most kind and sympathetic disposition, he made many warm friends, and these characteristics, with a fairness and honesty recognized by all who came in contact with him, and his extensive knowledge of the law, and ability as an advocate, give him a prominent place in the estimation of the members of his profession and his fellow-citizens. His sudden death whilst yet in full and active practice terminated a useful and honorable life.

But time and a proper regard for your comfort forbid trespassing too far on your patience by even the briefest reference to many others who as attorneys have been connected with the courts of the county in the past, but who have been removed by death. All have borne their part and as intelligent, enterprising citizens, as well as attorneys, acting in conjunction with their fellows in other callings, have contributed by their labors and influence, in establishing, building up, maintaining, and perpetuating to us the various institutions, industrial, educational, and social, whose benefits we enjoy.

Our courts have been the arena of many a hard fought legal battle, by men masters in their profession, and before judges of eminence, some of whom have left their impress upon the jurisprudence of the State and the Nation. In these courts have been determined questions of the highest importance to individuals and to society. Among these may be mentioned questions relating to the original land titles of the county. Owing to the various Acts of Assembly under which these titles in this county had their inception, perhaps more important and difficult questions as to original land titles arose, were considered, and settled in the courts of this county in the early years of the century than in those of any other county in the State. It would be saying too much to assert that the decisions of this court on all the various questions presented for consideration were always right, but this much can be truthfully said, that there was brought to their consideration by both judges and attorneys the careful study of men trained and equipped by learning and experience, and actuated by an earnest purpose to reach just and righteous judgments. Imperfect and fallible men can do no more.

It might be interesting to recall and present some of the features of

some of the more important causes that have been tried in our courts, whether on the civil or the criminal side, but we desist, and only mention, as showing the perversity and wickedness of men in the past, and illustrating the necessity of courts to protect the innocent when accused, to enforce the laws, and to punish the guilty, and thus preserve the peace and good order of society, the fact that during the century just closed there have been in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of our county thirty-two trials for murder, the highest crime known to the law, in eighteen of which the accused were acquitted of the charge of murder, in four were convicted of manslaughter, in thirteen were convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary from three to twenty years; and in only one case was the accused convicted of murder in the first degree, and a sentence of capital punishment executed.

We have spoken of the past, and how its wants have been met; and now, lest some might think the number engaged in the legal profession has not kept pace with the rapid increase in population and prosperity, and that there is danger of the people suffering from a dearth of lawyers, we hasten to relieve their apprehensions, and state that there are now enrolled as practising attorneys at the bar fifty-three men, or almost one for every one thousand men, women, and children in the county; amply sufficient, with proper diligence, and for a *consideration*, to meet all requirements so far at least as numbers are concerned.

But what of the future? Will there be another Centennial of Beaver County? What will be its report of the coming century? Will it show that the rate of progress has kept pace with that of the century just closed? That it may far exceed it in all that makes for the good of the race, is the prayer of every good citizen.

Following Mr. Hice's address, Duss's Band played *Concert Caprice*, by Kiesler, and responded to an encore with a medley of popular airs.

P. Maxwell Foshay, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, editor of *The Cleveland Medical Journal*, was then introduced and spoke on "A Century's Progress in Medicine."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends of Beaver County:

It is with especial pleasure that I find myself with you to-day sharing in the festivities of this Centennial celebration. All my childhood's memories are associated with Beaver County, and here still live my oldest friends. When your committee extended to me a very flattering invitation to deliver upon this occasion an address from the medical profession, it was with the suggestion that there was open to me as a topic the history of medicine for the past century. As your committee well said, it is an inspiring theme, and I have several times wished that there had been found some other more capable of doing it justice. Perhaps some of you may be disappointed at the lack of local color in what I have to say, but it has seemed to me that to prepare for you a history of the medical

profession of Beaver County, while in itself a worthy undertaking, would be to cumber this occasion with a mass of dry material of history which were best collected by some one on the ground and placed upon the written archives of the county, while it would prevent attention being drawn to the dramatic incidents of the wonderful progress of medical science in the century now closing, whose limits are conterminous in time with those of the history of Beaver County. Therefore I have decided to present to you to-day an imperfect review of "A Century's Progress in Medicine."

Amid the tremendous progress that has marked the nineteenth century no branch of human knowledge and effort has shown more unequivocal signs of advancement than has the science and art of medicine. Indeed, the improvement in medical knowledge has been so rapid that it has brought about a state of affairs such as is not infrequently quoted as one of the defects of the medical profession. This is the fact that the older men in the profession, being by necessity kept fully occupied with their daily work and as a rule unable to keep up with the insistent and continuous pressure of new facts, are prematurely displaced by the young men fresh from greatly improved methods of medical training, a fact that is in marked contrast with what occurs, for instance, in the sister profession—the law. This rapid progress has also been accompanied, as might be expected, by many other deficiencies that are only slowly being remedied. The constant acquisition of new facts in medicine has allowed the free riot of quacks and charlatans, by placing the public mind in a receptive state which permits the ready acceptance of the most extravagant claims. Therefore it is that no profession to-day is so hampered by dishonesty within and without itself as is that of medicine. When from the present intense seeking after new facts there crystallize out well-defined and thoroughly established broad principles that will not soon change, then it will be difficult for the quack to persuade the public that the impossible can be accomplished.

So long, however, as new discoveries of a character calculated to upset the most cherished conclusions, follow one another with bewildering rapidity, surprise need not be felt but only pity that the world finds itself unable to discriminate between the true and the false, or that it as frequently accepts as sincere the glittering and deceitful words of the sordid seeker after glory and riches as it does the careful conclusions of the honest investigator that have been deduced from painstaking and often dangerous research and experiment. On the other hand the general public must not regard the medical profession as intolerant because it, by reason of its special and laborious training, is enabled more clearly to see the mercenary motive of the charlatan, and the falsity and danger of his promises. True, the profession of medicine at times in the past has erred, as have all other educated crafts, in condemning to ridicule and abuse one who came presenting a truth; but how is it to-day? A respectful hearing is instantly, and indeed all too readily, granted to every claimant to the origination of a new fact or of an improved agency provided his work, his method, and his attitude show that he seeks the

truth rather than self-glorification. In the present tolerant times, the world should consider carefully, before it grants recognition to the exaggerated claims of medical achievement from evident self-advertisers, upon whom is bent the scorn of the men of medicine, whose modern education has placed them in an expectant attitude and whose daily work forcibly inculcates the lesson of extending the mantle of charity to cover human frailty, even while it does not mitigate, but rather intensifies, the condemnation that is justly accorded to knavery. After all, what offense is more heinous than that of trading for monetary gain upon the eager hope of the credulous sufferers from grave disease, and may not the medical profession be forgiven if its hand falls heavily upon those men whom its training enables it clearly to see are thus infamously cheating the pitiful seekers after health? My friends, we doctors are by you sometimes regarded as bigoted and narrow-minded when we turn our backs upon certain ones who claim infallibly and at once to cure all diseases by some method that cannot openly be explained; but, in simple justice for our honest effort, and in gratitude for the unending amount of labor that our profession readily and freely gives to the cause of charity, I ask that you set it firmly in your hearts at the opening of a new century that those principles of medical ethics, which govern our relations with you and with one another, are not so ridiculous as you at times deem them, but are on the contrary the outgrowth of the inherited experience and the combined altruism of some of the most pure-minded and single-hearted men that have ever graced the steps of advancing culture.

Probably only a small minority of the general public realizes how great has been the progress of medicine during the past century. It is therefore desirable to note a few of the more important achievements of that period.

Looking over the salient features of medical advancement during the closing century the impartial mind must chiefly be impressed by the astonishing improvements which date their beginning in this period. Truly it may be said that medicine advanced more during the last century than in all previous time. Nearly all the great discoveries in physiology and pathology, whose application to the relief of disease has infinitely lessened the sum of human suffering and whose employment seems to us of to-day to be the most natural thing in the world, have been made in the past one hundred years. Only during this time have the microscope, the clinical thermometer, the stethoscope, the ophthalmoscope, and the many other instruments of precision been applied to the study of disease.

The century opened with the establishment in Paris and London of the first stations for the inoculation of the virus of cowpox as a protection against the disease which up to that time had been the chief scourge of all civilized communities—smallpox. Even then it was not until the seventh decade of the century that the full benefit of vaccination was secured, for it was then that vaccination was made compulsory in the German Empire and in England, and the results of its practice were so startling as to thoroughly establish its beneficence. Up to this time

in Germany there had occurred annually in a population of 50,000,000 over 100,000 deaths from smallpox. After the introduction of compulsory vaccination and its thorough application, the death-rate from smallpox in the same territory fell to less than 200 in a year. During the Franco-German War the French army lost 23,000 men from smallpox, while the Germans lost only 278, though living under the same conditions and often intermingling with French sick prisoners. In Boston in 1721 nearly 8 % of the population died of smallpox. Vaccination was made compulsory in 1800 and up to 1840 not over 20 deaths from smallpox were recorded in all Massachusetts. In 1836 the law was modified and during the years 1840 and 1841 there occurred in Boston 232 deaths from the disease.

The study of microscopic anatomy was first really introduced only as late as 1856 by Rudolph Virchow—the great—at Berlin. From its employment in the study of the animal tissues in health and disease arose the cell-doctrine—a concept that revolutionized physiology and pathology and laid the foundation for the scientific medicine of to-day. Up to this time all tumors were known simply as swellings of tissue, about which there clustered a maze of speculation and theory; but when the microscope showed that tumors were made up of cells, analogous to those of various normal body structures, our ideas of tumors were clarified and reduced to a rational basis; and future study along this line promises that medical science may at an early day learn the true causes of cancer, sarcoma, and other malignant tumors, following which it is reasonable to hope that appropriate means for their prevention and cure will be devised.

But it is in the production of the germ theory of disease that the microscope has enabled the science of medicine during the nineteenth century to make its greatest advance. Consumption, diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, malaria, yellow fever, tetanus, and other specific and contagious diseases are now known to be caused by the lodgment and proliferation in the body of microscopic organisms, chiefly vegetal. The discovery in 1839 by Schoenlein of the fungus which is the cause of favus—a parasitic skin disease—and especially the discovery in 1850 by Davaine of the anthrax bacillus—the cause of malignant pustule, affecting chiefly sheep but often transmitted to man—marked the first steps in this great discovery of the nature of the causes of infectious disease. In 1857 Pasteur demonstrated that fermentation and putrefaction were not chemical changes *per se*, but were due to the multiplication in suitable media of various micro-organisms. It was soon found, that for instance in the fermentation of a sugar solution, a time arrived when, the percentage of resultant alcohol having reached a certain amount, it overwhelmed and killed the micro-organisms that produced it. An endeavor was made to apply this principle to the body in the case of disease caused by the proliferation therein of known bacteria—that is in the production of artificial immunity. This attempt has been eminently successful in the case of diphtheria, in which the early administration of the antitoxin inhibits the growth of germs and has produced a most signal reduction in the mortality-rate of this rightly

dreaded affection. In the case of tuberculosis success has not yet crowned the tremendous efforts that are constantly being made to combat the spread of this frightful disease, which causes one fourth of all the deaths in temperate climates. However, some of the keenest intellects of our time are concentrated upon the problem, and the new century promises tangible results. The closing years of the century have witnessed our close approach to the conquest of that dreaded disease of the tropics—yellow fever. Sanarelli at Montevideo discovered the bacillus that is its cause, and the elaboration of his protective serum promises immediate beneficent results. No discovery of these *fin-de-siecle* times is more marvelous and complete than that of the specific cause of the malarial fevers. Can anything more extraordinary be imagined than the now well-outlined life-history of the micro-organism of malaria, which must first have a period of residence and incubation in the body of one species of mosquito and then be inoculated into man by the bite of the insect? Variations in the life-history of this organism within the human body have been clearly shown to be directly related to the various forms of malarial fever, while we have discovered the reason for the efficacy of quinine in this disease, in that it causes the death of the organisms that produce the disease.

But the greatest of all the benefits consequent upon the evolution of the germ theory of disease has come to pass in the domain of that eminently practical branch of medical science—surgery. The practice of asepsis, surgical cleanliness, which means so near as can be attained the total elimination from the field of operation or of injury of all the germs that cause suppuration, erysipelas, gangrene, etc., has relieved surgery of its former terrible death-rate. No longer must the surgeon stay his hand in opening the skull or abdominal cavity because of the certainty, as it existed prior to Lister's great discovery in 1870, that death would ensue in practically every case from the infection of the wound and the consequent blood poisoning. Concerning this point, a distinguished American surgeon has thus written of his experience as a young physician in a new hospital in one of our great cities only so short a time ago as 1876; "With but one or two exceptions, every patient operated on in that hospital, and that by men who were esteemed the peers of any one in their day, died of blood poisoning, while I myself nearly perished of the same disease." In two short years after that, by reason of the introduction of the antiseptic method, this frightful mortality after operation was reduced to that of the average death-rate of the community. Under the influence of this improved method hospital gangrene, which caused the death of many thousands during our Civil War, has disappeared from among the diseases seen by modern surgeons, even in military practice. Indeed military surgery has been revolutionized by reason of the discovery that to the entrance and growth of micro-organisms are due the diseases that formerly caused the death of so large a proportion of those wounded on the battle-field. Formerly almost every penetrating wound of the thorax and abdomen was fatal, and all were followed by prolonged suppuration. To-day soldiers in the field each

carry a "first-aid package" which is designed for immediate application to all wounds, with the purpose of keeping out dirt, air, and especially noxious bacteria. The result, as exemplified for instance in our late Spanish War, has been little short of marvelous. Penetrating wounds of the thorax and abdomen, and even of the head, show an astonishing proportion of recoveries, very many without the necessity of operation. So remarkable was this fact that one brigade surgeon, who accompanied our troops to Cuba and to Puerto Rico, remarked that there was almost nothing for him to do except to apply dressings.

The only other discovery that contests primacy in practical importance in the evolution of medicine with that of the bacterial causation of disease, is that of surgical anesthesia. No one who did not witness the mortal agony of the poor unfortunates that were compelled to come under the keen but merciful surgeon's knife before the days of anesthesia can adequately picture the blessing wrought by this discovery. To-day we cannot conceive of the miserable victim of a maiming accident being compelled consciously to watch the surgeon as he trimmed up the mangled parts, and to endure the consequent additional suffering. What wonder that all the methods of surgery remained crude until pain was abolished and the surgeon permitted to do his work quietly in the knowledge that he caused no pain! This wonderful discovery was made almost simultaneously in the years 1840 to '46 by four Americans of whom two were physicians and two were dentists. To this product of American genius modern surgery owes its birth, while to the Englishman's application of antisepsis it owes its vigorous manhood.

The stethoscope by means of which, its deductions corrected by less fruitful methods of exploration and especially by postmortem examination, so much can now be learned before death concerning the intricate processes of disease occurring in the thoracic and abdominal cavities, owes its invention to a French physician—Laennec—in the year 1815. Curiously enough it was accident that directly led to this invention. This distinguished physician, who was for many years attached in high capacity to the armies of Napoleon, while one day examining the heart of a patient tried the effect of placing a cylindrical roll of paper between his ear and the chest-wall. He succeeded unexpectedly and at once invented the straight stethoscope. The double instrument, which is now in almost universal use, was the invention of an American—Cammann of New York,—while the newest and most delicate instrument for this purpose—the phonendoscope—was invented but a few years ago in Italy.

The ophthalmoscope, that beautiful instrument to whose employment we owe the opening up of the whole fruitful field of internal diseases of the eye and especially our knowledge of the causes and means for relief of the disastrous errors of refraction, is another product of the nineteenth century, having been invented by the great German physicist, Helmholtz.

The clinical thermometer, now the constant companion of every physician, through whose use we have arrived at a clear and rational con-

ception of the nature and treatment of diseases characterized by an elevation in the temperature of the body, is barely fifty years old.

The chain saw was invented in 1806, and the elastic bandage, which first permitted operations upon the extremities to be made without loss of blood, was devised as late as 1873 by the great German surgeon whose name it bears—von Esmarch.

Nor must we forget that an American, Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky, in 1809, performed the operation which was the pioneer in the wonderful development of abdominal surgery, and here may be quoted a sentence true, as terse, written by a well-known American medical writer: "In practical medicine, then, as in practical living, America leads the world."

Latest among the discoveries of the century was that which razed to its foundations one of our most firmly established concepts, that namely of the opacity of matter. Röntgen has made it possible for us to illuminate the tissues of the body and to differentiate bone from flesh, and tumor from normal tissue. Also he has enabled us to record upon sensitized paper an outline of the various structures made visible by his unexpected X-ray. Already this discovery has rendered inestimable service in the field of bone surgery and in military surgery, and we are now applying it successfully in certain cases to aid in the exploration of the thoracic and abdominal cavities. We are learning its benefits, as well as its limitations, and further study will undoubtedly increase its usefulness as well as correct its fallacies.

As the nineteenth century passes into history it witnesses the establishment of medicine as a common-sense art closely interwoven with the natural sciences, and the decadence of the so-called "sects" of medicine. Homeopathy, arising from a false conception that the natural sciences could be made to conform to an arbitrary hypothesis, arose, accomplished some good, and is now rapidly passing from view. Everywhere is witnessed the steady abandonment by those educated in its tenets of the dogma of *similia similibus curantur*. This is for the reason that it is irrational and not in accord with the scientific spirit of the times, and the catholic toleration of these later days is nowhere better shown than by the ready admission into medical societies of those who have recently abandoned homeopathy. Significant of the recognition of the fact that medicine is one indivisible science and art, is the record of events at the chief center of homeopathy in this country. Where previously—only five to ten years ago—two homeopathic colleges had each over 100 students in attendance, now one consolidated college can muster but 80 pupils! In England and in Germany,—the mother of homeopathy—the sect is without representatives. Eclecticism, which is indigenous to America, arose as a reaction to some of the earlier follies of medicine before it recognized itself as a natural science, but this sect is now steadily dying out. Thomsonianism and many other "isms" are now matters of history, and the energy of the medical profession is directed to the investigation of the causes of disease and to the discovery of rational means for its prevention and relief, rather than to

academic discussions of fine-spun and impractical theories. Medicine has shown its plasticity and capability for real growth by its steady assimilation of modern realism, and especially by the adoption of the scientific method, with none of the reluctance manifested in some other quarters. While necessarily sharing fully in the faults of the time, medicine is keeping well abreast of modern knowledge and steps into the new century numbering among its faithful and single-hearted leaders many of the most honored names in the field of pure science. The sum total of the accumulated knowledge that now goes to make up the science of medicine is appalling in its magnitude and complexity. The physician of the future, even far more than he of the past, will needs be at the forefront of the best educated men of the nation.

To be a physician, it is not sufficient to-day to have a smattering of drugs and a little practical experience in the diagnosis of the common diseases, but it is necessary to a full comprehension of life's problems, as they present themselves daily to the physician, that he should possess an extended acquaintance with chemistry, a full knowledge of biology, familiarity with the microscope, some information concerning air, soil and water, a definite understanding of electricity, a minute acquaintance with both human and comparative anatomy and physiology, as well as that he should be in complete touch with all the complicated resources of the modern methods for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. From this time forward a thorough medical education will make the physician the most highly and broadly trained man of his time.

The physician of to-day can look back upon the past century with entire complacency, for no department of human knowledge has contributed more to the happiness of the world and to the prolongation of human life than has medicine. Just as other men, physicians have been and are compelled by the conditions of existence to plow through seas of error and to combat the inertia of nature and of collective psychology. Mistakes have been made by the score, as in all other human endeavor, but always there has resulted some permanent progress and some benefit to humanity. The world looks rather upon the doctors as an unpractical and visionary set, excepting only when the world is sick and then the doctor is a good fellow, but let it for a moment think of the benefits that medicine has conferred in one short century! Smallpox robbed of its terrors, Asiatic cholera held at bay, the plague confined to limited unsanitary districts, the operations of surgery freed from pain, the death-rate from typhoid fever reduced to 5 %, the mortality of diphtheria greatly decreased, hospital gangrene relegated to history, the average longevity materially increased, and many other blessings that now appear to all of us as established facts of life. What other department of knowledge can point to one half as much accomplished?

The Chorus then rendered in an inspiring manner the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's *Messiah*, and Rev. J. D. Irons, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary of the

United Presbyterian Church at Xenia, Ohio, was introduced and delivered an address on "The Education of the Century."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

While I have no place in my science, in my logic, or in my religious creed, for the rationalistic and modern theory of evolution, yet I am a modified evolutionist. Whatever idea we may entertain as to the origin of man, whether the Darwinian or the Biblical, our history, our observation, and our experience unite in their testimony that every attainment acquired by him, be it religious, moral, intellectual, or social, has been reached by a desperate struggle, and has been maintained at the cost of stubborn defense. The pathway that marks man's progress from savagery and barbarism to the high table-lands of our present civilization has been a pathway of conflicts. As in ancient times city walls were sometimes scaled by the heroic soldiers climbing to victory upon the dead bodies of their fallen comrades, so to-day we enjoy the advantages of a civilization that has been reached through innumerable struggles and deaths. Every blessing of our civilization is the exponent of untold expenditure of energy and life. Consequently my address on the subject of education involves the history, and as well the prophecy, of intellectual expenditure and conflict.

To a large extent the idea prevails that general education is comparatively a modern conception. It is no doubt true that in our own and other civilized countries, at the present time, the conception is of wider application, and that there is greater effort made to enforce it, than among former nations, but a careful study of the history of former civilizations, both Oriental and Occidental, reveals the fact that the education of the youth was held to be a matter of essential social and political importance. Recent explorations among the ruins of Nineveh, Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt have discovered inscriptions whose decipherment and interpretation have cast a flood of light upon the social and political conditions and institutions of these ancient monarchies.

These inscriptions are themselves the productions of a high education, and they tell us of schools, and teachers and scholars. At the present time discoveries are being made by Prof. Evans on the Island of Cyprus of inscriptions illustrative of this very point, and there is evidence that these antedate the Christian era by thirteen centuries. That Moses, the leader and law-giver of the Children of Israel, fifteen hundred years before the birth of Christ could have been learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians is no longer a historical impossibility, but is abundantly confirmed by recent archaeological discovery. It is still more evident that in ancient Greece and Rome the education of the youth was held to be a necessary basis of national well-being and prosperity. Plato taught that the mental cultivation of boys was far superior to physical accomplishments, and Aristotle said that "Whoever meditates on the art of governing men will perceive that it depends upon the education of children." The Romans, though a martial people, were not neglectful

of the education of the youth, especially the noble youth, and imperial academies and other schools existed for this purpose.

Another misconception that prevails among us is that we excel all other nations in our school facilities, and in our educational attainments. This idea is, perhaps, the outgrowth of a noble patriotism which sees our country as the best in the world, her people as the freest, and her institutions as the most advanced. While we ought not to undervalue, nor fail to appreciate our attainments and our institutions, yet it is unwise, and may prove disastrous to overrate them and to be blind to their defects. In value of educational equipment, in point of thoroughness of scholarship, in keenness of intellectual discipline, in power of mental penetration, and in scope of scholarly investigation, we are inferior to more than one nation of Europe. But while we cannot boast of educational superiority to all other nations, we can boast of having made unparalleled progress within the last century.

To speak intelligently of the education of the past one hundred years it is necessary to consider somewhat the educational spirit of the early settlers. The countries from which the colonists came had begun to be inspired with a desire for education and were providing for its acquirement. In England, Germany, Holland, and Sweden the revival of art and literature had taken deep root, and the emigrants from these countries who landed on the shores of this continent were deeply imbued with the idea that the well-being of a people rested upon a foundation religious and educational. Consequently we find the English who settled in New England, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; the Swedes who secured homes on the banks of the Delaware; and the Hollanders who founded New Amsterdam, and established themselves along the Hudson taking immediate steps in the interests of general education.

These people on leaving their native shores brought with them the Christian minister and the schoolmaster that they might be indoctrinated in the Christian religion, and their children instructed in useful knowledge. As soon as they were established in their new homes, both private and public measures were taken to establish and support schools. To this end large land grants were made, laws were enacted, and contributions were given by the colonists themselves, and by individuals and churches in the mother countries.

The idea set forth by William Penn in his declaration well expressed the idea prevalent among the colonists. He said, "That which makes a good constitution must keep it, viz., men of wisdom and virtue, qualities that because they descend not with worldly inheritance must be carefully propagated by virtuous education of youth, for which spare no cost, for by such parsimony all that is saved is lost." Another evidence of the value set upon the education of youth is seen in the fact that the people of New Amsterdam required the contracting parties in marriage to promise that they would bring their children up decently, according to their ability; to keep them at school; to let them learn reading, writing, and a good trade.

Notwithstanding the great interest manifested by the colonists in

education, and their earnest efforts to secure and perpetuate it, a careful survey of history reveals the fact that educational improvement had not kept pace with material prosperity and the increase of population, so that when the War of Independence began the average intelligence of the people was not so high as in the early days of the colonies.

During the war the interests of education were harshly dealt with. The young men had been called to the field, and the resources of the country were required for the support of the armies. The seven years of conflict had largely deprived the surviving soldier of his culture, and the children in the meantime had gone without education. No sooner, however, was the War of Independence over and the colonies made to feel themselves free and independent, than it was realized that the secure foundation and perpetuation of Democratic institutions must be imbeded in the wide and deep intelligence of the people. The colonies having been severed from a monarchical government, and their noble-hearted, pure minded leaders, as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their compeers, having it in mind to establish a government vested in a free people, were convinced that the permanency of the blessings they sought was wrapped up in the duty of education. Washington declared that "In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened." Jefferson sought for his native state the establishment of schools to give a thorough elementary, collegiate, and scientific education; and Adams, Hamilton, and scores of other patriotic men were imbued with the same spirit, and wrought for the accomplishment of the same great end. To this noble spirit, clear vision, and earnest, persistent endeavor of our forefathers, we owe in large measure our national success in the past, and the present permanency and blessings of our Republican institutions.

Grand, however, as the conception was, and necessary as it was for a corner-stone in the new political structure, it had to win its way against strenuous opposition. The common people, with rare exceptions, did not possess the clear vision of the leaders. Their attention and their energies were turned in other directions. Primeval forests had to be removed, the indigence resulting from the recent war had to be overcome, and the devastations of a ruthless enemy had to be repaired, and as a consequence the cause of education suffered many a defeat before the opposition met its Waterloo.

The progress of education within the century has been truly marvelous from whatever standpoint viewed. The sentiment of the people as a whole has undergone a radical change. Instead of opposition to taxation for educational purposes, there is liberal, we might say, extravagant expenditure. It is true, the material prosperity of the nation has made possible what was once impossible, but our material prosperity has no more than kept pace with the educational liberality of the people. As a consequence the rude cabin has been replaced by the well-lighted, well-ventilated, well-heated school-room. The slab seat without support for the back, and too high for the feet of children to reach the floor, has given place to the beautiful, adjustable desk, conducive at once to physical

comfort, and proper physical development. And the wooden paddle with the alphabet pasted on it has given place to the illustrated word chart. The contrast exhibited between the cabin and the palatial school building, the slab bench and the comfortable desk, the letter paddle and the illustrated chart, is no greater than that which is to be seen in every department of educational equipment.

Still more important is the advance in the qualification of teachers. Formerly the impecunious, antiquated man or woman who could read, write, and cipher, or the green boy or girl who for two or three winters had led his class in school, was considered capable to teach children. Indeed, they were oftentimes the only teachers to be had. Now teaching has become a profession, for which careful preparation has to be made, and a rigid examination creditably passed before it can be entered. To-day the pupil of eight or ten years possesses more learning than many of the teachers of the first half of the century.

Poor as was the equipment, and meager as was the scholarship of the teachers of those early schools, they were opportunities sparsely afforded. Schoolhouses did not then as now stand within easy touching distance of each other, but were located miles apart, to be reached, oftentimes, by mere paths through the forests and as a result only the larger children could attend school. Then only the town and city child had the precious privilege of early education. The illiteracy of the early part of the century must have been great, how great is largely a matter of conjecture, for not until the year eighteen hundred and forty was an educational census taken. That it was as great then, as it is rare now, is very probable.

Keeping equal pace with the facilities for giving an education to the children of the land, is the extent and character of the education. So recently as half a century ago public education culminated with a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic—"the three R's." To-day this limited curriculum stands reinforced by half a score of useful studies which are pursued with such a degree of thoroughness that the pupil who leaves the public school at sixteen is possessed of an educational culture that in the early part of the century would have bewildered the most learned pedagogue. But this is not all, the high school which recently has been added to the department of public education where instruction is given in higher mathematics, elementary science, and classic literature, opens up to every child the opportunity for receiving an intellectual culture that is almost collegiate.

The attainments already gained, and the general interest taken in public education, are prophetic of giant strides in the immediate future. Education itself has become the subject of scientific study, and institutions for instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, attended by thousands of students seeking preparation for the teacher's profession, are to be found in nearly every State in the Union. So scientific has education become, that by the Kindergarten system the very play of the child from infancy has been reduced to method. So popular, so prosperous, so scientific has public education become that its only seeming

peril is the danger of its being overdone. Indeed it is a question worthy of serious consideration whether this systematic instruction so early begun and so rigidly pursued is not destructive of that individuality which is the essential quality of every personal character. It would be a deplorable thing to clip the wings of genius with the shears of education.

The advance along the lines of public education has been paralleled by the progress of collegiate, scientific, and technical education. When the Declaration of Independence was signed eleven colleges are known to have existed and perhaps a dozen academies. When the century opened there were twenty-three colleges and thirty-seven academies. At the present we have nearly five hundred colleges and universities, with forty-seven thousand professors and instructors, and an army of one hundred and sixty thousand students. This enumeration does not include schools purely scientific and technical, nor forty-six Theological seminaries, forty-four Law schools and one hundred thirty-six Medical colleges.

When the nineteenth century dawned the educational condition of western Pennsylvania was low indeed. The attention of the settlers was taken up largely with clearing away the forests, preparing the soil for tillage, improving house and home, and securing other comforts of life. The material and physical demands of the frontier were too imperious to permit large attention to be given to the direct and specific cultivation of the intellect. It was not until the century was one third gone, that any permanent provision was made for securing general education. Let it not be supposed, however, that intellectual interests were entirely neglected by the men and women who were the pioneers of our present comforts and refinements. While many of them were largely destitute of the very rudiments of scholastic knowledge, they were possessed of a spirit of liberty and patriotism accompanied by large common sense acquired from their struggles, which led them to realize that permanent well-being and true prosperity were inseparably connected with intellectual and moral attainments. They were possessed with the axiomatic truth, unformulated and unexpressed, it may have been, which has been spoken by Dr. Lyman Beecher, "We must educate, we must educate, or we must perish by our own prosperity. . . ."

Propelled by the impulse of this necessity, these noble, self-sacrificing progenitors of ours endeavored as they were able, to meet the demand and almost simultaneously with the cabin home arose the cabin school-house, where for six, eight, or twelve weeks in the year the youth of the forest and village home gathered as they could be spared from stern home duties, to acquire the rudiments of education. The learning thus acquired was very limited in its scope, and far from general in its distribution. The young man or young woman who could read with fluency, write a fair hand, and calculate accounts was considered educated, and these attainments added to that robustness of character which resulted from the industry and frugality inseparable from frontier life, produced men and women of sterling worth, persons as tenacious of principle as the fiber of the mighty oaks of their forests.

It was not until eighteen hundred and thirty-four that facilities other than public and private pay-schools existed for the education of children. Early in the century academies and seminaries were founded to give advanced education to those who could spare the time and afford the means to take it. Colleges, also, were established in western Pennsylvania within the first twenty years: Jefferson, at Canonsburg, in 1802, Washington, at Washington, in 1806, Allegheny, at Meadville, in 1815, and the Western University, at Pittsburg, in 1819.

When our State adopted her first permanent Constitution in 1790, that instrument provided that "The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Not until nearly half a century had elapsed did the Legislature of our State succeed in carrying out this wise provision of the Constitution by legal enactment. In the meantime there was repeated legislation "to provide for the education of the poor class gratis," but nothing was done for the instruction of the masses.

On the first day of April, 1834, the first Act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania establishing free schools was passed and approved by the Governor. By this Act provision was made for the election of School Directors and the assessment and levying of a school tax, and school inspection. To the enforcement of this Act there was much opposition. Many persons themselves uneducated, and not realizing the importance of education, were opposed. Some of the more wealthy objected to being taxed for the education of the children of others, and some on aristocratic, or religious grounds deplored the commingling of all classes and creeds, as would be necessary in public schools.

In many places meetings were held to remonstrate, and to urge the repeal of the law. In these meetings a sentiment favorable to the enforcement of the law usually prevailed, and oftentimes the opposition was emphatically denounced. In the late history of Beaver County, this ringing resolution is reported as having been passed at a meeting in South Beaver township in the winter of 1835, viz., "We view with sentiments of abhorrence and disgust the efforts of those opposed to a system of general education; and consider their attempts at subversion as a conspiracy against our social interests, a disgrace to patriotism, and an outrage on suffering humanity; equally opposed to sound morals and the dictates of the Christian religion."

In spite of the opposition manifested, vigorous efforts were immediately taken throughout this county to carry into effect the provisions of the statute. Within nine months from the passage of the law steps had been taken to assess and levy a tax, and the court had appointed Inspectors in each township to put the system into operation.

From that time to the present our people have made a steady advance along every line of education, so that to-day the efficiency of our schools is equal to the best, and the interests of the people in the cause is deep and strong. No better evidence of the educational spirit of our people in the years past can be found, than the large number of professional men who

have gone out from our schools, most of whom have been an honor to their profession, and many of whom have risen to positions of eminence, and have borne a reputation for excellence beyond their county and State. But this is not all, the high intelligence of the men and women of the farm, the factory, and the multiplied forms of business, unites its testimony to that of the professions, witnessing to the fidelity of the people of Beaver County to the cause of general education.

As we are assembled here to-day what do we not owe to the cause of education? Our free government is its child. In her life's blood flow the red corpuscles of intelligence by which she has warded off disease, and assimilated to herself that which gives endurance and strength. The unparalleled progress we have made in mechanics, in the arts, and in the sciences, would not have been made had our people neglected general education. The inspiration of genius, and the deftness of technical skill which characterizes the Yankee nation, owe their existence to the diffusion of intelligence. The victory in Manila Bay was not the victory of America over Spain, nor the triumph of courage over cowardice, but the triumph of intelligence over ignorance. Spain scored her defeat by fostering illiteracy, America won her victory when she established general education.

Previous to the year 1867, England prided herself on her technical skill. At the World's Fair, in 1851, out of one hundred branches of manufacture, she led in ninety. Sixteen years later, at the World's Fair again, out of the same one hundred divisions, she led in only ten. Humiliated and ashamed, she sought to discover the cause, and found the difference was occasioned by the establishment of technical schools by Austria, France, Prussia, and Switzerland. To remedy the evil, Parliament appointed a commission to secure the establishment of technical schools. This commission in endeavoring to carry out its instructions, made another discovery, which was that a system of technical education was impossible until a system of common schools had been established from which to draw technical students. The result was the common school Act of 1870. What the claims of manhood had not forced Parliament to grant was wrung from it by commercial necessity. On the contrary, in our own land the heeded claims of manhood have ministered to our national prosperity.

The true value of education to the individual, to society, and to the nation, consists in something more than mere qualification for life's activities. It inspires and urges on to higher and nobler things, and at the same time it restrains and directs. It is possessed of an inspiration and a conservation that promotes harmonious progress.

While the mind of man is finite, and there are realms beyond his powers yet there is no known limit to the penetration of his powers within the scope of their action. Hitherto every step taken by intellectual effort has only opened up the way for another advance, and at the same time has quickened the desire for further knowledge, and sharpened the power of penetration. This truth is abundantly established by the history of human attainment. Pursue the line of any mental operation that

has engaged the mind of man, be it physical or metaphysical, and you come to no borderland that is forbidden territory to him who has the desire and courage to press forward. God is infinite, and man is finite, yet we know of no limitation to his ability to follow after his Creator. Kepler, after having made a great astronomical discovery exclaimed, "Great God, I but think thy thoughts after thee." He might have added, every thought discovered only leads the way to other thoughts awaiting discovery. Franklin was searching after the thought of God while flying his kite amidst the storm-clouds and he found it in the electric spark that leaped from the door-key fastened to his kite string. Morse meditating on things already known was stimulated to reach out, and he found the electric telegraph. Others receiving inspiration from the success of their predecessors have reached out still further, and have given us the telephone, the graphophone, and the electric light and motor. Half a millennium ago Guttenberg conceived the idea of printing with movable type, and thus opened up the field, and gave an inspiration to intellectual development and success that is as marvelous as a miracle. But time would fail to tell of the mechanical, scientific, and other discoveries that have transformed this old earth into a new planet, and her inhabitants into a new race. A few years ago Wendell Phillips was delivering his lecture on the "Lost Arts," in which he maintained that the ancients were able to do things of which the moderns have lost the art. What he said is true, but from the facts thus presented we are not to infer that man had reached a limit beyond which he could not go, or a height he could not maintain. The truth taught is that unless there is continual intellectual cultivation, there follows intellectual degeneration, and that this drags down with it every attainment made. It is true in more ways than Beecher meant that "We must educate, or we must perish." However, a lost art does not necessarily imply a loss of ability. A lost art may only signify an art not needed. We hear it said, "Man, to-day, could not build the Pyramids." The fact is he does not need the Pyramids. We are centuries past the day when the dead body of a monarch must be entombed in a mountain of granite masonry. The Pyramids do not show us what we cannot do, but are the silent witnesses of what man can do, they illustrate the power of an idea.

True education is not only inspiring, it is conservative. Throughout the universe, material and immaterial, there are two operating energies. In mechanical motion we speak of them as the centrifugal and centripetal, the propelling and the regulative; in the mental realm as the progressive and conservative. One of these is a vagrant, it flies from its center never to return, the other seeks its center never to depart. One is the explosive power of dynamite, the other the molecular attraction of the inert mass. The operation of one alone results in wreck and ruin, the operation of the other, in stagnation and death. When these powers act in co-ordination, there is produced harmonious movement, onward and upward toward that which is highest and best. In our solar system, as the consequence of this co-ordination, we have the axial and elliptical motions, giving us day and night, summer and winter, spring and autumn.

In political government too much liberalism gives us France with her oft recurring revolutions, too much conservatism gives us China with the stagnation of her ancestral worship. With these powers harmoniously united we have on one side the Atlantic, England with her constitutional monarchy, guaranteeing protection and large liberty to all her children, and on the other, the United States with her federal government affording a more complete political freedom than can be found elsewhere among the nations.

What the centripetal force is to the stellar universe, and a strong central government is in a land of liberty, such is the conservative force of education in the intellectual and social world. Education, while it quickens the powers of the man and stimulates him to action, also gives him the wisdom by which he is enabled to see results, and thus guard against disastrous consequences. It is in the very nature of education to be law abiding. The mind is developed according to the laws of its constitution. It gathers knowledge by observing the relation of things and reasoning concerning them. A lawless education is a contradiction in terms. It is true that many an educated man is lawless, using his educated powers to promote his deeds of violence. But it is not the education of the man that is lawless, neither is it his education that has made him lawless. He is so in spite of his education. We sometimes speak of a man's being educated in crime, meaning that by his environment and practice he has become skilled in crime, but this is in no true sense an education. In the true sense, education is the harmonious development of the entire man along the lines of his highest well-being. Mentally, it secures the cultivation of his intellect, his affections, and his will. In morals it quickens his conscience by teaching him to love the right and to pursue it, and to hate the evil and to avoid it.

Such an inspiring, conservative education our country has given her sons and daughters. And that which has already been done, we trust is a true earnest of what shall yet be done. Since wide intelligence is the true basis of a free country, America must perpetuate her educational institutions, or be riven asunder by the disruptive force of red-handed anarchy.

For a century and a quarter our nation has enjoyed her independent existence. In these years she has met her foes and conquered them; she has cleared away the forests, and prepared the fertile soil for cultivation; she has dotted the broad expanse of her territory with populous cities, and thriving towns; she has improved her water-courses, and woven her net-work of railways; she has multiplied her factories, and opened up her natural resources; she has stretched out her arms, and gathered the oppressed of the nations to her bosom; but best of all, she has developed a nation of intelligent freemen, who love their liberties and dare maintain them. In this, the closing year of the nineteenth century, America sits a queen among the civilized nations of the earth, envious of none, and fearing none.

A popular selection by Duss's Band followed, after which
Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan, D.D., pastor of the Church of the
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Covenant of Chicago, Ill., delivered the last address of the day. His subject was "The Characteristic Features of Scotch-Irish Religion."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This Centennial has a significance far beyond the confines of your own county.¹ The sons and the grandsons and the great-grandsons of the county are spread far and wide throughout the great West; and if all who traced their history back to the early days were assembled here from their distant homes, they would crowd this town, and the very county itself.

Beaver County occupies a peculiar position, standing very near what

¹ My right to share with you in celebrating this Centennial is not a personal, but an ancestral one. I am a son of Allegheny County, and only a great-grandson of Beaver County; but because of this ancestral relation to your county, I have been honored with an invitation to participate in this occasion. The common American ancestor of the Plumer family was Jonathan Plumer, who was born in Massachusetts in 1724, at sixteen was converted under the preaching of Whitefield, and who served as a commissary under Gen. Braddock, sharing his defeat, and returned in 1758 to Ft. Duquesne as the quartermaster to Gen. Forbes. After peace was restored, he settled on a farm near Pittsburgh, where he was visited by the then Col. Washington in 1770. He died near Long Run, Westmoreland County, in 1802. His second son, George Plumer, was the first white child born at the site of what is now Pittsburg, and his first son, William, was my great-grandfather. William Plumer served in the Revolutionary War, and about 1796 he removed from the family home at Long Run, Westmoreland, to Greersburg in this county at the urgent request of ministers and others, who desired his assistance in providing homes for the students of the academy, then at Greersburg. There he became one of the first elders of Mount Pleasant Church. During his residence there, my grandfather was born in 1802, the same year in which his grandfather, Jonathan Plumer, died, and was named after the Rev. William Swan, who for twenty-five years was pastor of Long Run and Sewickley churches, in Westmoreland County. My grandfather lived twenty-four years after I was born, and died in 1880. He was in the best sense of the term a self-made man. Leaving home at the early age of seventeen years to win for himself an education, he taught school at Lewisburg, W. Va., secured his college education at Washington College, Va., and his theological education at Princeton Seminary. His ministry was exercised in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, and it covered the varied duties of evangelist, pastor, editor, theological professor, and author. He lived amid the stirring scenes which gave character to the Presbyterian Church, and he endeavored to discharge his duties to the Church in all the crises of her history. The impress which he left on me, his eldest grandson, was a deep and enabling one which has lasted through all my years of active life and of service in the Christian ministry, and, among the people of this county, where he was born, I rejoice this day to do reverence to his memory, and to thank God for his influence upon me. It is a coincidence, perhaps worthy of note, that my first American ancestor on the Bryan side is also named George Bryan. George Bryan was a native of Dublin, Ireland, born in 1731, who came to America, and in after years was a delegate to the Congress of 1765, which remonstrated against the Stamp Act. Having been appointed Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth, he, by the death of President Wharton, in 1798 was placed at the head of the government after which he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he held until his death, and during which he was elected one of the Council of Censors, under the first Constitution. He is named in history as the author of the preamble to the Act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the gradual abolition of slavery, which was adopted in 1780, an Act which reflects credit upon the great State which adopted it, as well as upon him who drafted it.

For these family reasons, I feel at home among the people of Beaver, though I have never set foot in the county until to-day, and I rejoice to find myself within that large circle gathered to celebrate the Centennial of the county.

was once the gateway of the West. That gateway, strictly speaking, was on the crests of the Allegheny Mountains. Into Westmoreland County there came and settled those pioneers who gave form and character to western Pennsylvania and gradually spread out over Westmoreland, into the adjoining counties of Allegheny, Washington, and Beaver, whence with the restlessness characteristic of new settlers and with the ambition that was born within them, they reached the wilderness of Ohio, and thence Indiana and Illinois and across the Father of Waters into the great States of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. And the value of an occasion like this is, that it causes one to pause in the routine of daily life and to look back with gratitude and with pride upon that ancestry from which he has received his inheritance, not of lands and fortune only, but of character and of reputation.

No one who studies the one hundred years which have just closed can restrain a sense of amazement at the transformation which they have wrought. Your fathers and mine who settled this and the adjoining counties, lived in log cabins which were rude and rough, and compared with which the humblest home in your county to-day might be called a mansion. Our fathers wore buck-skins and our mothers linsey-woolsey, while their sons wear broadcloth and their daughters silks and satins. Their food consisted of the game of the forest and of the coarse products of their farms, "hog and hominy" as they called it, while we their sons bring our meats from the far West and our fruits and vegetables from the far South. They traveled upon trails so narrow that two horses could not walk abreast and through mud so deep that at times it was impossible to make headway at all, while we travel in luxurious palace cars on double-track railroads, with less discomfort on a trip from San Francisco to New York than our fathers endured on a trip from one county to the next. They lived in "clearings" and settlements with the virgin forest all around them and the cry of the wild beast sounding in their ears, while in our day the forest has disappeared along with the wild beast and the beautiful farming communities which they formed are giving place to the industrial communities, the smoke of whose chimneys darkens the heavens and the congestion of whose population starts problems for our social reformers to solve. Their schools and their churches were like their homes, log cabins, few and far apart, while ours have become stately edifices, admirable in their arrangement, imposing in appearance, and easy of access to all.

It is well to ask then who were the people who turned the wilderness into the civilized community and started that career of progress, the benefits of which we are reaping to-day? Whence came they and what were their characteristics? The answer to this question shows that wonderful amalgamation by which men of different races have been fused into a new race for which there can be no other name than that of Americans. No one people of the old country can rightly claim us as their descendants, for we as a people have come from different lands. Thus in Beaver County the French came down from Montreal, ambitious to establish themselves in the western country. They were

represented by Joncoeur and by Celeron who claimed this whole region in the name of the King of France and engaged in trade with the Indians. They effected a settlement at Gallipolis, but they were traders rather than settlers and by the treaty of 1780 they surrendered their claims to the valley of the Mississippi to Great Britain. Next came the pious Moravians, who in sixteen canoes floated down the Ohio River and then poled up the Beaver River to Moravia, where they founded a mission to the Indian tribes and established under wise and Christian rules a congregation of Indian converts, but as the French were traders so the Moravians were missionaries; and the real settlers of the county were of another stamp. In 1748 George Croghan opened his trading house here on the site of Beaver, which was then known as Shingoe's Town, and through all the claims of the French he maintained his loyalty to the British Crown; but even Croghan was a trader, rather than a settler. The first settler was Levi Dungan, who in 1772 came from his home near Philadelphia and settled upon a thousand acres at King's Creek on the south side of this county. His grandson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, is present with us in this celebration to-day. Levi Dungan was a pioneer and in his steps there quickly followed the advance guard of that new race which gave character to this county in its early days, and which we must, for lack of a better name, call the Scotch-Irish. I am not unmindful of the peaceful influence which the Friends or Quakers settled at New Brighton exercised, or of the industrial development which the Germans at Economy in 1825 began; but speaking broadly and in a way in which the true historian, of whatever nationality, must approve, the race which gave form and shape to the early life of this county was this Scotch-Irish race; so-called because they came from the north of Ireland. It is a race close of kin to the people who in England were Puritans, in France were Huguenots, in Holland were Calvinists, in Scotland were Burghers, and Anti-Burghers. Coming to America at different times from 1630, they settled in the East and in 1760 began that march to the West which is likened only to the march of Israel through the wilderness. Starting as one mighty column, they divided. One division took its way northwestward to Westmoreland County and beyond, while the other wended its way southwestward through the Valley of Virginia and thence to Kentucky and Missouri. The same people, sometimes the same families, which settled Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Beaver counties settled also Augusta and Rockbridge counties, Virginia, the same people with the same traits of character, the same ancestry and the same general temperament. Forty years ago these people were separated from one another by civil war and men of the same blood stood on opposing sides, each one contending for what he held to be the true interpretation of American liberty; and then when by the arbitrament of force that question was settled forever, they laid down their arms and returned to their homes to cultivate under new conditions that sense of racial and national unity which binds our people into one and makes them one among the nations of the world.

I have myself had experience of this kinship. Born on the banks of

the Ohio in Allegheny City, in the midst of the Scotch-Irish atmosphere, my first ministry was two hundred miles south of Allegheny at the head-waters of the Ohio River, in the region drained by the Cheat River and the Tygart's Valley River, in the mountains of West Virginia, in the midst of a farming people, and far away from the city life in which I had been bred. In some strange way I was at once at home. I readily fell in with the customs of the people and was received by them as one of their number and for nine years I labored in that most congenial work. I know now why I was so much at home among them. It was a case of what our scientists call atavism, and my people in Randolph County, West Virginia, were of one blood with me through our ancestors, theirs in Virginia, mine in Westmoreland and Beaver counties, Pennsylvania.

It is not for me to describe to-day the characteristics of the Scotch-Irish race. Others have said of us that our race is characterized "by a fervid temperament, quick intellect, ready speech, self control, caution, firmness of conviction, thriftiness, and independence." I believe that this statement will be verified by any one who studies our early history and realizes the privations which our fathers and mothers endured when they entered this western wilderness and began to make homes for themselves and for their children. Fifty years ago Judge Wilkeson of Buffalo, N. Y., described the mode of travel by which his father's family in a company of twenty others emigrated from Carlisle to western Pennsylvania in the spring of 1784. The experience of this caravan was the same as that of all the others and it shows what these our ancestors endured. The family consisted of the father and mother and three children, the oldest one five years and the youngest less than a year old. They had with them also a bound boy of fourteen. Pack horses were the only means of transportation and the family of Wilkeson were provided with three. On one of these Mrs. Wilkeson rode, carrying her infant in her arms with all the table furniture and cooking utensils packed on; on the second horse were packed the stores of provisions, the plow irons, and other agricultural tools; on the third horse was a pack-saddle with two large creels of hickory withes made like a crate, one hanging from each side in which were stowed the beds and bedding and the wearing apparel of the family. In the center of these creels there was an opening made for the two elder children, and the top was secured by lacing to keep them in their places so that only their heads appeared above. Thus they traveled from day to day, sometimes along the edge of a precipice, sometimes across mountain streams, swollen by the melting snows and the spring rains, sometimes ascending steep hillsides when the creels would give way and the children and the goods roll down the mountain-side. The men of these caravans had been soldiers in the Revolutionary War and were inured to hardship, but it was the mothers who suffered, who after the weariness of travel throughout the day must work far into the night to provide the meals for their children. Is it any wonder that the sons and the daughters of this race are proud to own their ancestors and to do reverence to the fathers and especially to the mothers who gave them a home and a country!

I must pass from these general characteristics to a particular characteristic, the religion of these people. You will not be surprised that I have chosen this as my theme to-day. My own life work makes it natural for me to speak of the religious life of my ancestors; and when I tell you that our original ancestor in America, Jonathan Plumer and all of his four sons were elders in the Presbyterian Church, that my great uncle, Jonathan, who died in 1806 was licensed to preach and that my grandfather, William S. Plumer, preached the gospel till his death at the age of seventy-eight, you will not wonder at my theme.

It may be said of the Scotch-Irish, as a learned critic once said of the Hebrew race, that they have a genius for religion, and for a religion of a very definite type. The earliest settlements of this county were marked by churches. No sooner had cabins been built to shelter the wives and little ones than our forefathers banded together to build another cabin which was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The first house of worship of this kind was built at Mill Creek in 1785, just thirteen years after Levi Dungan had settled nearby. Mount Pleasant Church at Darlington of which my great-grandfather was one of the first elders was established in 1798. These early churches held the same creed and used the same type of worship and maintained the same standard of morality, but they differed in minor points, such points as to-day separate the Presbyterians from the United Presbyterians. Besides these there were representatives of other branches of the Church of Christ, such as the Rev. Mr. Reno of the Episcopal Church, who came to the county in 1799 and devoted himself to the self-denying work of preaching the gospel. Other bodies followed from time to time, a Catholic church having been organized in 1835 and the various denominations of Christians gradually establishing themselves in the county. To-day the descendants of Scotch-Irish ancestors are found in the various branches of the Christian church and their churches are ready to own that they are none the worse for their Presbyterian ancestry.

The religion of the Scotch-Irish is not difficult to describe. It was a religion of deep conviction and of strong faith. They believed in an all-seeing, just, and holy God, whose Word is supreme, whose saving grace is made known in the gospel, and whose judgment upon men is just and sure. It was the religion of conscience, of conscience fortified and guarded by the revealed Word of God and supreme in life; and as such it begot a strong sense of duty and made men of iron purpose and women of heroic mold. They were not saints, if by saint one means a perfect character. To witness their worship with its deep conviction of sin and its humble supplication for divine forgiveness was proof enough that they realized that they were sinners. They were not universally religious and there were among them many who neglected the divine ordinances, but even among these there was a reverence for holy things which made itself felt for good in the life of the community. It was a type of religion which to some seems out of place in these days of luxury and of prosperity, but it was a type fitted to sustain men and women in the perils of the wilderness and amid the privations of the new settlements, the same type that

appears and reappears in human history under different names whenever heroic work is to be done for human liberty and human progress, by moral and religious means.

The particular characteristics of this religion of our forefathers may be described as:—

First.—*A free approach to God.*—The attitude of the Scotch-Irish worshiper was reverent, yet confident. He trembled because of a real sense of the presence of God and yet with his trembling he approached that presence boldly and gladly. His confidence was based upon the profound assurance that an infinite God had become reconciled unto him through the death of his son, Jesus Christ, whose blood, shed on the cross of Calvary, had washed his sins away and whose righteousness imputed unto him and received by faith alone, justified him in the divine presence. Conscious, therefore, of his sins and shortcomings as he was, he came boldly to the throne of the Heavenly Grace, sustained by the faith that, sinner as he was, he might approach his God and deal directly with him. His religion, therefore, was a personal religion, a matter between him, the finite man, and the infinite God in the Heavens, the distance between them being covered by that Mediator who was both God and man and through whom he found his peace with God. So it came that his religion went with him wherever he went and sustained him when he was deprived of the usual means of grace. He revered the ministry and was ready to sustain it; but the minister to him was not a mediator to make peace with God, nor a priest to offer intercession on his behalf, but a messenger to expound the divine will and to serve in the ordinances of God's house. And when in his lonely cabin in the depths of the wilderness he was beyond the reach of the minister, he would himself "tak the buk" and out of it read a portion of Scripture and then kneel with his family in prayer for God's blessing upon the home, confident that his prayer was heard, in that it was offered in the name of Christ. He loved the church and would travel for miles to attend it; but for him the Church of God was wherever two or three of God's people were gathered together in obedience to his command and in reliance upon the presence of the Holy Spirit. My grandfather relates that when in 1798 the Mount Pleasant Church was organized, the worship was conducted for sometime by the elders without the assistance of any minister and that during this time the church was visited with a gracious revival and an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. God's blessing was as graciously bestowed in the rude log-cabin church as in some stately pile of ornate architecture, consecrated with ecclesiastical pomp; and many are living to-day who will bear testimony to the gracious presence of God amid rude and simple surroundings rather than in the midst of modern sacerdotal magnificence. His religion too made him loyal to the civil government of the land, so that he was ready to render unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's; but with his sense of free approach to God he would never permit the civil government to enter the church or dictate to him the forms and the doctrines of divine worship. It was this sense of religious freedom and personal responsibility which brought our forefathers to western Pennsylvania. They turned away from New England

in which one form of religion was established and from eastern Virginia in which another form of religion was established and set their faces toward the unbroken forests of the West, whether in Pennsylvania or in Virginia, that with a free conscience they might worship God according to that mode which they believed God had revealed to them. In short their creed may be summed up in those words of the familiar hymn:

“Fear him ye saints and ye shall then
Have nothing else to fear.”

Second.—*It was an intelligent religion.*—Conscience was indeed its chief seat, but the intellect was not far behind. Those men who performed the tasks of giants in felling the forests and opening the fields and building themselves homes and churches, whose frames were toughened by their labor and even broken before their time, had minds which were quick to perceive and keen to understand. The preaching to which they listened dealt with the deep mysteries of divine truth and taxed the intellect to follow it; but they were able to follow it, and no sooner was the preaching over than the keen, shrewd, reverent listeners gathered together in knots to discuss the message as they had received it. So eager were they to hear that it was common in those early congregations to see a man rise up and stand in his place during the worship for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. This was done to throw off the drowsiness which a laborious life brought with it and in order that he might give full attention to the sermon. This preaching has been characterized as severely doctrinal and judged by the standards of to-day, it was so; but if doctrinal, it was also practical. It is related of Dr. McMillan, who stands out as the leading preacher of his day, that when the Western Insurrection was being fomented by David Bradford, he took occasion at a sacramental season to warn the communicants against taking part in this uprising and he plied them with all the arguments drawn from their high standing as servants of God. Then, as well as now, practical preaching laid hold of the deep verities of the eternal truth and out of them unfolded the lessons for daily life.

Not only in the preaching, but also in the reading of our forefathers was their intelligence manifest. Their books were few, just as their household conveniences were few, but they mastered those books and assimilated their contents as but few books are mastered to-day. They had the Bible and the *Catechisms* and the *Psalm Book* and such treatises as Thomas Boston's *Fourfold State*, Fisher's *Marrow of Modern Divinity*, Richard Baxter's *Saint's Rest*, and John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. These are laid upon the shelf to-day as heavy and dull, but they were neither heavy nor dull to the deep Christian experience and the well-trained minds of our forefathers who out of them drew strength and wisdom for daily life and found in them a solace for their lonely hours and a stay in their times of tribulations. It ill becomes us, their descendants, who live in the midst of a literary plethora and of the distractions of a complex civilization to look with patronizing air upon them, for we might well sit at their feet and learn wisdom from them.

With such intellectual alertness it is no wonder that schools were quickly founded for the education of the young people. The academy at Greersburg, now Darlington, was one of the first institutions of the sort opened up in the western country, and for many years it provided for the young men of that section the beginnings of an education which was afterwards completed in the college at Canonsburg. It is said that the three townships of Beaver County south of the Ohio River which are not noted for wealth or fertile soil have given no less than one hundred and twenty young men to the three professions of the ministry, medicine, and the law. Among the first theological schools west of the mountains was that one established by the Rev. Joseph Smith at Upper Buffalo, in 1785. The need of such a school pressed heavily on his mind for from all quarters came up the call for Christian ministers. There was, however, one difficulty in his way—he had no suitable place. He had, however, recently erected a house to serve as a kitchen and an outhouse for his wife. If his wife would be willing to surrender her kitchen and fall back upon her former domestic system, inconvenient as it was, the new school could be started, but otherwise not. To the credit of this noble woman, burdened as she was with domestic cares it is to be said that she readily gave up her kitchen and thus enabled her husband to found a school of theological learning in which such men as Messrs M'Gready, Porter, Patterson, James Hughes, and Brice studied. And in these days of munificent gifts of money for education, I fancy there has not been one that cost more, nor yet one which will yield richer results than Mrs. Smith's gift of her brand new kitchen.

Third.—*Their religion was a self-denying one.*—It had its price and the price was a high one, but they paid it gladly. The churches were at long distances from one another. My grandfather relates that at the revival at Mount Pleasant in 1798, three boys were present every night who tramped through the snow twelve miles to be there. It was the custom in those days, both for men and women to walk to the churches mile after mile carrying their shoes in their hands that these might not be worn out by the long distances. The churches were architecturally bare, being log cabins of the simplest form, but what mattered it, if God was present and his Word was proclaimed? In temperature the churches were cold for no fire was ever built within them, but what mattered it, if their hearts were all aglow with love to God? The very self-denial which they suffered made the gospel more precious to them. Their religion involved its dangers, too. The meeting houses soon became known to the hostile Indians and a favorite time for the sounding of the warwhoop was in the midst of the worship of God, so that it was necessary to that worship to have, not only the preacher in the pulpit, but the pickets stationed on the outside, rifle in hand ready to give the alarm upon the approach of the savage enemy.

The maintenance of the minister too involved similar self-denial. The Rev. Joseph Smith was the first pastor of Cross Creek Church, Washington County. He had settled among the people on the promise of a sufficient salary, and like the other ministers of the day bought a farm that he might

thereby contribute to his own support. He bought it on credit, to be paid for out of the salary. Three years expired and the people had been unable to pay the salary and the time had come when he must either pay for his land, or else give it up. In solemn conclave the people were assembled at the church. They had no money and apparently there was no way to get it. Their wheat was nominally worth twelve and a half cents a bushel, but there was no market for it within reach. At last it was proposed that the wheat be ground and sent to New Orleans to which a ready assent was given and a large amount was subscribed. But who should go on this perilous journey, lasting from eight to nine months, with dangers, not only from the climate, but from the Indians and from the river itself? No one volunteered until at last the oldest elder, Father Smiley said, "Here am I, send me" and two young men volunteered with him. They started and the congregation went down fifteen miles to the river to see them off. For nine months nothing was heard of them and it was feared that they had perished by the way, until one Sabbath morning as the people gathered for church, they saw Father Smiley sitting on the front seat as calm and collected as of yore. When the intimations, or notices were given out, among them was a call for the people to assemble the next evening at candle lighting to hear the report of Father Smiley, and the result of it was enough money to pay the minister's salary for the three years back and for the year in advance, to reward abundantly the men who had made the trip, and to leave a handsome dividend for those who had subscribed the wheat. A religion which was worth having, was worth supporting; and the self-denial which characterized this Scotch-Irish faith is not without its significance in these later days.

When we compare the religion of that day with the religion of to-day, our comfortable churches, our personal safety, our social attractions and the small cost of religion, are we not moved to look with veneration upon these noble men and women who were true to God and to his Church in times of stress and trial?

The days of our ancestors are gone forever. The forests have disappeared and with them the log-cabin church. The buck-skin and the linsey-woolsey apparel, the dangers and the delights of that primitive time will never more be seen in America. We live in our ceiled houses. We transact our business by telephone and telegraph, we build our industrial centers and bring together great masses of heterogeneous people and seem to be as far away as possible from the circumstances and the spirit of those early days, but there confront us to-day problems as serious as those which our forefathers faced. There is a call for fidelity and for heroism and for self-sacrifice, like that call which God sounded in their ears. If we are to prove faithful to our heritage, if we are to fill our places as our fathers filled theirs, if we are to work for the next century a transformation as great as our fathers wrought for ours, there is need among us for that same heroic faith and that same strenuous effort which characterized them. Forms have changed, but the substance abides and he who would hand down to the generations to come the inheritance he has received, will do well to emulate their example, to live in their

faith and to die with the same serene confidence with which they left this earthly sphere to enter the world of glory above.¹

To the last the audience seemed to enjoy the feast of good things which the afternoon had brought them. This was manifested in the enthusiasm with which all sang, standing, the grand strains of *America*, led by the Chorus and the band, Mr. Duss directing. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Irons, and then with friendly greetings and congratulations the audience dispersed to their homes and places of entertainment. We may say here that the latch-string was out everywhere in Beaver during Centennial week, and scores of guests found delightful hospitality in its many beautiful homes.

After the exercises in the court-house were over, a fine drill was given by Battery B in McIntosh Square. The different manœuvres of mounting and dismounting, loading and unloading, were performed with great skill, and watched with interest by a large number of people.

Credit is due to the Beaver Fire Department for its efficient arrangements to respond to any call that might be made for their services, which happily were not needed—five of its members were constantly on duty at their headquarters in the Cunningham building; as also to the Police Department, who were installed in the council chamber in the same place. The force consisted of the local police with four additions, and Detectives Eakin and O'Brien of Pittsburg, with County Detective Lazarus in charge. The good order which prevailed throughout the whole week, however, made their services almost unnecessary. Mention, too, should be made of the fact that the Beaver Valley General Hospital had an emergency tent on McIntosh Square with four nurses on duty. They, also, had little work to do, since no accident or serious illness marred the joy of the celebration.

The chief feature of the evening of Tuesday was the grand concert given in the court-house by Duss's Great Western Band. A large audience showed by numerous encores their hearty appreciation of the numbers given. At the request of the

¹ In the preparation of this address I am indebted largely to *The History of Old Redstone*, by the late Rev. Joseph Smith; *The History of Washington Presbytery*; *The Latimers*, by the Rev. Henry McCook, D.D., of Philadelphia; and also to the Rev. James Allison, D.D., of Pittsburg, the Rev. H. N. Potter, of Darlington, Hon. John M. Buchanan, of Beaver, and the Rev. J. P. Schall, of North Dakota.

Centennial Committee, Mr. Duss had composed a piece specially for this occasion, and on this evening it was rendered for the first time. It was called *The Beaver County Centennial March*, and was so well received by the audience that it had to be repeated. This composition is worthy of the musical genius of its author, through whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce it entire. (See end of this volume.)

At this entertainment a pleasant surprise was given to Mr. Duss. The members of his band had prepared for him a beautiful gold medal with appropriate inscriptions, and at the close of the first number, Dr. J. S. Ramsay, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver, on their behalf, presented it to Mr. Duss, complimenting him and the band on their excellent work. Mr. Duss responded in a happy vein.

Miss Ina B. Littell, daughter of Gen. John S. Littell of Big Beaver township, added to the pleasure of the evening by a well-rendered recitation and encore.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH

MILITARY DAY

The second day of the Centennial was ushered in appropriately with a sunrise cannon salute, for this was Military Day. The old soldier of the Civil War and the young soldier of the Spanish-American War as well were welcomed and *feted*, and given everything that Beaver County has to give in the way of admiration and hospitality. Among these, as the guests of the county, were several whose rank and military achievements are of national and international fame, and their presence here on this occasion was justly esteemed an honor to the county, as Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the United States Army; and Lieut.-Gov. J. P. S. Gobin of our own State.

General Miles arrived by special train at Monaca at about 10 A.M., accompanied by Col. T. Michler of his staff; Dr. W. H. Daly of Pittsburg, late of General Miles's staff; and the members of the committee, composed of A. G. White, W. H. Bricker, H. C. Fry, James Anderson, Major G. L. Eberhart, and Hon. J. Sharp Wilson, who had gone to Pittsburg to meet the guests of honor.

Lieut.-Gov. Gobin arrived in Beaver at a later hour and was

escorted to the home of Mr. S. P. Stone, where he was tendered an informal reception and greeted by many of the most prominent citizens.

A formal reception was given to General Miles at the railway station in Monaca on behalf of the citizens of that town. Chief Marshal J. A. Irons, of the Monaca delegation of the Reception Committee, had appointed a subcommittee, consisting of W. J. Mellon, Esq.; Andrew J. Howard, President of the Phoenix Glass Company; and H. C. Glasser, County Commissioner, to represent the town of Monaca for this duty, and these gentlemen, accompanied by the members of Local Union No. 36, American Flint Glass Workers' Union, the Monaca Silver Cornet Band, and a large number of citizens, school-children, and visitors met the General and escorted him to a large, open four-horse carriage. Here in waiting were John M. Buchanan, Esq., Chairman of the Beaver County Centennial Executive Committee, Major R. H. McCaskey, and Lieut. J. P. Ross, in command of a mounted escort of fifty veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and the Rochester Silver Concert Band.

After the formal greetings had been extended, the line of parade was formed, and the long procession moved, amid deafening cheers, the band playing *Hail to the Chief*, to the Ohio River bridge, which was crossed into Rochester. There they were saluted with the blowing of steam-whistles, the ringing of bells, and cheers from the immense crowd in waiting, and were joined by the Washington Light Infantry of one hundred men, from Pittsburg, all dressed in light duck suits and wearing helmets and under the command of Captain Geilfuss, and by the Knights of Pythias's Band, also of Pittsburg. Moving up Brighton Street, Rochester, they were greeted at the Park with a salute fired from the famous Custer gun, in charge of Comrade Joseph Trax of New Castle, and he, with a detail from Rochester Post, No. 183, Grand Army of the Republic, joined the parade.

The column then passed through Bridgewater, where similar scenes of popular enthusiasm were witnessed, and up Third Street, Beaver, which was lined with crowds on both sides, wildly cheering and waving handkerchiefs and flags, while Battery B added to the noise with a lieutenant-general's salute of twenty-one rounds from its guns. At the corner of Third and Commerce streets the line wheeled to the right and halted at the

residence of Frank H. Laird, Esq., by whom General Miles was entertained while in Beaver. The mounted escort stood at "Attention" while the General alighted from his carriage, and was conducted into the house by Mr. Laird and Mr. Buchanan, and the parade then disbanded.

But the morning of Military Day had other incidents which, while not so spectacular as the grand ovation paid to General Miles, were of equal interest to those concerned. The survivors of several regiments from western Pennsylvania which were prominent in the Civil War, who were in Beaver during the Centennial either as visitors or residents of the town, took advantage of this occasion to hold their annual regimental meetings. We subjoin brief notices of these pleasant reunions of the veterans of that epoch-making contest.

100TH REGIMENT (ROUNDHEADS)

This famous regiment, familiarly and endearingly called the "Roundheads," met in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Beaver at 11 A.M., with a fair representation of the comrades present, besides some of their wives and families. A large delegation from New Castle, with the flag and banner of the regiment, arrived during the meeting.

The officers for the past year were Philip Crowl of Beaver, President; R. A. Smith of Rochester, 1st Vice-President; J. C. Stevenson of New Castle, Secretary; Hon. Ira Cunningham of Wampum, Treasurer; Rev. Robert Audley Browne, D.D., of New Castle, Chaplain. The latter was not able to be present on account of sickness, but sent a letter of regret and greeting. Similar letters were received from others.

In the absence of Philip Crowl, who was with the escort to General Miles, Vice-President R. A. Smith presided. Much routine business was done, and the names of those members of the regiment who had died during the year were read. They were Samuel W. Jackson, Wampum; John A. Armstrong, New Castle; George Wilds, Isaac Powell, Captain Sherlock, David Watt, and James T. Lindsay.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George Kelso, Mercer; 1st Vice-President, Charles Clawson, Mercer; 2d Vice-President, A. Donaldson, Mercer; Sec-

retary, J. C. Stevenson, New Castle; Treasurer, Ira Cunningham of Wampum; Chaplain, Rev. Robert Audley Browne, D.D., New Castle.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Mercer on the third Wednesday of August. Previous to adjournment, President Philip Crowl arrived and took charge of the exercises. After adjournment the ladies of the church served dinner to the veterans in the church dining-room.

101ST AND 103D REGIMENTS

The Twenty-second Annual Reunion of the "twin regiments," 101st and 103d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was held in the Presbyterian Church. About two hundred survivors were present. They were accompanied by a veteran drum corps, which was organized in May, 1836, and at that time attached to the old Turtle Creek Guards. One of its original members was with the band.

The business meeting was held at 10.30 o'clock, with the President, George W. McKee of St. Clair, Ohio, in the chair. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jonas Walker, 101st, Allegheny; Senior Vice-President, Samuel Creelman, 101st, Wilkinsburg; Junior Vice-President, W. C. Mobley, 103d, Pittsburgh; Secretaries, H. M. Johnson, 101st, Wilkinsburg; Thomas J. McKee, 103d, Allegheny; Treasurer, S. M. Evans, 103d, Avalon; Executive Committee, John A. Reed, 101st, Pittsburgh; Thomas R. Boss, 101st, Pittsburgh; John M. Smith, 103d, Pittsburgh; J. H. Chambers, 103d, Pittsburgh. Butler was decided upon as the next place of meeting; a season of social enjoyment was had and then dinner was served in the dining-hall of the church by the ladies of the Hodge Band.

134TH REGIMENT

A very pleasant gathering was the Eighteenth Annual Reunion of the survivors of the 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was held in the United Presbyterian Church at 10 A.M. The roll-call showed that ninety of the veterans were present.

President H. C. Patterson of Beaver Falls presided. After routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year

took place, resulting as follows: President, George D. Brown, Co. D, New Bedford; Vice-President, R. P. Pomeroy, New Castle; Secretary, J. D. Orr, Youngstown, Ohio, re-elected; Treasurer, G. D. Swain, Harmony. The Executive Committee was re-elected.

The regiment was served with dinner by the ladies of the Christian Church in the Shumaker building, and the remainder of the day was spent in participating in the exercises of the Centennial and in social intercourse.

140TH REGIMENT

This regimental organization, composed of the three companies, F, H, and I, held their reunion in the schoolhouse. There were about sixty members of the three companies present. After a season of hand-shaking and exchange of war reminiscences, the meeting was called to order by electing J. D. Irons Chairman, and was opened with prayer. Rev. Mr. Anderson of Washington County then delivered an eloquent address of welcome. More fraternal greetings followed, after which the veterans adjourned to the Christian Church, where dinner was served them.

But the great spectacle of the day was the military parade and review by General Miles. This took place in the afternoon. The formation was made on Buffalo Street, and the line moved in the following order:

Leading the brilliant pageant was Chief Marshal W. B. Thornburg, with his staff and aides, as follows:

Major G. L. Eberhart, N. H. Pangburn, Oscar A. Bradley, John Potts, Thomas Cook, John Thorniley, G. W. Cleis, B. S. Ramsey, Edward Boyle, J. H. Springer, Captain Harry Watson, Dr. William Grim, William Merriman, George C. Warehaur, Edward Sutherland, J. W. Zimmerly, James A. Irons, Samuel Swearingen, Daniel D. Pugh, John E. Harton, John G. Lowery, William Fransher, J. K. Houston, Adam Siemon, Baxter McDanel, A. G. Harvey, J. M. Lourimore, Thomas Braden, C. A. Wallover.

Following the Chief Marshal and his aides in the line of parade came:

The Washington Infantry Band and the Washington Infantry of Pittsburg, in uniform.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Lieut.-Gov. J. P. S. Gobin, Col.

J. A. Vera, and other distinguished visitors and members of the Centennial Committee in carriages.

Mounted cavalry, made up of Co. A, 17th Regiment of Pennsylvania, and others not in any organization.

100th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—"Round-heads," 100 strong.

101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 100 strong.

103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 100 strong.

Hampton Battery B, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with two Gatling guns, two breech-loaders, and two caissons.

Rochester Silver Concert Band.

140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 150 strong.

134th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, 75 strong.

Veteran Drum Corps.

At the reviewing stand General Miles left his carriage and reviewed the line as it went by.

The parade disbanded at the court-house.

UNVEILING OF SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The unveiling of the beautiful Soldiers' Monument and the presentation ceremonies took place from a large platform in what is now Gibson Square, and were witnessed by a vast concourse. Seated on the platform were the distinguished visitors, the speakers of the occasion, the Centennial Chorus, and Duss's Great Western Band.

Rev. T. B. Anderson, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rochester, Pa., who is a veteran of the Civil War, presided at this time, and made an introductory address, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Comrades of the G. A. R., Citizens of Beaver County:

It is a striking, and withal a pleasing, coincidence that the closing year of the nineteenth century marks the Centennial year of the history of Beaver County. The civilization of this Western Continent is young compared with the civilizations of the Old World. The one hundred years which covers the history of Beaver County is but a span compared with the thousands of years that have rolled into eternity since history began.

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But in the last one hundred years, the world has grown more, in all that contributes to man's welfare and happiness on earth, than in any ten centuries of its past history.

The period of time since Beaver County was erected is the most glorious and fruitful of all history. No other century, of all the centuries, can compare in progress, in achievements, and in results, with the century that closes with 1900. Measured by days and weeks and months and years; by human life and by the changes wrought, one hundred years seems a long time. It covers three generations of men. It stretches away back to the time when these hills and valleys were covered with virgin forests; when solitude reigned, broken only and occasionally by the ring of the woodman's axe, the crack of the hunter's rifle, and the red man's yell; when wild animals and savage men roamed at will in almost undisputed possession of all this territory; when the placid waters of the Beaver and Ohio rivers were undisturbed, save by the trapper's boat and the Indian's canoe; when the only signs of civilization were the smoke curling up from the settler's isolated cabin in the wilderness, and the baying of the faithful house-dog at night. How marvelous the change! Here, where one hundred years ago "the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared," we now sit, encircled by all that ennobles and embellishes civilized life. This once wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. Here we have a teeming population of intelligent, thrifty, happy people. These broad acres are covered with fruitful orchards, grazing herds, and waving harvests, and thickly dotted over with happy rural homes. In these valleys stand flourishing towns and cities, with schoolhouses and churches, and a throbbing commercial and social life, with all the accessories of the best civilization of the nineteenth century. The banks of these rivers are fringed with factories and industries of every description. The hum of useful industry makes music through the week, and on the Sabbath songs of praise and grateful prayer go up from scores of temples dedicated to the worship of the living God.

The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. We enjoy a goodly heritage. We are a favored people, and we ought to be a happy, grateful people. It is well to celebrate the first Centennial in the history of our county. It would show a pitiful lack of appreciation of the achievements of the past and of the blessings of the present, if we did not in some suitable way celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of this glorious old county. So let the bells ring and the bands play, and orators declaim, and poets sing, and musicians warble, and the people shout, and when all is done the half will not be told.

Among all the ceremonies arranged for in connection with this Centennial celebration, none is more fitting than that in which we are engaged at this hour. It would be an unpardonable omission to overlook, on such an occasion as this, the services of the men whose patriotism and valor preserved to us our national inheritance unimpaired. Scarcely any public celebration is complete without some fitting recognition of the men who made up the Grand Army of the Republic. And amid the festivities

of this occasion, we must not, we *will not*, forget the old soldiers, to whom, under God, we are largely indebted for our present national greatness, peace, prosperity, and power.

When, more than a third of a century ago, the life of our nation was threatened, and the Banner of Freedom was assailed by traitorous hands, Beaver County was not wanting in men—loyal men—to rise up in her defense. The spirit of patriotism, transmitted from sire to son, since Revolutionary times, burned and flamed in loyal hearts all over these hills and through these valleys; and forth from this county went a citizen soldiery, who, in point of intelligence, loyalty, and moral character, were second to none that participated in that great struggle. There could be no fitter time than the present occasion to rear and dedicate a monument to the dead soldiers of Beaver County, whose names we honor, and the memory of whose deeds we cherish with grateful hearts. We are here charged with that solemn duty at this hour. I shall not detain you further, lest I should trespass on your time and patience and anticipate what others may have to say, but will introduce the speakers of the occasion.

At the close of Dr. Anderson's address, Rev. W. R. Kidd, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Beaver Falls, Pa., led in prayer, after which the Chorus Club sang *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*. Then E. N. Bigger, Esq., County Solicitor, in the name of the County Commissioners, made the formal presentation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to the people of the county, as follows:

From the earliest dawn of history mankind has striven to commemorate great events by erecting monumental structures, from the crude piling of stone to the erection of tall and costly shafts of granite.

In Egypt, Persia, and in all that portion of the world which may be looked upon as the cradle of the race, we find monumental structures so old that their origin is lost in the haze of historical distance. As the race grew older, this desire broadened and they began to build monuments, not only in memory of great events, but to the actors therein. This desire is the natural impulse to create an earthly immortality otherwise denied to man, and is most commendable.

The greatest event in the history of this country since the Revolution is the Civil War. There was an irrepressible conflict of opinion between the North and the South. In the former, schoolhouses dotted the hills and valleys, while in the latter it was a crime to teach a black man to read. In the former, the people were largely engaged in manufacturing, and they demanded adequate protection for their infant industries; while in the latter "Cotton was King," and the people demanded free trade. In the former, human slavery was looked upon as a crime, while in the latter it was considered not only a lawful, but a divine institution. Thus the question presented not only a political, but a moral issue. It

was discussed not only on the platform and in the press, but from the sacred desk came, on the one hand, denunciation, and on the other, justification. The whole nation was in a state of turmoil; but above all, and most mischievous of all, the South held that paramount allegiance was due, not to the Nation, but to the State, and that any sovereign State had a right at will to secede from the Union. Such diversity of opinion could not be compromised, and when secession, long talked about and threatened, became a fact, the whole North sprang to arms. The differences could be settled only by the stern arbitrament of the sword, and the war began, destined to last for four awful, bloody years. The nation was a camp of armed men. The shrill note of the fife, the roll of drum, the blare of bugle, and the tramp of hosts became common sounds, and the world looked on in wonder and in awe while the destiny of the great Republic hung in the balance. Truly these were troublous days:

"Wild days that woke to glory or despair,
And smote the coward's soul with sudden shame;
But unto those whose hearts were bold to dare
All things for honor, brought eternal fame."

It was a struggle of the Titans, and not until the South was utterly exhausted did the conflict end. In this mighty conflict what part did Beaver County play? Conservative men estimate the number of soldiers furnished by this county at eighteen hundred, and it must be remembered that this was at a time when our entire population—men, women, and children—was less than thirty thousand. This we know, that on many farms the harvest was gathered by the women and children. But what part did the Beaver County volunteer take in the conflict? Go read the history of these four bloody years of strife and you will find that wherever there was heavy fighting to be done Beaver County's brave sons were there. This is more emphatically attested by the many vacant places at the family board and around the firesides. Few families, indeed, who did—and do—not mourn the loss of father, son, husband, or brother, many of whom occupy unmarked graves in Southland soil.

These brave sons of Beaver County have builded for themselves a monument more enduring than one of granite or bronze. Yet we would pay our tribute to their valor and their worth, and have therefore erected this monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Beaver County. It is the tribute of our generation to one which is rapidly passing away. It has been erected by the Commissioners of the county, and therefore every citizen of the county has an interest in it. After the lapse of nearly forty years, we can dedicate this monument to-day without a trace of bitterness. The bloody chasm has been filled up, and to-day the North and South are one. We know but one country, one flag, and one people: the first, the greatest; the second, the most precious; and the last, the freest and happiest on earth. All this we owe to the old veterans living and dead, to whom we dedicate this monument.

And now, in the name of the County Commissioners, I present this

beautiful shaft to the people of Beaver County, to be kept and preserved by them as a lasting tribute to the heroism of our volunteers, and an object lesson in patriotism to all coming generations.

As Mr. Bigger finished his address, the large flag covering the monument was lowered by the hand of Master Richard Harter of Canton, Ohio, a grandson of Col. Richard P. Roberts, a former member of the Beaver County bar and Colonel of the 140th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Amid the cheers of the gathered thousands and a salute from the guns of Battery B, the flag gracefully fell from the imposing memorial, while the Great Western Band played *The War Songs of the Boys in Blue*, and the Chorus Club followed with *The Red, White, and Blue*.

Lieutenant-Governor J. P. S. Gobin then accepted the monument in behalf of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The State of Pennsylvania in authorizing and empowering the Commissioners of each county to erect a monument to their soldier dead but reflected the sentiment which has permeated nations for ages. An appreciation of those who voluntarily offer their lives for their government seems inherent to the best forms of civilization; and very properly too, for it must be apparent that as a rule nations are fearful of the ravages of war. They appreciate its peril and demoralizing tendencies, and all the evils which follow in its train, and yet realize fully that there are conditions under which it cannot be averted. The people of the United States have always been averse to war, and have never pursued it for any purpose not consistent with our form of government; and yet when the occasion has arisen calling for the employment of the soldiers of the nation there has been no hesitancy, and the citizen soldier of the Great Republic has taken his place in the ranks, and proven to be one of the greatest fighting machines the world has ever known. And he has fought for his home, his government, and the flag which represents them both, and a full recognition of what it represents is essential for perfect service in those who follow it.

It is this citizen soldier of the Republic whose deeds we commemorate to-day, and in saluting this beautiful structure, erected by the citizens of Beaver County, in commemoration of those citizens who became soldiers at the request of their government, it is but fitting for us to refer briefly to the characteristics of those soldiers. Home and government are so inseparably connected in this nation of ours, that it is but just that in the homes of the survivors, and in those of future generations, there should be taught the virtues of those whose deeds are in this manner commemorated. As the great Lincoln remarked at Gettysburg, it was impossible to dedicate that ground by a monument to be erected there;

the men who had fought and fallen there had consecrated it beyond all power of expression.

And so in this county of Beaver your soldiers, whom you this day honor, by the sacrifice of their lives consecrated the homes they dwelt in, and made your county and all its people the heirs of the glory and fame they as soldiers left behind them. The American soldier is a distinct outgrowth of our system of government, and his appearance upon the field, in all the wars of this nation, has emphasized his peculiarity. He comes from every rank and calling, from every profession and business, with less thought of benefit to himself or future rewards than ever has been the condition in any army of the world. He is in every sense of the word a volunteer, and with a readiness that is not fully appreciated, dons the habits and submits to the discipline necessary to make the most perfect soldier the world has ever known. Let him be skillfully commanded and bravely led, and there can be no doubt as to what he will accomplish if anything can be accomplished. As we remember him in the closing days of the war for the Union, stripped of everything but what was absolutely necessary for his purposes, self-confident, self-reliant, the embodiment of patriotism, courage, daring, and adventure, his picture must ever remain fresh in the minds of his comrades. His necessities were few. His aversion to anything not absolutely necessary for the firing line is well known. To him the necessities of life consisted in a good rifle and forty rounds of ammunition; to him the rubber blanket was baggage, and a woolen blanket freight, in his self-confident heart victory was certain because he believed in his cause, and was willing to die for it.

To his commanding officer he was thoroughly loyal. He retained and exercised the right to criticise all military movements, and their expediency, but when the order came to move, and go forward in any given direction, objection ceased and he went with serene confidence that all would be well. He loved to speak of his commander in familiar tones. Major-General Grant or Sherman, or even Grant or Sherman, was too lengthy and unsuitable for his use; it was "Ulyss," "Uncle Billy," "Pap," "Thomas," "Little Phil," or "Little Mac," as the case might be, and very few commanding officers escaped without a nickname of some kind, which was usually indicative of the peculiarity which the soldier beheld, or imagined he beheld, in his favorite officer. I have never seen this confidence better exemplified than in an incident connected with Sherman's Army leaving Atlanta for the sea. As the Twentieth Corps moved out, without any knowledge whatever of their destination, there were sounds of heavy explosions in the captured and doomed city they were leaving behind them. Two soldiers conversing, one inquired of the other what that noise was, when the other replied: "They are blowing up the town I suppose; have no use for it any more; I heard before I left camp this morning that the General had made up his mind to blow up the river." "Well," replied the other, "I don't know about that, but if Uncle Billy wants to do it, he will do it, and if he does do it, it is all right, anyhow," and giving his gun an extra hitch this American soldier moved

onward, having given his commander the strongest possible evidence of his confidence in him, and an expression of his utter indifference to what was before him.

Of his achievements in the War for the Union it is difficult to speak with the ordinary emphasis at this period of the nation's history. Even then he builded better than he knew, and in the preservation of the government based upon the will of the majority, he seems to have been but an instrument of Providence in preparing this nation for the greater position it was to assume among the governments of the world.

Regard it as we may, there is everywhere apparent the hand of the Almighty, directing the movements and the purposes which were to remove from this nation those differences of opinion and those evils which were separating our people, and after due time to bring them together under one great constitutional organization, with but one flag and with no divided allegiance.

Therefore it is that, as we to-day look upon the accomplishments of the past, we behold this soldier of the nation rising into greater and more important significance, as the result of his work becomes more apparent.

Able writers, among them General Dick Taylor, of the Confederate Army, have maintained that slavery was not the cause of the War of the Rebellion, and whether it was or not, we must realize that equal in danger with it, as affecting the stability of the Union, was the prevalent doctrine of State Rights, which had been left unsettled by the founders of the Federal Constitution. This, however, was settled at Appomattox, and the American Nation became from that time one divested of both these evils and with a reputation for resources, endurance, bravery, and heroic sacrifices never excelled. And this was not only to the eternal credit of the men in the field, but for its accomplishment the support of those remaining at home was most essential.

The great sufferers were at the lonely firesides where vacant chairs remained unfilled and where wives and mothers mourned for those who would never return, but with a spirit undaunted the American woman rendered her name forever blessed among the heroines of the world.

And now to-day culminate the thought and sentiment of all these years with this beautiful testimonial. The soldiers of 1898 succeeded those of the 60's, and it remained but for this to weld the people of all the States into the great and harmonious whole of which the nation is comprised to-day. Originally it seems to have been necessary that we should have passed through the fire of war and under the strokes of Divine Providence in order that justice might be done to all men, and latterly to again respond to the tocsin of war, and to a slight extent feel its torrid breath in order that the world might understand and appreciate that the American people were once more united in love of their country and devoted to its every interest.

It is necessary, in order that these lessons may be thoroughly learned, that not only the memory of those whom this monument commemorates be held in historic reverence, but that their service and patriotism be

appreciated in every homestead. Patriotism is the foundation stone of this Republic, and its lessons should be taught in every schoolhouse and by every fireside. Wherever the flag floats and the American soldier is ordered for duty the hearts of the American people will be with him and the sustaining hand of all the people will be with the government. It is easy to criticise, but idle to attempt to restrain the onward march of destiny. The growth and development of the nation upon this continent has been phenomenal and for a purpose. If our civilization, and our Christianity, and our form of government are the right ones and the best, then we must extend them throughout the world, for the world wants what is right and what is the best.

This nation of ours is a synonym of liberty everywhere, and with liberty goes the American schoolhouse and the American Bible. Any mission of an evangelizing character undertaken by our people must succeed, peacefully if possible, through warfare if necessary.

And now in behalf of the people of this county let me extend their thanks to the officials who have erected this beautiful testimonial to the valor and patriotism of your sons. May it stand forever, not only as a testimonial of what they did, and of what they accomplished, but as an incentive to all men to appreciate the patriotism which induced them to make the sacrifice!

May we to-day one and all as citizens of this the greatest nation of the world renew our allegiance to our government and all that it represents, and realize as never before the inestimable value of the proud title of American citizens!

Some writer is responsible for the thought that before the monument to Napoleon at the *Place Vendôme* the armies of Europe are marching forever. Before the Government of Liberty on this continent the world will forever pass in silent procession, beholding its peace and prosperity we hope; and before this memorial the representatives of the county of Beaver, its visitors and citizens, will gaze with increased tenderness and love of country, with dimmed eyes, as long as the sunshine lingers lovingly upon its sides. May all the lessons that flow from it bring but increased devotion to liberty and union, and reverential pride in the unparalleled growth of the nation, and unite us thoroughly in the undivided support of our government which this in part represents, and which the men honored by it died to maintain inviolate through all the coming ages.

Col. J. A. Vera of Custer City, Pa., was then introduced and spoke on "Beaver County in War."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I can sympathize with Rip Van Winkle in his pitiful bewilderment, awake from a twenty years' sleep and pathetically looking around for the boys. For lo, I am introduced to the people of Beaver County! I am among "mine own people," yet a stranger in a strange land! I will none of it.

Why, God bless you all! my heart goes out to you in the language of Ruth to Naomi: "Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried."

Or, with Burns:

"An' here 's a hand my trusty fiere,
An' gie 's a hand o' thine;
We 'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne."

But never fancy me a stranger to the girls and boys of ye olden time—of Beaver County before or in the Civil War.

Beaver County in War! What an emotional flood of tender, patriotic memories—the proudest and the saddest that tongue can tell!

The beginning of the story is told, here and there, by half a hundred lonely, nearly forgotten, almost obliterated, boulder-marked graves. No chiseled cenotaph, no fame-inscribed memorial, no heaven-scaling monument is theirs. And yet, "Come not nigh hither; put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." He that lieth there—under the daisies, under the snow—"made way for liberty, and died." Cherished forever be the memory and consecrated the graves of the soldiers of the Revolution!

And when, in the beauty of flowers, we bring back a spring-time glow on the myrtle-wreathed grave of comrade or commander, we still scatter the bud and the bloom, for a hero's laurel, under the shadow of the tablet sacred to the memory of the soldier of 1812. Some six hundred of these were "Beaver County in War" when England once more lowered her flag, on the land and on the sea, to the paeon of victory volleyed by the American guns in 1815.

On that April day, the opening of that most wonderful of conflicts in the world's history, when Sumter was fired upon, the Confederate cannon had sounded the knell of a Republic that could know no awaking. But hark to the

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching!"

They are coming from every Northern mountain and hill and vale—coming from city and town and hamlet—coming from prairie and farm and workshop—coming from the turreted castle of the rich and from the humble home of the poor—coming by rail and river and highway—they are coming with sinewy muscles and ringing footsteps, with set faces and gallant hearts, to do—to dare, or to die!

They are coming—coming—coming—until Appomattox closes the Janus gates of war, and there are victory and peace, and liberty and union eternal as the rock-crested hills.

The young giant among the nations had tottered almost to the fall, and falling would have been embalmed in history with Macedon, Athens, Sparta. But the drums beat, the bugle sounded, and the man with the

musket was there making history that will live when Carthage, Greece, and Rome—when Hannibal, Alexander, Cæsar, are almost forgotten memories enshrined in the dust of a bygone wealth and strength and splendor.

Beaver County in War in 1861-65? Well yes, pretty much all its male population old enough and young enough to handle a sword or a gun.

Yes, and the women too were in war. Picking lint, making bandages, sending boxes of garments to the hospitals, and, in organized groups, with clattering machines and chattering tongues, were busy daily and devotedly—a home guard of slippered warriors and fireside defenders. God bless the women, the ministering angels of war, in their silent home courage, when every fatal bullet of the battle-field rebounded from a far off hearthstone carrying desolation, mourning, death in its lightning flight!

Even our river men took the hard knocks but without the glory. Steamboats, transports, convoys, tin-clads, on the lower waters, under a rain of iron and lead. The pilots in their steel cage; the engineers, mates, and roustabouts behind boiler-plate barricades; captain and clerks dodging around smoke-stacks; cook, forehanded with boiling water to repel boarders, armed with iron spoon, and protected by inverted soup-kettle helmet, like Ben Battle—cook “Was a soldier bold, much used to war’s alarms.” These hardy, courageous steamboat men were in government service, if you please, and were not the sort to tie up and take to the woods to escape a probable pelting from rebel riflemen.

Statistics are burdensome. To-day memory is my only mentor. The Beaver County of the early sixties has grown.

Beaver Falls was the Old Brighton of a dozen dwellings and a silent factory or two; Monaca was Phillipsburg, a quaint German village placidly dozing in the sunshine, ferried only into the big round world; Rochester was River street and Teaberry with a lonesome civilization terraced between; Bridgewater, the Sleeping Princess of the Valley, the enchantment dispelled by the touch and the hand clasp of the Knight of Sharon; Beaver, the Saints Rest, disturbed only by the inrush of the ungodly to Court, convention and county fair.

New towns, suburbs, extensions, parks, and pleasure resorts, were towering groves, forests primeval, or pastures green. Even so, five full companies of soldiers went into the United States service from New Brighton alone: Captains Cuthbertson, Hanna, Vera, Patterson, and Barker. All, save one, are

“Beyond the river where the surges cease to roll.”

Beaver, Bridgewater, and Sharon, and Rochester with Freedom and Phillipsburg, sent one or several companies each. In Beaver, almost on the very spot where the soldier’s monument of to-day honors the brave who fell, three companies, F, H, and I, of the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, were mustered into the United States service, Aug. 22, 1862.

Following the first two years of war volunteering went on continuously through the Provost Marshal’s department, at New Brighton, for

the district of Beaver, Lawrence, Washington, and Greene counties. After that came the deluge and the draft to gather the loiterers by the wayside.

Patriotism is an outgrowth of these beautiful hills and valleys, truly native here as on the castled Rhine of song and story—"mid the peaks and crags of the Jura and Tyrolean Alps—in the Edenic valleys of Lake Lucerne, of the Rhone and of the Danube. And so, in the sixties, Beaver County in war was but the spontaneous expression of a God-implanted love of the liberty-cradled land of their birth. The great heart-throbs of this people were a transfused pulsating vitality pouring its crimson flood through the fever-fired veins of the god of unity, enthroned within this latest citadel of human freedom, at the seeming consummation century of the creative fiat that called a world out of chaos, and that gave man dominion over the air, the earth, and the sea.

Pennsylvania heroism immortalized itself on every shell-furrowed great battle-field of the Civil War.

The right to secede from the Union had gained such a stubborn lodgment in the Southern brain that it required hard blows, and many of them, to knock the delusion out of their heads. And they did not turn the other cheek, either, as the appalling figures culled from battle-field history will show. To quote from our Rev. Brother Kiefer on Memorial Day—himself a private soldier in the Civil War—"There was no chasing of Spanish nor Filipino jack-rabbits in that war." It is stated that near the close of the war a New England regiment, just arrived at the front, in one battle, and their only battle, lost six hundred in killed, wounded, and missing, out of less than one thousand men. A percentage of loss greater than, and a total loss equal to that of the entire "Light Brigade" of poetic memory, when

"Cannon in front of them volleyed and thundered."

In his book, Gen. Longstreet on Pickett's charge notes that of the 29th North Carolina every commissioned officer was killed; every man with a gun was killed or wounded, and, after the battle, the regimental report was made out by an orderly with a bullet in his leg.

These southern "Johnnies" were Americans of courage and endurance, trained, disciplined, and hardened in war, and who could read their title clear from the same crimsoned and ragged pages of the book of Revolution, as did the northern "Yanks" with whom for four years they fought.

"War is hell," said Gen. Sherman with more truthful force than elegance. And, my friends, those of you upon whose heads I now see the silvered sheening of the passing years may devoutly thank your God, even in this closing of the century, that the horrors of the actual carnage and the ruthless devastation of civil war came no nearer your peaceful, happy homes than Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, thirty odd years ago.

Americans record property, but are remiss in recording humanity, save in the aggregate. Possibly the man with the musket, dying in battle or since, is named upon a humble village gravestone or on a

grander soldier's monument. I cannot call the roll of your soldier dead. They are numbered by the multiple scores. But, "Lest we forget—lest we forget," I will this day, by indirection, record in the Centennial history of Beaver County names of her honored dead who led the way in march and in battle.

With very few exceptions, every officer of Beaver County in war then was personally known to me. There were acquaintances; there were intimate associates—boy and man; there were members of Franklin Literary Society; there were fellow-students at Beaver Academy; there were playmates of the little old brick schoolhouse on the Sharon road. Personalities so impressed upon the memory, credentials so stamped by the iron heel of war are not easily forgotten. And I will call the roll of those dead as I remember them:

Col. Richard P. Roberts, commanding the 140th Pennsylvania, needs no eulogy from me in Beaver, where one can fancy there yet lingers the resonant echoes of his forensic eloquence. He fell at Gettysburg.

Col. Joseph Hemphill Wilson, of Beaver, commanded the 101st Pennsylvania Regiment, and died at Williamsburg, Va., just after the battle, in which he took part, though even then sick unto death with fever.

Dr. David Minis, Beaver, surgeon of the 48th Pennsylvania, "Patriot, gentleman, scholar," was the Confederate-written, truthful, epitaph on the board that marked his grave.

Lieut. John D. Stokes, 140th, Beaver, lost an arm at Gettysburg. Numbered now with the dead.

Lieut. Charles Griffin, 56th, Beaver.

Hon. James S. Rutan, Lieut., 14th Cav., Beaver.

Capt. H. M. Donehoo, 17th Cav., Beaver.

Lieut. A. W. Purdy, 140th, Beaver.

Col. James Quigley Anderson, 17th Cav., Beaver, was an academy student. These are those of whom heroes are made. Honorable, manly, ambitious, daring. When we lightly waved the parting salute, in camp near Falmouth, Va., just before that terrible Fredericksburg wind-rowing of death, a mute fate did not interpose the shadow of an ominous "forever."

Lieut.-Col. Jas. A. Johnson, 115th U. S. Colored Inf., Ohio township.

Capt. George Weaver, 63d, Vanport.

Capt. Marcus Ormond, 140th, Hookstown.

Capt. Samuel Campbell, 140th, Hanover township.

Capt. Samuel S. Kerr, 140th, Hookstown, killed in battle of Farmville, Va., two days before Lee's surrender.

Capt. Samuel Miller, 10th Reserves, New Galilee.

Capt. W. C. Shurlock, 100th, Darlington.

Lieut. Walter S. Lawrence, 140th, Hookstown.

Lieut. Austin Miller, 140th, Hanover township.

Lieut. James Potter, 17th Cav., Raccoon.

Lieut. Alfred Cairnes, 10th Reserves Industry.

Lieut. John B. Vance, 140th, Frankfort Springs.

Capt. and Col. Joseph Reed, 10th Reserves, Bridgewater, fought his way from the ranks to the double bars and the silver leaf.

Capt. Robert Gilmore, 56th, Bridgewater, trained in the old Beaver County Guards.

Lieut. Hugh Barnes, Co. I, 134th, originally of Bridgewater. I saw him fall at Fredericksburg.

Lieut. Josiah Jack, Cav. and Will Jack, Andersonville, Bridgewater.

"Come on Canaries!" It is the chirping battle call of the boy lieutenant of the 63d in the charge at Fair Oaks. A few moments later Lieut. Henry Hurst of Bridgewater pours out his life-blood under the flag.

Lieut. Silas Leo Vera, 77th, Bridgewater, died of the war, since the war, at Pittsburg.

Capt. James Darragh, 140th, Sharon, an honored citizen, and oh, the pity of it, a fate as sudden and sadder than in battle.

Dr. Charles Herman Stowe, surgeon in army, Sharon. A playmate at school and classmate at academy.

Major Charles Dickey, regular army, Sharon. Another schoolmate.

Big hearted Gen. W. W. Irwin, Rochester, Commissary-General of the State, when Beaver County was in war.

Capt. Elliott Quay, Rochester, on Gen. Tyler's staff, 3d division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. E. Pentland Stewart, 10th Reserves, Rochester.

Lieut. Robert Darragh, 63d, Rochester.

Lieut. Rufus D. Cole, 191st, Rochester.

Lieut. Carman W. Nelson, 140th, Rochester.

Capt. Abner Lacock, 10th Reserves, Rochester.

Capt. John Cuthbertson, 9th Reserves, New Brighton, disabled by wound and appointed Provost Marshall 24th District.

Lieut. Charles K. Chamberlain, 9th Reserves, New Brighton.

Lieut. John T. Price, 10th Reserves, New Brighton.

"The bullet is not molded that drives me back." And although mortally hit, Lieut. Milo Boyle, 63d, New Brighton, did not retreat, but lies yonder buried with the "unknown dead" on the Chancellorsville battle-field.

Capt. Jason R. Hanna, 63d, New Brighton, our Adjutant, 56th, New Creek, Va.

Genial, honest Capt. George S. Barker, "C" 56th, New Brighton, U. S. service in West Virginia.

Lieut. Ralph Covert, "C" 56th, New Brighton.

Capt. Samuel R. Patterson, 134th and 56th, Old Brighton. A brave and efficient officer. My most intimate associate, tenting, training, picketing, marching, in battle.

Sergeant Wm. A. McGahey, "E" 134th, Old Brighton. "Missing" since the bugle sounded the charge against the stone wall and rifle-pits with the setting of the sun Dec. 13, 1862.

These are the dead leaders of Beaver County in war in 1861-65.

Of the living officers I recall:

Gen. John S. Little, 76th, Greene township.

Major Thomas Henry, 140th, Beaver. Student at academy, now of New Brighton.

Major Gilbert L. Eberhart, 8th Reserves, New Brighton.

Capt. Jacob Winans, 9th Reserves, New Brighton.

Lieut. Jacob Parkinson, 134th and 56th, Fallston.

Lieut. Harry C. Patterson, 124th and 56th, Old Brighton.

Sergeant Augustus Tomlinson, 134th, Old Brighton.

Hon. Will S. Shallenberger, Lieut. and Adj't., 140th, Rochester, now Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Lieut. Geo. A. Shallenberger, Q.M., 140th, Rochester.

Lieut. John S. Anderson, E, 134th, Rochester.

Lieut. Thomas Lyon Darragh, 10th Reserves, Rochester. A Sharon school boy.

Lieut. James H. Calkins, 134th Rochester.

Lieut. Brice Ramsey, 17th Cav., Bridgewater.

Sergt. and Capt. Joseph E. McCabe, 17th Cav., Bridgewater.

Lieut. Scudder H. Darragh, 56th, Sharon.

Capt. Milo R. Adams, 10th Reserves, Sharon. One of the most dangerously wounded men that lay upon a battle-field under the pitying stars. He still lives.

Capt. A. W. Taylor, 101st, Brighton township.

Capt. W. F. Dawson, 101st, Smiths Ferry.

Capt. Thomas B. Dawson, 101st, Ohio township.

Capt. John Johnson, 100th, Industry.

Lieut. Samuel S. Taylor, 101st, South Beaver.

Lieut. John C. Hart, 100th, Darlington.

Lieut. W. F. Lyon, 100th, Ohio township.

Lieut. R. J. Douthitt, 100th, North Sewickley.

Lieut. J. F. Warrick, 101st, Brighton township.

Lieut. A. H. Calvert, 140th, Hopewell.

Lieut. Thos. C. Nicholson, 140th, Frankfort Springs.

Lieut. Addison Lancey, 140th, Independence.

Lieut. Samuel Lawrence, 101st, Hookstown.

Lieut. Mack Ramsey, 101st, Hookstown.

Capt. Charles W. May, 101st, Beaver.

Capt. D. M. Donehoo, 17th Cav., Beaver.

Lieut. Samuel A. Johnston, 29th, Beaver.

Arthur Shields, Beaver; enlisted South Side; deserving commission; rank not known to me.

Lieut. Eben Allison, 15th Cav., Beaver.

Hon. Michael Weyand, Serg't, 56th, Beaver.

Lieut. H. J. Chandler, 9th Reserves, Rochester.

Acting Sergeant, Wm. Flugga, E, 134th, Color Bearer, Freedom, Pa.

Our one time commander of the 134th, capable and courteous in camp, brave in battle, commoner, statesman, Senator, Col. Matthew Stanley Quay, of Beaver.

Col. J. Adams Vera, 134th and 56th, New Brighton.

And may all the living soldiers of this Beaver County Centennial still

live in the tender memory, in the patriotic eulogy of these people for a hundred years to come.

Under Major Cuthbertson, 10th, New Brighton, and Capt. Harry Watson and Lieut. Thomas, New Brighton, Beaver County sent one company of soldiers to the Orient. Being absent, my knowledge is limited, but I do know that these soldier boys, who made the sacrifices and endured the hardships, did not falter in their whole duty, under the molten skies, and in the fever laden rice swamps of that far away land.

And now, I hand over to your loan association the original Volunteer Roll of Company E, 134th Pennsylvania Infantry. It is one of my most valued possessions, next to wife, children, and the family Bible. And even the Bible may be reverently laid aside, for Bibles are as numerous as the star gemmed constellations of the heavens, but this old roll is unique. Like the Grand Army, it can never be duplicated—It can have no successor.

Here are one hundred and ten signatures. Ninety-two men mustered into the United States service and marched straight to the front in the Third Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

And this roll was the voluntary pledge of these lives thirty-eight years ago to the preservation of the Union.

It is time-worn and tattered, blotted and blurred and interlined. An icy hand has swept over familiar names and transferred them to memorial stones, white as the patriot lives of those who rest from the weary march, where the low-drooping willow bends over the grave. It is a muster of the living, a memento of the dead. It is sanctified by woman's tears, a tribute from a saddened heart, as bending over, with moist eye she watches the nervous fingers trace the fateful signature.

I would this Volunteer Roll were framed in gold or treasured in casket of silver, a sacred heritage to children's children so long as the star blazoned flag, for which these volunteers fought, shall wave over a free, a united people.

That flag with never a blot of dishonor, with never a star eclipsed, with never a glory dimmed; though it be battle-stained and powder-blackened; though it be shell-torn and bullet-riddled—as these have seen it; though it hang in fringeless ribbon from battered staff, still, with all its old memories clustering there, to the eye of the patriot and soldier it is more beautiful than the crimson and golden shadows clinging to the drifting sunset cloud of summer. Hallowed as the grave of our hero dead—cherished as wife, mother, kindred from whom we part at the bugle call, “Fall in! Fall in!” to do battle for this fitting emblem of one Union, one people and a common destiny!

Under its resplendent folds—

“Shall brothers be knit in closer bands
From the mountain's crest to the gray sea sands,
And the world be better, I ween.”

My friends of Beaver County, I came as a soldier, and, as such, have

to-day wandered from the beaten track of the professional speaker. With thanks,

"An' gie 's a hand o' thine,"

I will detain you but a few moments longer.

"And the passionate green-laureled god of the great,
In a whimsical riddle of stone,
Has chosen a few from the Field and the State
To sit on the steps of his throne.

* * *

"But I—I will pass from the rage of renown,
This ant-hill, commotion, and strife,
Pass by where the marbles and bronzes look down
With their fast-frozen gestures of life,
On, out to the nameless who lie neath the gloom
Of the pitying cypress and pine;
Your hero's the man of the sword and the plume,
But the man with the musket is mine.

"I knew him! By all that is noble, I knew
This commonplace hero I name!
I've camped with him, marched with him, fought with him, too,
In the swirl of the fierce battle flame!
Laughed with him, mourned with him, taken a part
Of his canteen and blanket and known
That the throb of this chivalrous soldier boy's heart
Was an answering stroke of my own!

"There is peace in the May-laden grace of the hours
That come when the day's work is done;
And peace with the nameless who under the flowers
Lie asleep in the slant of the sun.
Beat the taps! Put out lights! and silence all sound,
There is rifle-pit strength in the grave!
They sleep well who sleep, be they crowned or uncrowned,
And death will be kind to the brave.

"Old comrades of mine, by the fast waning years
That move to mortality's goal,
By my heart full of love and my voice full of tears,
I hold you all fast in my soul!
And I march with the May, and its blossomy charms
I tenderly lay on the sod,
And pray they may rest there, old comrades in arms,
Like the kiss of forgiveness of God."

The great assemblage, led by the Chorus Club and the Great Western Band, then sang *America*, after which J. Rankin Mar-

tin, Esq., read a cablegram which had just been received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee from Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, an honored citizen of Beaver County, who was then in London, England, on his way to Berne, Switzerland, as a representative of the United States Government to the International Postal Congress. The message was sent by code in the three words, "Agnew, Miles, America," and as translated was as follows:

LONDON, ENG., June 20, 1900.

JOHN M. BUCHANAN, Esq.,
Chairman of Centennial Executive Committee:

Hail to Beaver County, my own cherished home, as she enters upon the second century of marvelous opportunities!

Hail to the superb courage and patriotism of her citizens, personified in her guest of honor, Lieut.-General Nelson A. Miles, the ideal volunteer soldier of the Republic!

All hail to "Old Glory, the Flag of the Free," symbol of Power, prophet of Peace! May her message be hope to the isles of the sea!

WILLIAM S. SHALLENBERGER.

After a song by the Chorus Club, there were cries for a speech by General Miles, who was then introduced by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Anderson, with the following eloquent tribute:

Beaver County is particularly favored on this occasion. We have with us as our guest one of the most distinguished living citizens and soldiers of this great American Republic,—one who has occupied a place of prominence in the eyes of the people second only to the Chief Executive of the nation himself; one whose name and fame are household words throughout this broad land; one whose courage has been tried on scores of battle-fields, and under whose wise and efficient leadership, victory has crowned our arms in civil war, against savage foes and foreign enemies; one whose honor has never been tarnished and whose loyalty has never been suspected,—typical American citizen, typical American soldier, a splendid specimen of the products of our civil and religious institutions—Nelson Appleton Miles, Lieutenant-General of the United States Army! A few days ago I met a lady, one of the most intelligent women of western Pennsylvania, a resident of Pittsburg, Pa., one who has traveled abroad and who has kept herself abreast of the times in her knowledge of public affairs. In speaking of General Miles, she said, "That is the man of whom it is reported that Queen Victoria once said, 'He is the handsomest soldier I ever saw.'"

Whether the report be true or not, I am sure that after the women of Beaver County, all of whom are queens—American queens,—have seen General Miles they will not be disposed to dispute the English Queen's royal judgment.

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General Miles is not an old man; he is not as old as Beaver County. In 1839, in the village of Winchester, Mass., he first saw the light. While yet a youth of twenty-one years—at the outbreak of the Civil War—he left a clerkship in a Boston store and offered his services to his country. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 22d Massachusetts Volunteers. From that hour the star of his ascendancy never waned, but rose higher and higher, and grew brighter and brighter, until it reached the zenith of its splendor, and he was made Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States, taking rank with Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan,—the immortal galaxy of American commanders. General Miles enjoys the unique distinction of being the first and only officer not a West Point man raised to that high position.

General Miles has earned for himself the distinction of being the best Indian fighter of this generation. His chief fame doubtless rests upon the record of his Indian campaigns, where he displayed the very highest qualities of coolness, courage, and remarkable ability. His campaign against Chief Geronimo will likely be his most famous exploit. Allow me to introduce General Miles.

The cheers and applause which General Miles received as he stepped to the front of the platform were so loud and prolonged that it was several minutes before he could proceed. His speech was impromptu, and it is to be regretted that no stenographic report of it was made. As a substitute, therefore, the following, prepared by the editor from memory, aided by a brief newspaper synopsis, may be taken as fairly representing its ideas and spirit:

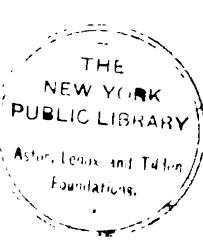
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After such a flattering introduction I might well hesitate to say anything for fear you should be disappointed. But I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel in being present on this occasion to join with you in celebrating the Centennial anniversary of the erection of your county. The warmth of your applause I accept not merely as a compliment personal to me, but as your tribute through me to that noble branch of our common country's service which I represent—the military arm of our National Government. I greet and congratulate you to-day in the name of the Army of the United States.

You have just unveiled a beautiful monument to the soldier dead of your county. You honor yourselves in honoring those who in any way have contributed to make possible these gala-day rejoicings, who by civic and patriotic virtues exercised during the hundred years of your history have built up this strong and beautiful section of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Not least, surely, among the men who have earned a right to your gratitude are those who on the stricken field or in the hospital tent have laid down their lives in defence of home and country. In their story a wreath of famous virtue ever lives:



General Nelson A. Miles.



"Glorious their doom, and beautiful their lot,
Their tombs are altars; men from tears refrain
To honor them, but mourn them not.
Their memories not drear decay
Nor all-destroying time shall waste; this right have they."

The custom of honoring the graves of fallen heroes is a laudable one, and is of immemorial antiquity. On a hillock in the Pass of Thermopylæ which the Spartan king Leonidas held with a handful of men against the Persian hosts the Greeks set up a marble lion commemorative of his desperate valor. The traveler in the Old World sees at Lucerne Thorwaldsen's noble monument to the brave Swiss Guard who died in defense of the Tuilleries—the figure of a dying lion twenty-eight feet in length cut from the native rock on a hillside; he sees in Rome and Paris and Berlin and London columns and arches of victory and magnificent mausoleums, and on the field of Waterloo he sees the colossal pyramid which the English have erected in honor of those whose blood was spilt to purchase there their nation's glory. Nor does America fail to pay grateful tribute to her heroic dead. Within the bounds of this Commonwealth is a field of battle as glorious as that of Waterloo. Thirty-seven years ago it was a lurid furnace of war, as if hell had enlarged herself and opened her mouth there to consume the nations. To-day it is a scene of beauty and peace. Countless monuments of marble and granite mark the spots where heroic men fought and fell at Gettysburg to save this grandest of all the nations upon which Time has looked. There, too, stands the one great monument sacred to all the Union dead, bearing upon it the words of the immortal Lincoln spoken at its unveiling. Let us never forget those words, let us speak them often in the hearing of youth, let us to-day heed the message of duty they bear and say now on this solemn as well as joyous occasion that—

"from these honored dead we shall take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

Bear in mind fellow-citizens, that when Lincoln uttered those undying words the fate of the Union still hung "in a perilous and dancing balance." The rebel forces had, indeed, received on that very field a paralyzing blow, but there were many hours of anxiety still to come before that great heart should be at rest about the issue of the struggle.

We who stand here to-day have need to make high resolves. There are other dangers to be met, other battles to be won, and we shall not be worthy of the heritage we have received from those who labored and fought in the past unless we strive to safeguard the precious things they have wrought and bought for us and pass them on to our posterity with the added increment of our own virtuous endeavors. And I want to assure you of my confidence that this great trust is safe in the hands

of the present and rising generation. The spirit of the early pioneers and settlers of this commonwealth and of this county, who wrested this grand domain from the savages and protected it from foreign invaders, is not dead. It lived again in the men of '61 to '65. I bear my testimony to the valor and bravery of these men. I saw it tested on many a hard-foughten field. No nobler or braver soldiers ever went into action than those who belonged to the regiments that came from this county, some of whose grizzled veterans kept step to the music of the bands in the great procession that passed through your streets to-day. Hail to the boys of the 100th, of the 101st, of the 103d, of the 140th, and of the 9th and 10th Reserves. And hail to their sons, the boys of the 16th and 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry who in the Spanish-American War have shown that they were worthy of their sires. It is the same chivalrous spirit, the same fighting blood in both that won two wars for freedom. The American soldier is of one mold, whether you find him at home or abroad, fighting among the pines of Virginia or in the rice-fields of the Philippines, scaling the rocky heights of Lookout Mountain or the sandy slopes of San Juan hill. His head is cool, his heart is warm, his arm is strong, his courage firm. In defeat he is undismayed and in victory humane and unrevengeful. His past is his pledge for the future. Let come what will this glorious land of ours shall never lack defenders, nor Freedom call in vain for knightly souls to champion her cause.

And now, comrades and fellow-citizens, I repeat that I am glad to have been permitted to share with you the pleasures of this delightful occasion. I congratulate you once more upon the success of your Centennial Celebration, and hope that the Twentieth Century may bring to Beaver County a double measure of the prosperity that crowns her at the close of the Nineteenth.

This address closed the speech-making of the day. F. E. Reader, Esq., of New Brighton, a member of the Beaver bar, was to have spoken on "The Early Military History," and James H. Cunningham, Esq., of Beaver, and a member of the Beaver bar, on "A Boy's View of the Civil War"; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, these speeches were omitted, greatly to the regret of all present.

All then joined in singing *Hail Columbia*, after which three cheers were given for General Miles. The Long Meter Doxology was then sung, and the exercises closed with the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Anderson.

GENERAL MILES MADE A MEMBER OF THE UNION VETERANS' LEGION

An interesting and pleasing event of this day, which followed the exercises described above, was the making of General

Miles a member of Encampment No. 1, Union Veterans' Legion, of Pittsburg.

General Miles had filed his application for membership in this Encampment in July, 1899. His application had been approved, but no earlier opportunity had presented itself to perform the ceremonies of initiation. Advantage was therefore taken of his presence in Beaver at this time to carry out these formalities.

The ceremony took place in the parlors of the residence of F. H. Laird, Esq., at whose home, as previously stated, General Miles was a guest during his stay in Beaver, and was performed by Past Col. Commander J. M. Ray and F. L. Blair of Encampment No. 1, assisted by Past Col. Commander N. H. Pangburn and Adam Siemon of Encampment No. 4, of Beaver Falls, Pa.; J. H. Stevenson of Encampment No. 6, of Allegheny, Pa.; and C. L. Rose of Encampment No. 9, of New Castle, Pa.

Those present to witness and take part in the ceremony were J. M. Ray, F. L. Blair, O. M. Head, M. Sloan, S. M. Evans, Thomas J. Hamilton, John Walter, George V. Marshall, John Heineman, F. A. Burrows, S. L. Montgomery, A. B. Smith, S. M. Duvall, D. R. Lewis, and Edwin W. Bausman, all of the Pittsburg Encampment; N. H. Pangburn and Adam Siemon, of the Beaver Falls Encampment; John H. Stevenson, of the Allegheny Encampment, and C. L. Rose, of the New Castle Encampment.

THE CAMP-FIRE

In the evening a Camp-Fire was held by the old soldiers in the court-house, which was well attended. Rev. T. B. Anderson, D.D., of Rochester, was called to the chair, and made a neat introductory speech.

Miss Ada Potter of Monaca then sang *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean* and an encore.

Short speeches were made by the following persons: Rev. William Cooper of Frankfort Springs, a member of the 140th; Hon. Warren S. Dungan of Iowa; Hon. J. Sharp Wilson, President Judge of Beaver County; William H. Underwood of the 100th Regiment, Washington, Pa.; James Sankey, and others.

Miss Elizabeth L. Randall of Geneva College recited *The Battle of Lookout Mountain*, and, being heartily encored, gave *Cheers for our Soldiers*.

Miss Mildred Morgan of Freedom sang *My Old Kentucky Home*, and was also encored.

Prayer by Dr. Anderson closed the meeting.

THE ANTIQUARIAN ENTERTAINMENT

The Antiquarian entertainment, given under the auspices of the Alumnae Association of Beaver College on the same evening (Wednesday) in the auditorium of the College, drew an immense audience. Many were unable to gain admission, so great was the throng.

The entertainment consisted of a series of tableaux representing portraits of persons famous in local and national history, and living pictures of scenes in the early history of this country, especially in colonial times. The spectacular effects were very fine, and the portraits remarkably lifelike. Every one was applauded and encored. The cast and characters were as follows:

PORTRAITS

1. "George Washington," Julius Kurtz; "Martha Washington," Rosa Wittish.
2. "William Penn," Robert W. Darragh; "Mrs. Penn," Lucy Watkins.
3. "King Beaver," the Indian chief, Clarence Hughes; "Queen Aliquippa," the Indian ruler, Blanche Bray.
4. "Missionary Priest and Indian Convert," Robert W. Darragh and Mrs. S. P. Provost.
5. "Captain Sam Brady," the famous scout and Indian fighter, Dan S. Darragh.

LIVING PICTURES

"Recreation in 1800," represented by two young colonial maids, one sewing, Miriam Morse; the other reading, Helen Patterson.

"Recreation in 1900," showed an up-to-date girl carrying a bundle of golf sticks; Adelaide Graham.

"A Proposal in 1800," Blanche Lauck and William P. Judd.

"A Proposal in 1900," represented by Ella Wallace and James Kurtz riding a tandem bicycle.

"Miles Standish's Courtship" and "The Wedding," John Alden's part taken by Paul Weyand, Priscilla's by Mary McCreary. Members of the wedding party were E. P. Kuhn, Lawrence Singleton, Joseph Scroggs, Clarence Hughes, Dan Darragh, Lucy Watkins, and Mrs. Provost.

"Beaver Indians," impersonated by Masters Phil. Davidson, John Shallenberger, Van McCreary, Philip Morse, Frank Wood, James and Lawson Bash, Paul Mays, and Frank House. These boys claimed to be the only Indians now living in Beaver, and their appearance brought down the house.

"The Treaty at Fort McIntosh," Lawrence Singleton, E. P. Kuhn, Dan and Robert Darragh, Joseph Scroggs. Representatives of the Indian tribes, Clarence Hughes and Robert Patterson.

"An Indian Attack on a Settler's Cabin," Van McCreary, Olive Stewart, Mrs. Provost, Lucy Watkins, Joseph Scroggs.

"Prisoners of the Indians," Charles Flinn, Mrs. Provost, Dan Darragh, Blanche Bray; Indians, Joseph Scroggs, and Clarence Hughes.

"Making the Flag," Mary Boyde, Robert Patterson, Florence Galey, Charles Flinn, Julius Kurtz, William Judd.

"Soldiers of Four Wars," 1776, Robert F. Patterson; 1812, E. P. Kuhn; 1861, James Kurtz; 1898, Dan S. Darragh.

Duss's Great Western Band added much to the pleasure of the evening. By request, *The Beaver County Centennial March*, written by Mr. Duss, was played again, also his popular composition, *America Up to Date*, and both evoked great applause.

A delightful feature of the entertainment was the violin playing of Miss Caroline Roberts Harter of Canton, Ohio, a granddaughter of Colonel Richard P. Roberts of the 140th Regiment. She was on the program for two numbers and was recalled both times.

Thus this full day was brought to a close, and what was doubtless the greatest military celebration within the existence of the county passed into history.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21ST

OLD SETTLERS' DAY

In the celebration of a county's centennial anniversary no day could have more prominence or special interest than that set apart as Old Settlers' Day. And in the Beaver County Centennial this part of the celebration was given appropriate emphasis. The Executive Committee left no step untaken that could give appropriate recognition to the memory of the departed pioneers or to the aged citizens of the county whose gray hairs mark them as being the connecting links between the present generation and that which saw the erection of the county and laid the foundations of its greatness and prosperity. One such step was the invitation extended by the committee to the following persons to sit upon the platform on Old Settlers' Day, nearly all of whom were above eighty-five years of age: Hon. Daniel Agnew, Daniel Reisinger, Mrs. Margaretta Cook, and

Robert Bradshaw, of Beaver; Robert Barclay, Ohio township; Robert Wilson and Benjamin McFarland, South Beaver township; Joseph Pugh and Milton Townsend, New Brighton; Johnson Small, Jane Keenan, and Mattison Darragh, Bridgewater; William Standish and John McGuire, Hanover township; John Cain, Mrs. Nathan Corey, Fergus Johnson, and John Lightner, Darlington; Jesse Nannah, Rochester; Mrs. Robert Wilson, Raccoon. Many of these were not able to be present on account of physical infirmities, one especially creating keen regret by his absence, Judge Agnew, the venerable and venerated President of the Centennial Association, whose life and character and great public services have shed glory upon the name of Beaver County; but a number of those named, some not now residents of the county, found strength sufficient to attend the exercises of the day, and none derived more pleasure from them or did more to give dignity to the occasion.

Prominent among the guests from a distance was ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, Warren S. Dungan, who was entertained while here by Hon. Henry Hice and family. Governor Dungan is a lineal descendant of Levi Dungan, the first white settler of Beaver County, and is a native of the county, and it was therefore eminently fitting that he should be invited, as he was, to preside over the exercises on Old Settlers' Day. This he did with great grace and dignity.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and were opened with *Old Folks at Home*, sung by the Chorus Club, led by Prof. W. R. Gardner. Rev. Appleton Bash, D.D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Beaver, made the invocation, the Chorus Club sang *Suwanee River*, and Governor Dungan then introduced Hon. James Sharp Wilson, Judge of the several Courts of Beaver County, who delivered the following address of welcome.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The history of any county or country is the history of its people. The history of a people is the record of their deeds and achievements. A territorial division or municipality is circumscribed by imaginary lines for the convenience of civil government, and affords "a local habitation and a name" to all who dwell within its boundaries.

One hundred years have rolled around since the county of Beaver was organized. The necessity for its erection was the residence within its territory of a requisite number of people. The observance of a day

set apart especially as "Old Settlers' Day" plunges us into the history of the county, and in point of time carries us far beyond the century in our retrospect, including necessarily those who were literally the old settlers, and who made necessary the erection of the county. The history proper of our county began with the advent of the settlers who endured the hardships and braved the dangers of the frontier.

The earliest settlers of this country, oppressed and persecuted for their convictions, left home, property, society, and country, braved the perils of an almost trackless ocean, the hardships of an unknown land, and the scalping knife of the merciless savage, to find a home where they and their posterity could enjoy the liberty they desired, and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Thus fleeing from the oppressor's rod, the Puritan, the Quaker, the Roman Catholic, and the Huguenot, when once established in their new home made it the refuge of the oppressed of all nations. This heterogeneous conclave of people of different tongues and diverse religious views, was bound together by a common bond which persecution forged, and the strongest of all sentiments—love of liberty.

Like the earliest settlers of the country, those of this section, having fled from oppression and religious conflict,—being in most part the hardy and determined Scotch-Irishmen,—undaunted by the hardships of an uninviting forest, and undeterred by fear of the skulking savage,—prompted by religious zeal and conviction and an irrepressible love of liberty, hewed out here homes for themselves and those who should follow them.

The picture of those sturdy, industrious, frugal, virtuous, and hospitable people affords us many strong lessons.

Not many generations have passed away,—and when we consider the condition of the earliest settlers, as we gather it from that which has been chronicled, and that which, unwritten has, passed from generation to generation, and contrast their lot with the luxuries and conveniences of the present day, we are filled with admiration for their sterling characters. We picture to ourselves the unending forest, dotted here and there with clearings, in the center a small log cabin; the husband with his axe felling the giant trees and making the land subservient to his needs; the wife at her spinning-wheel and loom producing the clothing to protect them from the cold of winter and the heat of summer; and then we realize that to them we owe a deep debt of gratitude. Happy in their toil, they wrought not alone for themselves but for posterity. They laid the foundations for our institutions, that vouchsafe to all citizens civil and religious liberty; and founded those institutions upon the virtues of the people,—realizing that if the people failed those institutions would fall.

Not alone to the oldest settlers is the entire credit due,—but the later influx of the peaceful and God-fearing Quaker and the industrious and frugal German, imbued with the same sentiments and having the same end and aim in view, became part and parcel of the growing community, and through the vicissitudes of time have cherished and

sustained the institutions we now enjoy. Firm as the giant oaks that surrounded them they never bent to the stiffened breeze, but were only broken by a tornado of public opinion or by force. Simple in their faith and lives, and firm in their convictions, they were uncompromising with evil. In peace and war they always bore an honorable part.

In the struggle for Independence, the War of 1812, the conflict with Mexico, the terrible internece strife of 1861 to 1865, and the late Spanish-American intervention, the people of this county responded in more than full proportion to the needs of the hour. To all these armies were contributed officers and men of the best blood of the county. For these men we have but one sentiment,—“Cheers for the living, and tears for the dead.”

But while we are delivering eulogies to the soldier, erecting marble slabs to his memory, and each year decking his grave with garlands of flowers, let us remember the host of those in civil life, who, in times of peace and in times of war, did the full measure of their duty, according to their talents, in developing the resources of the country, furthering popular education, and in establishing and maintaining religious and charitable institutions. Their names are entitled to be cherished in our breasts and engraved on the tablets of our memory. It is a true saying, that the world knows nothing of its greatest men.

What the settlers gave this country was not so much thought as action; and the result of their labors is a noble monument to their memory. The advantages of an hundred and more years of toil and hardships are ours to enjoy. And we are conscious that this heritage is the result of the toils and struggles, the blood and prayers of a noble ancestry.

Let us, in passing, remember that upon this generation devolves the duty of maintaining and preserving our institutions, so that we may enjoy them and leave them to posterity, not only unimpaired, but bettered by our efforts. A study of the lives of their founders furnishes a safe monitor to our actions.

To-day, “Old Settlers’ Day,” is set apart, not only for the pioneers, but for all whose fortunes have at any time been cast with the people of the county. One’s country is as dear to him as life itself. The place of his birth he always cherishes. It marks the beginning, and to him the beginning and end of life are the limits of vision. Beyond either, in the past or future, he cannot see with the physical eye, but only with the eye of faith. The days of childhood hold many precious memories. The place of his nativity, where he learned the first lessons of life, has for him tender associations that no other scenes or changes of life can efface. The memory of his loved ones is inseparably associated with places and objects, hence, “How dear to his memory are the scenes of his childhood.”

It is much the same sentiment which prompts man to inquire into his ancestry. The man who cares not who his ancestors were is apt to be indifferent as to what his posterity may become. Cultivate pride in ancestry and you have pride in posterity, and with it all the vigils of life will be more seriously kept; ambition will succeed lethargy, and energy in all directions necessarily result.

Many are here to-day, and many are living in this county, unable to be present, whose hairs are white with age, whose forms are bent with toil and the weight of years, whose minds conjure up the scenes of a well-spent life with a pleasure not unmixed with sadness as they remember that

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that they have pressed,
In their bloom;
And the names they loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

Their friends and loved ones have gone before, "and their works do follow them." They rest in the land they helped to make free, and under a flag, from whose banner they, by their blood and effort, helped to wash the stains of disunion and slavery. Earthly cares will no more disturb them. They are at peace. We welcome all the good of the past as manifested in existing conditions.

Those present to-day who were not fortunate enough to have been born in Beaver County, but are Beaver Countians by adoption, we, like our ancestors, welcome you, as they did the stranger, "lest we be entertaining angels unawares." But perhaps you need no welcome; it is rather you who are bidding welcome to the old settlers; you who are here to-day with open hands and hearts to tender to them and to each other the hospitality of the county. In your name and in the name of the county of Beaver we bid all welcome! Come and join with us in celebrating this important day; help us to make it one that shall be remembered, the beginning of a new order of things when the history of men and events shall be faithfully chronicled, so that an hundred years from now posterity can be as familiar with the people of this day and generation as with their own.

We welcome the descendants of the old settlers, and especially those who in the vicissitudes of life have cast their lot amongst other peoples in other places. We welcome you—

"For the hands that cannot clasp thee,
For the voices that are dumb,
For each and all we bid thee
A grateful welcome home!"

"For the old friends unforgotten,
For the young thou hast not known,
We speak their heart-warm greeting,
Welcome back among thine own."

Judge Wilson's address was followed by a response from Governor Dungan, who took for his subject "The South Side."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of this Centennial Celebration:

I would be insensible to my own feelings did I not express to you and to your committee my high appreciation of the honor of presiding on this "Old Settlers' Day" of our Centennial.

The harmony which has thus far prevailed in our proceedings gives assurance that there are no chronic kickers among us watching for an opportunity to entrap the unwary presiding officer to his discomfiture and to demonstrate their own superior parliamentary knowledge. This may seem a little strange, as so many of us are, by descent, Scotch-Irish. I account for it by the fact that the questions we have been discussing have not been of a religious character. Had they been so, we would doubtless have had many bouts before this, as the Scotch-Irish are a fighting as well as a praying people.

When informed by your Executive Committee that I had been chosen to preside on "Old Settlers' Day," and that I should make the opening address, I was given the privilege of choosing my own subject, keeping in view the general objects of the celebration. As Beaver County must be the general theme of every speaker at all our meetings, I have chosen as the basis of my remarks a much more limited subject, namely:

THE SOUTH SIDE

I find this designation of a portion of Beaver County—that part lying south of the Ohio River—in the history of the county, in the columns of its newspapers, and in the daily language of its people.

In selecting this subject I disclaim any sectional spirit. While I need no apology for choosing this subject, I will say I was born there and know more of its history and its people than I do of any other portion of the county.

If in the history of the county, in its hundred years and more of development, the "South Side" has performed its part well, or if it has had any conspicuous part in its development to the proud position which it holds among its sister counties of this great Commonwealth, the honor and the glory belong to the whole county as fully and completely as to any section of it. In this Centennial we honor Beaver County as a unit, while of necessity we trace its development by sections and neighborhoods.

We who were born in Beaver County take great pride in the fact. I have been in a majority of the States of this Union, and wherever I have been I always took pride in saying that "I was a native of Beaver County, in the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Pennsylvania! The land of Penn, of Morris, and of Franklin. A leader in all our history from and through the Revolution, in the adoption of our national Constitution, the War of 1812, and including her part in the recent conflict freeing Cuba from centuries of Spanish oppression. A State peopled by the best blood of Europe, mainly English, Scotch-Irish, German, and in localities Swede. Bountifully supplied by nature with a fertile soil, most valuable timber, inexhaustible supplies of coal and

other minerals, a great mountain-range without a volcano, fitly typifying the grandeur and stability of its citizenship, drained by beautiful rivers, rightly called the "Keystone of the arch" in this great Republic. Such is a brief and faint description of our beloved Commonwealth. Go where we will, remain away from it as long as we may, when we return to look at its green hills and fertile valleys, its sparkling cool springs, and clear flowing streams, we love it still and are constrained to say, "This is my own, my native land."

But some of us have been absent for a long time. We have adopted other States for our permanent abode. And we love them too as good citizens we should. If you ask me the question, "Do you love Iowa?" Most assuredly yes. Pennsylvania not a whit the less, but, if possible, Iowa the more.

Iowa! God made Iowa great; 56,000 square miles of the richest alluvial soil on the face of the earth; well drained, the two greatest rivers of the world washing her shores, the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri on the west, the very garden of the Mississippi valley, the gem of the prairies, the beauties of which the poet has attempted to describe thus:

"These the unshorn fields,
These the gardens of the desert
Boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England
Has no name—the prairies."

Peopled largely from the most energetic classes of the older States, possessing the least illiteracy of any State in the Union, with a war record inferior to none, unsurpassed for brave men and beautiful women, Iowa is, and is destined to be, a leading State in the Union. Her beautiful motto expresses the character of her people:

"Iowa! The affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union."

But to-day we are Pennsylvanians, and Beaver County demands our special attention.

And now for the "South Side." And as this is "Old Settlers' Day," I am pleased to note that we go to that side to find the oldest permanent settler in the county. Levi Dungan, with his wife and two or three small children and two slaves, one named Fortune and the other Lunn, removed from their home in Philadelphia County, Pa., to the headwaters of King's Creek, and settled on a tract of 1000 acres of land now within the limits of Hanover township, which land was afterwards patented to him by the State. This was in the spring of 1772. He always told his children that he went there the year before the "tea was thrown overboard at Boston." This was one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, or twenty-eight years before the county was organized. What is said in Richard's *History of Beaver County*, that its first settlers were largely Scotch-Irish, is especially true of the "South Side." The name of Thomas Dungan, the American ancestor of Levi Dungan, appears in the records

of Rhode Island as early as 1656, but he removed to Cold Springs, Bucks County, Pa., in 1684. He was a Scotch-Irishman. The country necessarily settled up slowly. For many years the early settlers were widely separated. But most of the pioneers who did locate there were of the same race and religion, Ulster through and through. In religion they were Presbyterian, and in general law abiding, but usually with a chip on their shoulders on all questions of religious belief. Take the history of our country at large, and to no other class of our citizens are we more indebted for the establishment, growth, and present grandeur of our Republic than to these same Scotch-Irish people. A people of such deep religious convictions, such unswerving integrity, of such general intelligence, and ever vigilant in fervent patriotism, were, by force of character, molders of public sentiment, and contributors to the highest type of American citizenship.

Referring to the social and moral condition of the people of Hanover and other townships on the "South Side" in the days of my early recollection, we note:

THE SABBATH

The Sabbath was indeed a "day of rest." The farmer, the merchant, the laborer, and even the cook ceased, as far as possible, from manual labor, and cold dinners were more in fashion than roast turkey. Children must stay in the house and study the Catechism and read the Bible, and hearty laughter was a sin. We say this was too strict. I am not quite so sure. Perhaps it was. But what did it produce? The Sabbath was a sacred day. You could feel its mellowing and hallowed influence in the very atmosphere; you could hear it in the chastened songs of the birds, the lowing of the cattle, and in the ripple of the brooks. At night, so confident were the people in the security of person and property, that the doors of dwelling-houses were left unlocked. The existence of the modern burglar was scarcely known. They built schoolhouses and churches, rude though they were, as soon as able. Call it fanaticism if we will we must judge a tree by its fruits.

THE INDIAN

While the settlers lived in peace and harmony among themselves, all was not secure. One fierce and deadly enemy was ever watchful to destroy the homes and lives of these early settlers. Against the attacks of these they must be on the watch day and night. The South Side seems to have been, with them, a special field of operations. Here were many of the exploits of Big Foot, and from here he was driven to the Ohio River and slain by Andrew Poe.¹

In my youth I listened to the stories of many Indian raids into that country; to the tales of murders of individuals and whole families—men, women, and children indiscriminately,—of captives taken, some of whom afterwards escaped and returned to their families. I knew personally some of these. The Langfitts, the Bakers, the Andersons, the Dillows,

¹ See vol. i., pp. 161-63.

and the Wisemans were among their victims. My father, David D. Dungan, pointed out to me a tree, in sight of Levi Dungan's fort, against which the brains of a child captive were dashed out, in the presence of its mother, to avoid the incumbrance it would be in their flight.

RANKIN'S DREAM

These raids were made from west of the Ohio River, then a wilderness, where no white man dared to follow them in retreat. At one time a band of these Indians came for the purpose of destroying the family of Levi Dungan. They came in the night and camped at a spring about a quarter of a mile from his house. They stacked tomahawks by standing about a tree and driving them into it, so as to be readily recovered when ready to move. Just before daybreak they arose and were about to start for Dungan's house, when they heard guns firing in that direction, and they at once imagined that their presence in the neighborhood had been discovered and that all the settlers in the vicinity had repaired to Dungan's fort for defense. Immediately they commenced the retreat, and did not stop until the Ohio River was between them and their supposed pursuers. On that same night a neighbor, by the name of Rankin, living some six or eight miles south of Mr. Dungan's, dreamed that the Indians had murdered Dungan's whole family. Awaking he related the dream to his wife, and said he ought to go and see about it. His wife induced him to dismiss the fancy and go to sleep. He did so and had the same vision as before, and was hardly persuaded by his wife from going at once to their aid. A third time the same dream came to him, and this time he arose, dressed himself, took down his trusty gun, mounted his horse, and was away in spite of the remonstrance of his wife against his acting on such a visionary impulse. On carefully approaching Dungan's house everything was dark and still, but he could not tell whether it was the stillness of death or of sound sleep. Going quietly to the door and knocking, a welcome voice greeted him, the door was opened, and a warm welcome extended. But why come at this time of night? When the occasion of his coming was related, all agreed with his wife at home that the dream was all a dream. While Mrs. Dungan was engaged in getting breakfast the two men went out to engage in the common pastime of "snuffing the candle."¹ After breakfast Mr. Rankin returned home to receive the congratulations of his wife, "behold that dreamer cometh." After the Indians became peaceable the captain of that band, with some of his followers, stopped at Mr. Dungan's for several months. He related the facts, as heretofore stated, of the coming and purpose of attacking Dungan's family and the cause of their retreat. On comparing dates and facts, the dream and the purposed attack were identical in time. This Indian chief or captain showed the spring and the tree where were then still plainly to be seen the marks of the tomahawks, verifying the facts as before stated. These Christian people ever after believed that Rankin's dream was providential and saved them from a horrible massacre. And dare we say they were wrong?

¹ For a description of "snuffing the candle" see *The Latimers* (McCook), p. 167-B.

To protect the settlers against these raids by the Indians, and to afford them a rallying place in times of danger, a number of "forts" or "blockhouses" were erected in several neighborhoods on the "South Side" as well as in other parts of the county. Some writers speak of these forts as having been erected outside and near the dwelling. This is a mistake. They were the largest and most substantial dwelling-houses in the neighborhood, and built with the double purpose of a dwelling and a fort, or rallying place in case of alarm. There may have been some exceptions. I know of none. Dillow's fort was surrounded by a palisade made by driving poles and split timbers close together in an upright position. Port-holes were made in these as well as in the house or fort proper. Within this palisade the cattle and horses of Dillow, and those repairing there in time of alarm, were placed for safety.

From careful observation recently made upon the ground, and from the most reliable evidence I could procure, this palisade inclosed about one acre of ground, and the spring supplying the water for the family and the besieged in time of need. Dungan's fort was regarded as a desirable retreat, as it was built over a strong flowing spring, where water could be procured without going outside for it.

When we remember what terrible trials and dangers these early pioneers endured from the Indians, we are not surprised that so many of them fell victims of the redman's hate, but our wonder is why these early settlers were not all exterminated.

These early pioneers were not only men and women of strong religious convictions, but generally possessed of fair education. They commenced, at an early period, to establish schools and churches and occasionally circulating libraries. Such a library was organized at the village of Frankfort soon after the war of 1812. The members held stated meetings for general discussion, especially of subjects treated in the books of the library. This library was kept up for ten or fifteen years, when it was dissolved and the books distributed among its members. Was this the first library of the kind established in the county?

FRANKFORT ACADEMY

The History of Beaver County, by J. Fraiser Richard, published in 1888, gives an account of the Frankfort Academy, established in 1871, but wholly omits to mention the old Frankfort Academy, established in 1839, thirty-two years before that. The earlier academy had a remarkably successful career. It was conducted by the Rev. James Sloan and Mr. Thomas Nicholson, both eminent scholars and educators, as well as possessing superior natural endowments. The students educated there were readily admitted to the junior class in Jefferson College, where most of them went who pursued a collegiate course. Richard P. Roberts, George W. Shaffer, James K. Leeper, Samuel Bigger, John H. Wallace, and many other of its students, afterwards became more or less eminent in business and professional life.

Later several colleges bestowed upon Mr. Sloan the honorary degree of D.D. Thomas Nicholson will receive further notice in my remarks.

CHURCHES.

The first church organized in this county was the Presbyterian Church of Mill Creek in First Moon¹ (now Greene township). The date of its organization was 1784. Its location was about a mile south of Hookstown, on the Washington and Georgetown Road. The Rev. George M. Scott was its first pastor. Mr. Scott was the grandfather of Mrs. Carrie Scott Harrison, deceased, the former wife of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and the great-grandfather of the present Mrs. Harrison. He continued to be its pastor for forty-two years. He was not brilliant, but was highly educated, a successful pastor, and universally beloved by all classes of our people.

The next churches organized on the "South Side" were those of King's Creek, in Hanover township and Service in Second Moon (now Raccoon). These churches were organized by the Associate Presbyterian body then called "Seceders," but since merged with the Associate Reformed churches and at present called the United Presbyterian Church. Both churches were under the pastorate of the Rev. John Anderson, D.D., a learned Scotch divine. The date of the organization of these churches is said to be 1791. King's Creek Church was on the farm of David D. Dungan, afterwards and now at the village of Frankfort Springs.

In connection with these churches, Beaver County, and particularly the "South Side," has an honorable distinction; I refer to the establishment near the Service church, at the residence of the pastor, the Rev. John Anderson, of "Eudolpha Hall," a school founded by Mr. Anderson and his associates, and conducted by him for the education of young men for the gospel ministry. The school was very successful. It was "a school of the prophets." Men who afterwards became eminent as divines received their education there. The present Theological Seminary of Xenia, Ohio, is the outgrowth of Eudolpha Hall. This was the first theological school established west of the Allegheny Mountains, if not in the United States. If not the first, it was certainly the second.² Other churches were organized as fast as the population was sufficiently strong, affording all who desired an opportunity to attend public worship.

"SOUTH SIDE" CITIZENS

The "South Side" is justly proud of the high character of its citizens. Brief mention of some of these will not detract from the character of its citizens in general for virtue, intelligence, and patriotism, qualities which most adorn and equip for good citizenship in a great Republic.

Thomas Nicholson who, in connection with Dr. Sloan, was teacher in the old Frankfort Academy, was a man of superior mental endowment. He was, in the fullest sense of the term, self-made. The earliest account of him in that vicinity places him, when quite young, as a laborer in a still-house for his support. To his honor be it said that he never in his life tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. We next find him as a most successful teacher of the village school of Frankfort, and then in the academy. He soon became known to the people of the county,

¹ Second Moon; see pp. 865-66 of this volume.
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² See page 918.

and they honored him and themselves by electing him to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature for the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, and again in 1868 and 1869. We claim for him the honor of being the father of the present common-school system of the State. It is true a school system had been enacted by the Legislature of 1834, but it was not a system common to all alike. Out of a mistaken sympathy for the poor the Constitution of 1790 contained this provision, "The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*." The act of 1834 incorporated this clause in the statutes by providing that the poor should have the benefit of the taxes voted, if their parents should ask for it. In the Legislature of 1844 it was proposed to change this and levy a tax to be for the benefit of all alike, rich and poor, making no distinction. Public opinion seemed to be against the change. The debate and tide of opinion among the members seemed largely in the same direction. The vote was about to be taken. A powerful speech was made against taxing all the people, as it was alleged, for the benefit of the few, and earnestly claiming that such a law would be in direct violation of the State Constitution, the Constitution of 1837, then in force, having the same provision as to schools as that of 1790. In this emergency Nicholson closed the debate. He denounced the existing system as vicious class legislation, making one class of children to be pointed at as "paupers" and depriving many of them of the benefit of education, as many parents were too proud to ask for help. Combining impassioned eloquence, sound reasoning, with ridicule and sarcasm, in the use of which latter weapon, no man could surpass him, his side won the day and the law became common to all the children of the State. At the close of the session of 1869, the last one in which Mr. Nicholson served, some admiring friends presented him with a large silver pitcher, in token of their esteem. In the remarks made at the presentation, he was called the "Nestor of the House." He was born August 26, 1804, and died January 14, 1872.

Col. Richard P. Roberts, son of John and Ruth Roberts, was born near Frankfort, Hanover township, June 5, 1820. His education was acquired mainly at Frankfort Academy, taught by Messrs. Sloan and Nicholson. He taught school for a few years and then studied law with the Hon. N. P. Fetterman in Beaver, where he was admitted to practise law in the courts of the county, March 15, 1848. He immediately entered upon the practice of law in Beaver, and continued until he entered the service of his country in 1862, being appointed Colonel of the 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, gallantly leading which, at Gettysburg, on July 2, 1863, he fell, his heart having been pierced with a bullet in that most gigantic, as well as the turning conflict of the rebellion. He was at home on sick leave when news came that Lee was about to invade Pennsylvania. Colonel Roberts, though scarcely able to travel, and being warned by his physicians that he should not attempt to go to the front, hastened away, saying that his native State was being invaded and that his life was nothing in such an emergency; and this notwithstanding he

had a presentiment that he would fall in the first battle in which he would participate.

Army surgeons at Washington urged him not to go to the front, yet against their advice and in the full conviction of certain death if he proceeded he hastened away to his regiment just in time to lead them into the battle. Roberts was a born orator, a successful lawyer, a model citizen, a loving husband and father, and the soul of honor—one of the heroes of whom the immortal Lincoln, on the ground of that same battlefield, said, "They here gave their lives that the nation might live."

Samuel Bigger, son of James Bigger, was another student at Frankfort Academy. He was brought up on a farm and made farming his life business. At school he was rated as a young man of first class mathematical talent and a strong reasoner. I always regarded him as one of the most cherished friends of my youth, whose memory I delight to honor. He was a very prominent citizen of our part of the county, and failed of public recognition mainly because he did not belong to the prevailing party for our county. He died suddenly.

Rev. John Anderson, D.D., pastor of the King's Creek and Service churches, was a man of great learning. He was, in speech, exceedingly slow and deliberate. He usually consumed the whole of the Sabbath from "early morn till dewy eve," in his pulpit labors. The tediousness of the service was relieved, to a large extent, by an hour's recess in the middle of the day, and the partaking of the bountiful repast provided by the good women of the congregation, who are probably not surpassed in the culinary art by their daughters of to-day. His crowning labor, both for the Church and for American civilization as well, was in the founding and conducting Eudolpha Hall.

Dr. William McElwee succeeded Dr. Anderson in the pastorate of the King's Creek Church. He was a native of South Carolina and a graduate of South Carolina College. He inherited slaves to whom he gave freedom. His pastorate lasted for about forty-five years, and until the year 1878. The joint pastorates of Anderson and McElwee covered eighty-seven years. Dr. McElwee married the daughter of the Rev. James Ramsay, D.D., one of the first students at Eudolpha Hall. Dr. McElwee was not only a learned divine, but a man of great influence in his community.

These personal sketches would be incomplete if I did not mention a very peculiar character in the person of Hanover township's earliest school teacher, known as "Master Metcalf." He came to that neighborhood no one knows whence. Where born or where educated, or what his past history or family connections were all a mystery. An adept in the study of human nature, learned, polite, eccentric, he combined basket-making with teaching. His shop was in the schoolhouse, or the schoolhouse was in his shop.

I would delight continuing these sketches but time forbids.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY
THE REVOLUTION

The military history of Beaver County begins with the War of 1812. The settlers were so few and so far removed from the fields of conflict in

the Revolutionary War that it probably furnished no soldiers for that war.¹ Besides this they had a constant warfare at home with a most treacherous and alert foe, so that had they been so disposed they could not have left their families to go east. They were in defending against this foe compelled to endure greater hardships than the soldiers who met the British on fields of battle. Indiscriminate slaughter, or, more to be dreaded, capture of women and children as well as men, was the lot of those early pioneers who, in developing a wilderness into a garden, like Nehemiah "wrought with one hand and with the other held a weapon."

While we could not furnish any soldiers for that war we take some pride in the fact that soldiers of that war were among the pioneer settlers of our part of the county, as doubtless other parts also.

I well remember two such soldiers in Hanover township, Richard Roberts, the grandfather of Col. Richard P. Roberts, and Peter Teel. Both lived and died in that community, loved and honored by all who knew them. To be true to history I must add that one "Hessian" soldier also lived and died there. A great deal of reproach rests on this class of our foes in that struggle, they being stigmatized as "hireling soldiers." I name this not to cast imputations upon that class who chose to remain and become citizens of the new Republic, and much less upon their descendants. They came of a noble race of people and were not volunteers to fight against our liberties. I speak of this case to show how readily the European races assimilate when planted on American soil. This family became somewhat noted for the physical and mental power of its sons. Breathing the free air of America made them patriots. The grandsons of this Hessian soldier fought bravely in the War of the Rebellion, under the command of the grandson of that Revolutionary patriot (Roberts).

WAR OF 1812

For the War of 1812 Beaver County furnished her full quota of volunteers. Six companies were recruited in the county for the 138th Pennsylvania, and two companies for the 26th. Two of the six companies of the 138th came from the "South Side," namely Captain Robert Leeper's and Captain William Calhoun's. These troops were marched to Erie, Pa., in January, 1814, as their first experience. All old soldiers will readily comprehend the extreme hardships of such an introduction to military life. The rosters of these companies, as found in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, are very imperfect. They are copied into Richard's history of the county without an intimation that they are not complete in giving all the names of their members. I know that as to Captain Leeper's company, it does not contain the names of all its members. The same is doubtless true of other companies. The omitted names should be procured before it is too late to be inserted in the annals of the county, to perfect, so far as possible, the military history of the

¹ Since the delivery of Mr. Dungan's address it has been discovered that his ancestor, Levi Dungan, the first settler of Beaver County, was a Revolutionary soldier. See vol. i., pp. 474-75, note.

county. To the roster of Captain Leeper's company the following names, and perhaps others, should be added, namely: Levi Dungan, Jr., 2d lieutenant; David D. Dungan, sergeant-major; James Langfitt and William Hogue, privates. The records at Washington show that all of these were granted bounty land warrants for their services in Leeper's company. Acting as their agent I procured said warrants for them. My father was afterwards placed upon the pension roll of the government for the same service. John M. Buchanan, Esq., was his attorney in procuring same. You will notice that in the official roster there is no second lieutenant named. I have often heard my father speak of one advantage he had in being sergeant-major. When the regiment was formed into line, while having to stand shivering in the cold winds blowing from Lake Erie, it was a relief to him, in the discharge of his duties as sergeant-major, to pass from one end of the line to the other on the double-quick.

Henry Hays, a member of Capt. Leeper's company, wore a cue. One night on the march to Erie there had been a thaw and pools of water stood on the ground of their encampment. Brush and other materials, which a soldier can find, if anyone can, were placed upon the ground upon which to spread their blankets and keep them above the water. In the morning Hays was unable to rise; his cue had reached into the water, which had frozen solid during the night, and he called for help. The boys gathered round him and it needed but a glance from one to another for all to join in fun at his expense. "Cut off his cue" was called out on all sides. "We can't leave him here and the only way to save him is to cut off his cue, off with it." By this time Hays was furious and threatened to shoot the man who dare do it. After getting all the fun they could out of Hays's plight, the ice was cut and Hays was free. The campaign was short but one of great hardship and suffering. The anticipated invasion by the British into Pennsylvania, by crossing the lake, was abandoned by them and these troops were discharged. Unfortunately no written discharges were given and hence the imperfection of the rosters.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO

We are informed that no organized command from Beaver County went to the Mexican War. It, however, furnished a few recruits for other commands. I remember well, that at the close of a "militia muster" at Millersburg, Hanover township, May 18, 1847, five days after Congress declared that "a state of war exists between Mexico and the United States," a chivalrous lieutenant of one of the companies (pity I have forgotten his name) made a speech to the crowd and announced his purpose of organizing a company for the Mexican War and called for volunteers. Soon some twenty men fell into line, and although hundreds of valiant soldiers were there, not another recruit could be had and those who had stood in line broke ranks saying that it was not possible to raise a company. I do not relate this circumstance, which I witnessed, to have you infer that the "South Side" men were not patriotic. From remarks made in the crowd of bystanders, you would understand that they did [not] consider that their patriotism was involved, while others

said, "It is useless to volunteer as we would never get to smell powder if we did, Mexico will be whipped before we could get halfway there."

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

The military record of Beaver County during the Rebellion is too recent to come within the range of to-day's discussion and is so fully preserved in the archives of the country, county, State, and Nation, and thus made imperishable, that it is needless for us to rehearse it on this occasion. I only claim that in this, the greatest conflict of arms of modern times, the "South Side" did her part well and with equal credit with the other parts of the county, and with the other counties of the State. And this is to pass upon it a eulogy which should satisfy the pride of all who cherish her good name and fame.

WAR WITH SPAIN

The same may be said of the recent war with Spain. One circumstance, however, connected therewith I will relate. The 10th Pa. Vols., commanded by the gallant Col. A. L. Hawkins, on its way to the Philippines, passed through Chariton, my Iowa home, and there its train was held long enough to afford our people an opportunity to give them a royal welcome. Girls and women passed through the train decorating the boys with flowers and supplying them with choice refreshments. In passing along the line and shaking hands with the boys my own heart was filled with pride to see so fine a body of men from my own State and particularly to find so many of them from my own county. Their gallant services in the Philippines justified the high expectations then entertained of them. I was grieved to learn that Colonel Hawkins was not permitted to return alive with his command.

The military history of Beaver County would be very incomplete without due honors being paid the "Militia" of those early days. To obtain any proper conception of that militia you must see it in its full glory—you must see it on "muster day." In fact you would not know a militiaman at any other time or in any other place. Away from the "muster" you would not know him from a Scotch-Irishman or a Dutchman. Ten feet away you would not take a militiaman for a soldier. I speak of the "rank and file." Occasionally an officer in a blue uniform, covered with brass buttons, bronze epaulets, and black cockade in his hat, on a prancing charger, would gallop into the assembled crowd and would at once become the wonder of all observers. He was a great man. You could see that he was a great soldier when he first came in view. Everybody went to the muster, especially the "boys." To the credit of the women, be it said, very few of them attended. This may be accounted for in part because the only refreshments to be had were cider, gingerbread, and whisky, and to the credit of the distiller of those days the whisky was of a better quality than the stuff sold under that disguise at the present. The hour for drill having arrived they fell into line by companies and marched to the field of evolution, around which sentinels were posted with orders to kill anyone passing the dead-line without the

"password." Guns or swords had they none, but cornstalks were a ready substitute. The boys had their share of the sport on these occasions. It consisted in efforts—often successful—to pass the sentinels. To get inside the field, a boy would, when the sentinel's back was turned to him, dart as far as he could over the line into the field and as he saw the sentinel about-facing he turned and, apparently, made a desperate effort to get outside, but the sentinel was too quick for him and turned him into the field and the youngster was the victor.

The evolutions of these forces were wonders to behold. The fields were generally enclosed by Virginia worm-fences and the evolutions of the militia, in the lines formed, kept up a close parallel to the lines of these fences. The exercises of the militiamen in the manual of arms would, if seen to-day by a veteran of the Rebellion, cause him to weep with merriment.

Not in any boastful spirit but to be true to history, I claim for the "South Side," that:

It had the first settler in the county—Levi Dungan.

The first church—Mill Creek.

The first theological school, and the only one—Eudolpha Hall.

The first superintendent of common schools—Thomas Nicholson.

The first circulating Library—Frankfort.

The first public highway—the Brodhead Road from Pittsburg to Fort McIntosh.

The first justice of the peace—Wm. Glasgow.

The biggest Indian Fight—Poe and Bigfoot.

But let me say, as I did in my opening remarks, that whatever can be said to the honor of any separate portion of the county redounds to its honor as a whole.

And now, in conclusion: When we review the history of our common country, in its origin, its development, the extent of its territory and the grandeur of its power; the character of its founders, the patriotism, intelligence, and heroism of its builders, from the landing of the Pilgrims in the north and the Cavaliers in the south, down to the present hour, and then *know* that our own State and our own county and vicinity, each share equal honors with any other State or community as architects of this magnificent structure, it is natural, and we are fully justified in exulting with honest pride because of our identity with all the forces producing the strongest and best government ever wrought out for mankind.

At the conclusion of Governor Dungan's address the Chorus Club sang *Auld Lang Syne* and *One Hundred Years Ago*, and adjournment was then taken until one o'clock P.M.

The exercises of the afternoon began at 1.30 o'clock with a selection by Duss's Band. Hon. Warren S. Dungan presided.

Among the old settlers who occupied seats on the rostrum were:

Thomas M. Courtney, of Poland Ohio, formerly of Darlington, eighty-one years old.

Joseph Pugh of New Brighton, ninety-two years old, hale and hearty then but since deceased.

Miss Harriet Lyon of Washington, D. C., youngest daughter of the late James Lyon of Beaver.

Mrs. Dr. George Allison of Beaver.

Mattison Darragh of Bridgewater.

Socrates Small of Beaver Falls.

John Reeves of Beaver Falls.

Mrs. Edward R. Sullivan of Pittsburg.

De Witt C. Champlin of New Brighton, eighty-five years old.

William Laughlin of Greene township, eighty-four years old.

Hon. Henry Edwards of Lawrence County, eighty-eight years old.

Benjamin McFarland of South Beaver township, eighty years old.

Rev. Father A. A. Lambing, LL.D., pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church of Wilkinsburg, Pa., and President of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, was then introduced and spoke on "The Influence of Early Catholic Missions; or, The First Echoes of Divine Providence on the Upper Waters of the Ohio."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When we address ourselves to the study of the early history of America, we stand, as the early chroniclers of the countries of the Old World did, on the border-line between the mythical and the real, between fable and fact. But we have the additional disadvantage of not being able to conjure up the capricious gods and goddesses of the classic ages of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. While there may be little satisfaction in peering into the mists of pre-historic times, there is yet, it cannot be denied, a certain charm about it; and besides, it is inevitable in our researches into the beginnings of peoples and nations. Even to the matter-of-fact American mind it is not without its attractions. And while it is inseparable from the history of the various branches of the human family, it is also inseparable from the records of their religious beliefs. But laying mythical traditions aside as unsatisfactory to the mind, though pleasing to the imagination, we shall venture into the somewhat uncertain ground of the outposts of authentic religious history.

The history of the human race proves to us that there is an intuition of the Supreme Being in the minds of all primitive peoples, however differently their natural, social, or climatic conditions may cause them to embody it in sculpture or express it in words. And the aborigines of



A. A. G. ... Bay.

History of Beaver County

the state of Indiana and Ohio, no other oil wells are found.

at New Brighton, ninety-two years old, and since deceased.

Washington, D. C., organized by
John Beaver.

Town of Beaver.

W. C. & J. T. Bridgewater.

• The Beaver Fairs.

Braver Falls

... A. Sullivan of Pittsburg.

- Thompson of New Brighton, eighty-five years
John of Greene township, eighty-four years
Andrews of Lawrence County, eighty-eight years

England of South Bever towns, (p. eighty-one).

Rev. A. A. Lambing, LL.D., pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church of Wilkinsburg Pa., and President of Christendom Society of Western Pennsylvania, was the author and speaker on "The Influence of Early Catholic Missions on the Church of Divine Providence on the Upper Ohio River."

Voluntary and Tax and Contribution.

we must press ourselves to the study of the early history of the West, to the early chronicles of the countries of the Old World, to the border between the mythical and the real, between fable and fact. But we have the additional disadvantage of not being able to lay up the precious rods and gold-dresses of the classic ages of Egypt and Rome. While there may be little satisfaction in peering into the mists of prehistoric times, there is yet, it cannot be denied, a certain charm about it; and besides it is inevitable in our researches into the beginning's of peoples and nations. Even to the matter-of-fact Aryan mind it is not without its attractions. And while it is of course difficult to disentangle the history of the various branches of the human family, it is also difficult to separate from the records of their religious beliefs. But laying aside these traditions aside as unsatisfactory to the mind, though pleasing to the imagination, we shall venture into the somewhat uncertain ground of the outposts of authentic religious history.

The history of the human race proves to us that there is a sort of the Supreme Being in the minds of all primitive peoples; however, doubtless their natural social, or climatic conditions may cause them to picture it in sculpture or express it in words. And the idea of a



A. A. Lambing,



America were no exception, as our earliest records amply prove. But it does not fall to my lot to deal with this feature of the subject; I have to treat of the introduction of the religion of Christ into this beautiful valley.

By what messenger of the Redeemer of man were the first rays of divine truth made to shine on the barbarous and savage denizens of the forests of the Western World? The early Christian missionaries who first penetrated into Mexico and Central America believed that they met with such evidences of Christian teaching and practice among the peoples whom they visited as to justify them in concluding that St. Thomas, one of the twelve Apostles, had penetrated those regions; and there are not wanting persons in our own day who adhere to the same opinion. Authentic tradition had been handed down through the ages that he had preached the gospel in India; and as Columbus and his immediate followers believed that they had penetrated to India, their theory did not appear to them at all improbable. Be all this as it may, it will hardly be maintained that the red men of the headwaters of the Ohio a century and a half ago were affected one way or the other by what may or may not have occurred in countries so far distant and so long before the dawn of authentic history.

Next we have the claim put forward by some of the admirers of the Irish monk, St. Brendan, who was superior of a monastery in County Kerry, on the west coast of Ireland, and who died in 578. That his missionary zeal made him a very remarkable navigator, according to the standard of those primitive times, there can be no question; but the accounts of his adventures that have come down to us are so indefinite and mingle the real so much with the mythical, that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. But, though some of his most ardent admirers will have it not only that he crossed the ocean to America, but that he actually crossed the Alleghenies and penetrated to the headwaters of the Ohio, this is not to be entertained for a moment.

Again, we have the adventures of the Norsemen; and little need be said of their daring spirit. That they crossed the Atlantic and explored the northern coast of America, there is not the shadow of a doubt. Indeed there is extant evidence that they planted the seeds of religion so successfully that a bishopric was established somewhere on the shores of New England before the beginning of the eleventh century, and existed for a long time, but just how long it would now be difficult if not impossible to determine. And as it is of the very essence of the Christian religion to diffuse itself, and make others partakers of the blessings which it imparts, it would be something unusual indeed if this missionary spirit did not manifest itself here as everywhere else. But in all my reading of the aboriginal history of this region of the Western World, I have found but one single reference to the existence of a tradition that would point to any previous preaching of the gospel to the natives of that part of our continent; and that tradition was so indefinite as to be of no practical value. It is certain, however, that no missionary penetrated to the headwaters of our noble stream.

Approaching the dawn of authentic history, we learn that Lucas de Ayllon sailed north from Florida to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay in June, 1526, and "entering the capes he ascended a river, and began the establishment of his colony at Guandpe, giving it the name of St. Michael, the spot being by the testimony of Ecija, the pilot-in-chief of Florida, that where the English subsequently founded Jamestown. Houses were erected and the Holy Sacrifice was offered in a temporary chapel by the zealous priests. . . . The Dominican Fathers Anthony de Montesinos and Anthony de Cervantes, with Brother Peter de Astrada, accompanied the colonists. Sickness soon showed itself; Ayllon sinking under a pestilential fever died in the arms of the Dominican priests on St. Luke's day, October 18, 1526. . . . Francis Gomesz, who succeeded to the command, could not control the people. . . . It was at last resolved to abandon the country." (Dr. John G. Shea's *History of the Catholic Church in the United States*, vol. i., pp. 106-7.) But none of these missionaries crossed the mountains.

The minister of religion to whom beyond all doubt is due the honor of having first appeared in the valley of the Ohio—and the Allegheny and Ohio were then known by the common name Ohio—was Rev. Joseph Peter Bonnecamps, a member of the Society of Jesus, who accompanied Céleron's expedition down this stream as chaplain, astronomer, and hydrographer in the summer of 1749. The expedition stopped for the night of the 5th and 6th of August at the mouth of Mahoning Creek, fifty-five miles above Pittsburg, and there on the morning of the 6th before the expedition set out, he celebrated Mass, which is the first public religious ceremony ever performed in western Pennsylvania. The expedition arrived at Logstown, which the French called Chimgué, which is evidently the same as Shenango, eighteen miles below Pittsburg on the north side of the Ohio on the evening of August 7th. Here were heard the first echoes of the divine voice in the immediate vicinity of Beaver. But it was only a passing act of praise, a momentary hymn to the Most High. Four more years were to elapse before an altar would be again raised to call upon the name of the Lord. Father Bonnecamps was born at Vannes, France, September 5, 1707; entered the Society of Jesus, November 3, 1727; arrived in Canada in 1741—another account has it July 21, 1742—taught higher mathematics and hydrography in the Jesuit college at Quebec—for he does not appear to have been engaged in missionary work—returned to France in April, 1759, and died at Chateau of Tronjoly, parish of Gourin, Morbihan, May 28, 1790. Who will erect a monument to his memory on the shore of the Beautiful River?

During the period of the French occupation of the valley of the Ohio, that is, from April, 1754, to November, 1758, a chaplain, a member of the order of Recollects, which is a branch of the Franciscan order, Rev. Denys Baron, was stationed at Fort Duquesne, and was occasionally assisted by certain of his clerical brethren. A chaplain generally accompanied every excursion or raid into the enemy's country of any importance, and in this way religious services were performed in several parts of the country, but just when or where, it would be impossible to say. But

inasmuch as the valley of the Beaver was one of the routes by which they sometimes passed up to their posts on Lake Erie, it is not improbable that services were held along its course at times. About this time another attempt was made to establish a missionary post among the Indians at the mouth of the Beaver, and certainly not far from the very spot we now occupy. An account of this episode in our early religious history will be especially interesting. It will be remembered that a few years ago a petrified cross was found near the neighboring town of Rochester, which certain persons attempted to connect with some early and forgotten missionary's labors in that region; but geologists, upon a careful study of it, pronounced it no more than a freak of nature. But what field of speculation would it not have opened for some lively imagination had the facts which I am now to relate concerning an early missionary who visited that region been known at that time. They are these: The Jesuit Father Claude Francis Virot, who had labored in the Abenaki missions in the present State of Maine, was sent by his superiors to found a mission among the Delaware Indians who had settled on and near the banks of the Ohio below Fort Duquesne. He planted his mission cross at Sawkunk, as the Indians styled the mouth of the Beaver; and here he persevered in his good work till Pakanke, chief of the Wolf branch of the tribe, drove him off. Referring to his undertaking another member of the Society, Rev. Peter Joseph Antoine Rouband, states in a letter, dated October 21, 1757: "I set out on the 12th of July from St. Francis—the principal village of the Abenaki mission—to go to Montreal, the purpose of my journey was simply to bring to Monsieur the Marquis de Vaudreuil, then governor-general of New France, a deputation of twenty Abenakis appointed to accompany Father Virot, who has gone to try to found a mission among the Loups (Wolves) of the Oyo, or the Beautiful River." It is not known how long the zealous missionary labored in his unsuccessful attempt on the Ohio; but it is probable that it was not very long, owing to the hatred which Pakanke had for Christian missionaries. Rev. Claude F. Virot was born in France, February 16, 1721, entered the Society of Jesus in the Province of Toulouse, October 10, 1738, and was sent to Canada in 1750; after his Delaware mission he acted as chaplain to Aubrey's force, and was killed in the attempt to relieve Fort Niagara, in July, 1759.

I need not dwell on the attempts of the Moravian missionaries to Christianize the Indians of this region, which were commenced about the year 1770; I take it for granted they are sufficiently well-known to most of you. And the same may be said of the work of the Harmony Society, early in the nineteenth century. After the expulsion of the French the English and colonial forces occupying Fort Pitt and protecting the frontier or waging war against the Indians were attended to a greater or less extent by ministers of the several denominations of which they were composed, which were for the most part either Presbyterian or Episcopal. The first settlements that sprang up in this region were almost exclusively Presbyterian. But I shall not stop to treat of these; the task has been assigned to other and abler hands.

No Catholic missionaries were located in this immediate region after the withdrawal of the French till near the close of the eighteenth century, when priests from Sportsman's Hall, now St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, visited the scattered families at distant and irregular intervals; or the Rev. Patrick Lonergan from Waynesburg appeared occasionally among them for a few years about the same time. At length a resident priest was appointed for Pittsburg, in 1808, who had under his pastoral care all the members of his faith in the entire south-western part of the State, including, of course, the spot we now occupy. But it was not until the year 1834 that a sufficient number was found in Beaver and its immediate vicinity to justify the undertaking of a church. The resources of the little flock were naturally very limited, but they had the good will and to some extent the substantial support of their fellow-citizens, and to still further encourage them, a gentleman not of their faith, a Mr. James W. Hemphill, donated a very eligible lot of ground as the site of the new house of worship. The building, though small and unpretentious, was not dedicated till 1837, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Francis P. Kenrick, of Philadelphia, to which diocese this part of the State belonged till the erection of the diocese of Pittsburg, in 1843. For the next ten years the church was attended from Pittsburg, but in 1847, it was placed under the pastoral care of Rev. James Reid, who while residing in Beaver attended the entire Beaver valley for many years. He is well and favorably remembered by many of the older among you; and the history of religion since his day is within the recollection of so many that it is unnecessary for me to pursue this subject further. The imposing and elegant church buildings, whose tapering steeples point to heaven on all sides of us, bear unmistakable evidence that the first echoes of the divine voice have not been permitted to die away; that the mustard seed planted by our zealous and indefatigable predecessors, in the sweat of their brow, has indeed grown to a great tree. I shall then close; thanking you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind attention with which you have listened to my remarks.

After Father Lambing's address the chairman announced that a series of talks by the descendants of the early pioneers would be given. These speeches were limited to ten minutes each, and were very entertaining.

W. H. S. Thomson, Esq., a prominent Pittsburg attorney, and a former member of the bar of Beaver County, was the first speaker. His subject was "The Pioneer."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Old Settler's Day is suggestive of the Pioneer. The word originally meant the foot-soldiers who were detailed to make roads and build bridges for the advance of an army. This word was naturally soon applied to those brave men who led the race into new lands,—who discovered rivers flowing through shrouded forests, from an unknown

source; mountains without a name, looming up from the depths of a profound silence; cataracts which for ages had sung their sweet song to nature alone; deserts with pale faces turned pleading to the sky; valleys with accumulated riches, quietly awaiting the coming of man; forests, deep and dark and pathless. The Pioneer crossed those rivers, climbed those mountains, traversed those deserts, ascended those valleys, and trod those silent forest depths alone. He was a brave soul. His was a mission demanding the highest courage. Nature and wild beasts and savage man, all arrayed against him: he must conquer them all. For the faint hearted, there was no room in the cabin of the Pioneer. Without comprehending the fact, he was highly commissioned—he was the representative in the wilderness of the coming peoples. Had he not gone before, they would not have followed after. While apparently only obeying the promptings of an adventurous spirit, he really bore the banner of civilization with orders to plant it on the outer wall.

With the idea of reaching India by a shorter way, and finding immense treasures hidden there, as well as of carrying the gospel to the heathen of unknown lands, Columbus sailed blindly westward. The continent he discovered near the mouth of the Orinoco, he believed to be an island, near the coast of Asia, and he died in ignorance of the grandeur of his discoveries. Though he was returned from his third voyage to his country in chains, and was allowed to die in obscurity and neglect, yet he added luster to the Spanish name, and a hemisphere to the Spanish Realm.

Ferdinand De Soto, the bold adventurer, had gained wealth and military honors with Pizarro in Peru. But not content with these, he determined to penetrate the American wilderness, in search of a fancied land of gold. Landing in 1539 on the shores of Tampa Bay with six hundred followers, he made his way among hostile savages, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the fierce Mobilian tribes. After painful wanderings of more than 2000 miles, his troops decimated by disease and battle, he discovered the Mississippi River only a little later to die upon its banks and be buried in its bosom. Seeking a land of gold, he found a land on which an empire might be built. Vainly seeking fancied treasures, he found a mighty river, a splendid highway for a nation's coming commerce.

The wife and daughters of Daniel Boone were the first white women to set foot in the valleys west of the Alleghenies. Boone planted the first settlement in Kentucky, battled with Indians, was imprisoned and escaped, shared every privation, braved every danger of the forest. Active in all matters pertaining to the settlement of Kentucky until it became an independent State, he was the father of that Commonwealth; and yet under her laws, he was doomed to be disinherited of every foot of land he had redeemed from the wilderness, and at the age of eighty we find him trapping beaver for a living, on the Little Osage River, west of the Mississippi. These are but examples. The story of this country is rich with the names and deeds and sacrifices of its pioneers. Davy Crockett, with his rifle on his shoulder in the wilds of the Tennessee, is a striking historic figure. Not less so than when in the struggle for Texan independence, he fell with a dozen bullets through his breast, the hero of the

Alamo. The name of Kit Carson is indissolubly linked with the peaks and passes of the Rocky Mountains, and that of Buffalo Bill with the wild Western Plains. The pioneers are the heroes of every settlement, of every county, of every State, in all this land. Go where you will, sit down by the fireside of the native and ask him of the early days. He will tell you the same story of danger and hardship and sacrifice and heroic courage. These men made history. They were the vanguard of the coming millions. They lighted the torch of civilization in every valley, and lifted her banners on every hilltop, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from Cape Hatteras to the Golden Gate. They laid in the forests and on the plains the foundations for a greater structure. They made the Republic possible. They made possible our nation of to-day,—the nation with its myriad homes, its boundless fields of grain, the nation with its wondrous cities, its vast and varied industries, its throbbing marts of trade, the nation with its rushing commerce, its netted iron highways, coupling Lakes to Gulf, and inland cities to the seas. These followed the pathway of the Pioneer. These cities are but an enlargement of his cabin, these grain fields but an extension of his little patch of ground. The transcontinental railways kept closely to the trapper's trail.

It is highly fitting that on this occasion, celebrating the one hundredth year of the county's existence, you should set apart a day in special honor of her early settlers. They earned this simple tribute well. Dungan and Baker and Foulkes and McIntosh and Brady and the Poes, these and other names are not only sacred here, but are treasured in the nation's thrilling story. Longer than the county shall exist, these names shall live. History will preserve them. But should that eventually fail, I imagine that tradition would still whisper to the children on the banks of the Raccoon and the Ohio, the shadowy legend of Poe and Big Foot.

Mr. Thomson was followed by Rev. Albert Dilworth of Darlington, who spoke on "An Instructive Yesterday."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Man is naturally prone to look forward to the future. There are, however, occasions that render it both interesting and profitable to look backward to the past. The present is such an occasion; and it quite naturally would lead us to a contemplation of the beginnings of civilized life in this western part of the State of Pennsylvania; to take a survey of the conditions of life, as life was lived by the first settlers in this region.

Most of us know something of those conditions. Our knowledge of them has come to us through tradition and history. It is well for us on such an occasion as this to turn backward and dwell upon the experiences of the pioneers who made the first homes in this beautiful part of our country. It would be almost impossible to conceive of a greater contrast in civilized life than is presented to us, when we compare life as it is to-day with the mode of life of those who settled this region over one

hundred years ago. The beginnings of civilized life, almost anywhere on the earth, imply hardship and peril, and this is especially true when the incoming of a civilized people implies the supplanting of a savage race, as was the case in this country.

In the whole history of the world it has been rare indeed that a people, in taking possession of a part of the earth's surface, has had a more formidable foe to contend against than was the North American Indian. Civilization was planted in that great island or continent of Australia by the same race that planted it here in North America, but the native blacks of Australia were almost no impediment in the way.

The history of the State of Pennsylvania, up to the date of Wayne's victory over the Confederated Indian tribes on the Maumee River, is, taken as a whole, a harrowing tale. That part of the State of Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna River was settled principally by German emigrants from the Palatinate, driven out of Europe by the desolating wars that raged there in the first half of the eighteenth century. Then came the indomitable Scotch-Irish from the North of Ireland, who, striking out into the wilderness, passed on to, and over the Alleghenies, in the face of as pitiless and relentless a foe as ever stemmed the tide of advancing civilization, and on to the western boundary of the State.

A single fact connected with that marvelous expedition of Col. Bouquet against the Indians, in what is now the State of Ohio, will furnish some conception of what it cost in blood, and tears, and anguish to establish civilized life in this State of Pennsylvania. Col. Bouquet and his force, in both going and returning, passed near to where we are to-day assembled, and the fact referred to is, that on his return, he brought with him over three hundred white captives, whom his consummate tact, in dealing with Indian character, had compelled the reluctant savages to deliver up to him. When we remember Indian modes of warfare we are authorized to conclude that these more than three hundred captives rescued implied that at least an equal number had fallen under the deadly tomahawk or rifle, or had been put to death by slow torture.

Now it is true that as the greater part of Beaver County was not settled until after Wayne's victory over the Indians, that constant dread of the lurking savage, which threw a dark shadow over the lives of the settlers in other parts of the State, was not a condition of life in this county, excepting that part of it which lies south of the Ohio River, but without this, there were enough elements of hardness to render life anything but a summer day-dream.

It would require a volume to depict in detail the privation and hardship implied in going out into the wilderness and making a home one hundred years ago, even under most favorable conditions then, judged from the standpoint of to-day. The log cabin of a century ago with its few and simple, even rude appointments, in the character that was molded within its walls, demonstrated, to a certainty, one thing; viz.—That a high type of manhood and womanhood and a high order of religious devotion may be attained without either brussels carpet, the piano, or silver spoons. One thing that sometimes proved a very difficult

problem to the pioneers, was the wherewith to obtain money for the payment of taxes; for then as now taxes were required to be paid in money, and then as now, who ever might fail to put in an appearance, the tax gatherer never did.

Twenty-five years ago, the writer had occasion to call on a gentleman living in Wayne County, Ohio, then over ninety years of age, who had removed there from Beaver County, Pennsylvania. In the course of some remarks about the experience of the early settlers, he said that when he was a boy there was of all possible products of the soil but one for which money could be obtained, and that the pioneers were shut up to that one product for the means wherewith to pay their taxes; that product was the skins of swine.

The most formidable part of the task that confronted the settlers was that of the removal of the heavy growth of forest with which the county was originally covered. It is questionable if anywhere upon the earth could be found a more magnificent white-oak forest than that which one hundred years ago covered the western part of Beaver County (Beaver County at that time including a part of what is now Lawrence County).

A good many years ago, a gentleman, who was the son of one of the very first settlers in that part of the county, referring to his experience in early life, said that soon after he attained his majority he had the misfortune, or perhaps, we ought to say the good fortune, to fall in love with a young lady of the same neighborhood, and that when they were married his father gave him one hundred and forty acres of land all covered with a splendid white-oak forest, telling him to do as he himself had done; viz: build a cabin and then proceed to clear the land for cultivation. He said that he was appalled by the prospect. That timber to-day would bring the owner quite a little fortune, but at that time the whole of it was not worth one dollar, was indeed an incubus on the land, the land could have been sold for twice as much without it as with it.

As we to-day look back over the century that has gone, to its beginning, it is a rather melancholy reflection that to make way for the plough it was necessary with almost infinite toil to convert into ashes those fine forests that nature had bestowed so lavishly upon the land; and it would seem that the time had come to put in a plea for the saving of a remnant of those magnificent groves; to make practical application of the sentiment embodied in the words, "Woodman spare that tree"; for if the present rate of destruction is to continue, by the time the next Centennial of Beaver County is observed, there will probably be found in the antiquarian collection a section of a white-oak tree, as a relic of a past age, which men will contemplate somewhat as they do the petrified forests of Arizona to-day. A few fine groves yet remain in the county, but their name is not by any means legion, and the number is fast diminishing.

This occasion if we would but allow it would be eloquent in its power to conjure up in our minds a train of thought that is befitting. Far back, almost at the beginning of human existence, a fiat went forth in these words, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and while that law still stands fast, and forever will stand fast, as a condition of human life

on this earth, yet in the amelioration of the stern features of life, how much we owe to-day to those who constituted the vanguard of civilization in this part of our beloved land. Considering the manifold advantages and comforts that belong to ordinary human life in our day and land, we cannot but adopt the language of Holy Writ, "The lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places, we have a goodly heritage"; but let us not forget how largely it is matter of heritage, and what it all cost, and what is the obligation implied.

Duss's Band played a medley of Scotch airs, and then Rev. J. O. Campbell, D.D., of Wooster, Ohio, born and reared in Raccoon township, Beaver County, gave an interesting extempore address on "The Pioneers as Home-Makers."

Rev. Paul Weyand of Pittsburg, one of Beaver County's sons, then gave the following address on "The Anti-Slavery Movement in Beaver County."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

There are four things that make the history of Beaver County an interesting field for the student of the Anti-Slavery movement:

First—The geographical position of the county along a Natural Underground Railroad, the Ohio River.

Second—The activities of the Quakers of New Brighton.

Third—The origin of the Free Presbyterian Church movement.

Fourth—The work of Arthur B. Bradford.

There were three well-defined routes of escape through Beaver County. Fugitives from the vicinity of Morgantown, Virginia (West), and Cumberland, Maryland, stopped at Uniontown; thence they came to Pittsburg. From there they seem to have been sent by rail to Cleveland, Ohio, or to have been directed to follow the Allegheny or the Ohio River and their tributaries northward. Many would follow the west side of the Ohio to the mouth of the Beaver, thence northward to the shores of Lake Erie and thence by steamer directly across the lake or northeasterly along its shores till Niagara Falls was reached and across into the Promised Land. More frequently, however, their trend was a little westward to the better worn tracks and the more numerous and more experienced master mechanics of the road in the Western Reserve. Some of these fugitives crossed directly from Washington County into Beaver County, following the course of Raccoon Creek to the Ohio, which they crossed, proceeding through Black Hawk out to Achor, Columbiana County, Ohio, where meetings were often quickly improvised in the schoolhouse and a greeting given to the escaping slaves.

But the greatest number were from Kentucky and Virginia. The Ohio River as a part of the Mississippi was the great natural route between slavery and freedom. Slaves would smuggle on board steam-boats at Louisville among the freight and when the hospitable shores of

Pennsylvania were reached they would leave the boat and guided by the North Star would strike for freedom.

Many came on foot up the Ohio, and crossing at Wellsville, Ohio, and Wellsburg, Virginia, found their way to the Quakers of New Brighton, who fed them and took them by night in wagons—sometimes nine or ten in a group—on to the next station the home of the Rev. Arthur B. Bradford of Enon. Thence they were conveyed usually by night by O. B. Bradford, a son, and a hired man, on to Salem, Ohio, to the home of Jacob Heaton and others, whence they went on by similar stages to Canada. It is estimated that fifty or sixty were sheltered in this way at Enon alone.

Many amusing and pathetic incidents are related of the fugitives. One fellow reached Enon with only a blanket on and a hole in it through which his woolly head protruded. He did not know his name but thought it was "Cuffy" or "boy." He had left a boat at Rochester. A Mercer County farmer kept him and gave him the alliterative name of "Daniel Dossle." On the other hand several slaves while escaping were pursued, and, about to be overtaken, risked a passage on the ice in the Ohio River and one of their number was drowned within the limits of Beaver County.

Would that a fitting tribute could be paid to those magnificent people the Quakers of New Brighton! They had come to the county in 1800, the year of its organization, and have indelibly stamped their honesty, sobriety, and God-fearing characteristics upon the century just closed and have left an impress upon the business, social, and moral life of New Brighton that will last for centuries. A Friend was always and everywhere a friend of the unfortunate fugitive from slavery. None could surpass him in his allegiance to law and authority, but the Fugitive Slave Law he considered a monstrosity and not worthy the sacred name of Law. His was the only denomination throughout the long struggle that was a unit against slavery. It gave to the cause such men as Levi Coffin, of Cincinnati—familiarly called the President of the Underground Railroad; Thomas Garrett, the great Abolitionist of Delaware, and John G. Whittier, the poet of Freedom.

By some mysterious method of communication, slaves from Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and even Huntsville, Alabama, knew that if they could but reach the Quakers of New Brighton, they would be helped on to freedom. There Evan Townsend with his ingenious trap-door to his cellar; Benjamin Townsend with his famous cave at Penn Avenue and Allegheny Road; David Townsend with his friendly island in the Beaver; Milo, Talbot, and Lewis Townsend, James Erwin, Timothy B. White, E. Elwood Thomas and wife, and many others, were untiring in their assistance to the poor fugitives. Among them Abby Kelly and Stephen Foster found a friendly home when they spoke at "Shuster's" or "Abolition Hall" and Frederick Douglas also when he lectured at the Presbyterian Church. In 1848 with other prominent New Brighton men they addressed a magnificent letter to Joshua Giddings, John P. Hale, and John Dickey, the latter their Representative in Congress, congratulating them on their splendid stand against slavery and assuring them of their

support. Jonathan Morris, a great friend of Isaac T. Hopper, of Philadelphia, and a Quaker, made his home on Little Beaver Creek a station for the mysterious railway, on the way to the larger colony of his people—the "Carmel Settlement" between Darlington and Salem, near Achor, Ohio.

As early as 1828, a paper was numerously signed in the neighborhood of Darlington, favoring Abolition. William Scott was its author and Dr. George Scott was active in securing subscribers. It was understood by the signers that the paper had no political significance and that the result aimed at was to be secured by other than political means, but when it was supposed to have a political trend, at a public meeting many of the signers erased their names.

On January 28, 1836, according to an announcement made previously in the county papers, an Anti-Slavery Society was organized at the Academy, in Darlington. Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were adopted. Col. James Sprott acted as Chairman and Dr. Joseph Frazier, as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, The Rev. David Imbrie; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Joseph Frazier and Dr. James Cochran; Secretary, the Rev. George Scott; Treasurer, Col. James Sprott; Board of Managers, Wm. Adair, Jos. Taylor, James Cook, Robert Russell, Wm. Scott, Thomas Silliman, and John Still.

November 30, 1837, a Citizens' Meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Beaver, and the Beaver County Colonization Society was organized. The temporary officers were Enoch Marvin, President, and L. B. Williams, Secretary. James Allison was elected President for the year. The Rev. A. B. Quay, pastor of the Beaver Presbyterian Church, was for several years agent of the National Colonization Society.

Between 1842 and 1845, the first Abolition Society in Chippewa township was organized. Wm. Scott known all over the country as a man of the cleanest conscience and a prominent Anti-Slavery agitator was the acknowledged leader. The four other original members were Thomas Grant, Ethan Thomas, James Rannel, and Ezriah Inman. Joseph Brittain, and Ethan Thomas's sons joined the club later. They met once a month at the Brick School House in Chippewa township, where they discussed ways and means to further the cause that had become the ruling passion of their lives. These sessions were sometimes enlivened by the presence of opponents who came to argue with them. "Billy" Braden was a prominent man of the opposition. One night he was asked if he could not read the signs of the times in the magazines and journals of the day. He answered "I read the *Star* and the Bible and that's enough for any man."

December 5, 1850, the Anti-Slavery people of New Brighton, met and adopted drastic resolutions against the Fugitive Slave Law just passed. Joseph M. Alexander, was Chairman; Charles Coale, Secretary, and Dr. Isaac Winans, T. B. White, Dr. Charles Weaver, and James Erwin, were the Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings spoke in the county, and Stephen C. Foster, Abby Kelly, Cassius M. Clay, and other noted Anti-Slavery orators

advocated their cause in New Brighton and Greersburg (Darlington), in 1844 and 1845. Wm. Lloyd Garrison also visited the county on two or three occasions and always made a deep impression on his hearers. Next to A. B. Bradford, Thomas Silliman, of Little Beaver township, was most active in impressing his anti-slavery convictions on his neighbors. He was a man of unusual mental ability. Deeply religious, he regarded slavery as a crime against God and man. Intensely patriotic, he deemed the institution a menace to the perpetuity of the national life. He was a radical of the radicals. The Abolition cause became the ruling passion of his life and to it he devoted all the energy and ability with which he was endowed. His fervor was always at a white heat and he rode the county over making large sacrifices of time and means in behalf of the cause. But few of his neighbors were drawn to meet him in discussion, and those who did always came off second best. He exposed himself to the peril of the law by assisting fearlessly in operating the Underground Railroad, but there is no record that he was ever arrested for doing what he believed to be his duty. On the South Side Dr. A. R. Thomson, of Duluth, a man of great natural gifts as a public speaker—a Democrat—but never a blind party follower, raised his voice in public protest against the system of iniquity. When the National Republican Party came into existence pledged to oppose the further aggressions of slavery Richard P. Roberts, Esquire, of Beaver, came prominently to the front as the eloquent exponent of its principles.

But the guiding spirit in developing the healthy public sentiment of the county was Mr. Bradford.

Although the Abolition movement largely centered in Darlington, Little Beaver township, and New Brighton, there were Abolitionists scattered here and there throughout the county. Beaver borough, however, was extremely Whiggish and Conservative. Among those who helped to mold local public sentiment and whose houses were open to the slaves were — Taylor, an Irishman, of Big Beaver township, at one time an associate judge of Lawrence County; Thomas Todd, for many years the only Abolitionist in Moon township, who was an annual thorn in the side of the election boards with his long solitary Abolition or Free Soil Ticket; Dr. —— Montana, a strong minded man, of West Bridgewater; Wm. Scott and Thomas Silliman, of New Galilee; Dr. —— Smith and Samuel McLaughlin, of Hookstown; Robert Bradshaw, James Wilson, Andrew Watterson, Sr., of Brighton township; John McConnell, of Brush Run; S. H. Barclay, of South Beaver; John R. Logan, Rev. Abel Brown, Joshua Gilbert, and — Rakestraw. Thomas Nicholson, Andrew Miller, and James Nelson, prominent farmers of Hanover township, were active Abolitionists, and aided and sheltered fugitive slaves.

The Hon. John H. Reddick, of Hanover township, an associate judge of the county, was one of the very first of the Abolitionists. Early in the century he made up his mind that slavery was wrong and he did not fear to let his views be known. When Benjamin Lundy established his first "Humane Society," in St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1815, Reddick was one of the first to lend his aid and sympathies to it. It is said that he

came to know Lundy at the time the *Genius of Emancipation* was established at Mt. Pleasant.

At any rate he became so active in his championing of the slaves that at one time the residents of Virginia objected so strongly to his stand that a band of white caps was organized to punish him. What was then the "Old Dominion" came within a gunshot of his home, and Wheeling was prominent as a slave market. The visit was never paid to him, however, and until his death he preached his doctrine of freedom for the negro.

Samuel C. Clow, who married a sister of John Brown's wife in Summit County, Ohio, lived near the North Sewickley Academy and his home was an Underground Railway Station.

Ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew, of Beaver, says: "The churches of Beaver County, as a general rule were against slavery." The Reformed Presbyterians (Covenanters) were probably the original Abolitionists of the county. The Quakers were a unit against slavery. The Presbyterians and Methodists were shocked at the moral loathsomeness of the thing and so the General Assembly of 1845 and the General Conference of 1836 did not reflect the feeling of this part of the country. The Rev. Jas. Haggerty and the Rev. Wm. McElwee, United Presbyterian ministers, of Hanover and Frankfort Springs, prayed and preached nearly every Sabbath for years against slavery. The Rev. Marcus Ormond, the united Presbyterian minister of Hookstown and Tomlinson's Run, from 1857 to 1861, preached sermons on Abolition and led his people into voting the same way. In the larger towns of the valley the Methodist itinerant's voice rang out clear and strong in the same cause.

To show the feeling of Presbyterians in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, record is found of the action of the session of the Salem Presbyterian Church of Ohio, in reviewing the action of the General Assembly of 1845. It is a terrible arraignment of slavery. Their words as a counter appeal show the clear moral vision of this part of the country; "Do not the principles of humanity and truth require us to interpret particular portions of the Scripture in accordance with the general design and spirit of the gospel when it can be done without violence to the philology of language?"

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Beaver, held at New Brighton, April, 1860, the Rev. Wm. Taggart McAdam, pastor of the church at Sharon, Pa., preached by special appointment, on the question "What should be the position of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of American Slavery?" He made a powerful appeal through logic, facts, and feeling against the evil of the day. Taking the Bible, he met the miserable subterfuges of the pro-slavery people with their isolated portions of Scripture, by showing that the whole spirit of the Book was against the enslavement of a human being. In part he said: "Apart from experience we could scarcely think it credible that any man with a moral sense in his soul and a Bible in his hand could for a single moment defend the moral rightness of American Slavery without being totally ignorant of what it is. We would think that its inherent moral

loathsomeness is so palpable that mankind with united voice would pronounce its condemnation."

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A unique religious movement originated in Beaver County and spread over several counties in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. It sprang from the heart and brain of the Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, pastor of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, of Darlington. Holding to every cherished tenet and tradition of the faith of Calvin and Knox, it was simply a revolt from the action of the General Assembly of 1845 on the subject of slavery, which declared that slave holding was not a bar to Christian Communion. The dissatisfied element left the parent church, organized about a score of churches, had several Presbyteries and a Synod, and when the Emancipation Proclamation had done its work, the purpose of the church having been accomplished, it disbanded and its members entered such other churches as they pleased.

The official severing of the relations is taken from the records of Presbytery in the matter:

"June 22, 1847, at a meeting of the Presbytery of Beaver, at North Sewickley, the following paper was presented to Presbytery by Rev. S. A. McLean and Rev. Arthur B. Bradford.

"*To the Moderator of the Presbytery of Beaver:*

"We, the undersigned, in our own name, and in the name, and as the representatives of all ministers, ruling elders, sessions, and congregations, who do adhere to us, respectfully decline the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Beaver and through that body of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States."

Two days later, at the same meeting of Presbytery, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted,

"Whereas, the Rev. Arthur B. Bradford and the Rev. Samuel A. McLean, members of this Presbytery, have, by a written paper, announced to the Presbytery, that they hereafter decline its jurisdiction; therefore,

"Resolved 1. That the stated clerk be instructed to remove their names from the roll.

"Resolved 2. That in so doing, the Presbytery feels that a due regard for themselves, as well as fidelity to those estranged brethren, renders it proper for them to express their deep conviction that in the course they have pursued, and the misrepresentations they have made reflecting on the character of the General Assembly of our church, they have greatly erred and greatly sinned.

"Resolved 3. That we earnestly and affectionately exhort the members of the churches under our care diligently to guard against the means that may be employed to withdraw them from the faith of their fathers, and to abound much in supplication and prayer to God that He will teach them the way of truth, and give grace to walk therein."

It was ordered that the above resolutions be read from the pulpits of all the churches, and published in the *Presbyterian Advocate*.

With about two thirds of the membership of the Mount Pleasant Church, Mr. Bradford seceded, taking with him three elders, David Boyd, John Rayl, and Thomas Bradshaw. Later, at different times, he added to his elders James Calhoon, J. Dickson Reed, David Fields, Joseph Brittain, and Samuel O'Connel. Of these elders when the long struggle was over, Mr. Bradford declared: "The only honor I wish in this world is to put a shovelful of earth on the graves of my Old Guard."

His parish embraced families within a radius of twelve miles. The Sessional Record shows a membership of 230 October 1, 1860, and of 274 January, 1866, less a few deaths and removals. David Boyd was clerk from at least April 28, 1859, to April 26, 1860, when he resigned and Wm. S. Calhoon served from April 26, 1860 to Sept. 4, 1863, and was succeeded by J. I. Reed, who made the last entry in the Record October 15, 1866. The bulk of the Darlington church afterwards became Covenanters. S. K. Kane served as Moderator, April 28, 1859, and S. A. McLean, on May 1, 1863, and D. D. Waugh, May 2, 1862 and in 1864.

Presbytery met in New Bedford, Pa., May, 1860; Darlington, Pa., October 3, 1860; Lowell, Ohio, May, 1861; Deerfield, Ohio, Sept., 1861; Mercer, Pa., May 7, 1862 (I. C. Bighorn, Moderator); Mt. Jackson, Pa., September, 1862; New Castle, Pa., January 14, 1863; New Bedford, Pa., May 12, 1863 (S. A. McLean, Moderator); Neshannock, September, 1863; Mercer, Pa., January 20, 1864; Buffalo, Pa. (Washington Co.), May, 1864; New Castle, Pa., January, 1864 (Francis Z. Moffitt, Moderator); Lowell, Ohio, October 3, 1864, and at Darlington, Pa., 1866.

Synod met at Martinsburg, October 3, 1860; at Ripley, Ohio, October 17, 1861; Savannah, Ohio, October 2, 1862; New Castle, Pa., October, 1863 and at Clarksville, Pa., October, 1864.

Mr. Bradford was succeeded at Darlington, by S. K. Kane, he by Rev. Mr. Jamison and from September, 1861, to March, 1862, the pulpit was supplied by G. McIlheny, S. K. Kane, D. D. Waugh, and Francis Z. Moffitt, respectively. A Rev. Mr. Bushnell is spoken of as one of the founders of the general movement.

There was another Free Presbyterian Church in the county. It was on the South Side at Frankfort. It was the outgrowth of a sermon preached in the neighborhood by A. B. Bradford and was the only radical Anti-Slavery movement on the South Side. The Rev. George Gordon had been pastor of the Presbyterian church there for sometime but becoming dissatisfied with the General Assembly's actions of 1845 and fired by the burning zeal of the Anti-Slavery apostle from Darlington, he seceded about 1848 and organized a church. Its membership was never over fifty. A few of its members were from Washington County. The Elders were, Wm. Carothers, Wilson Duncan, and John Proudfit (of Washington County). Josiah Campbell and Caleb McClung were prominent members. The church lived only a year after the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Free Presbyterian Church had official organs; one of them was the *Free Presbyterian*. Volume I., Number 2, was the issue of September 25, 1850. It was published by Wm. F. Clark, a veteran newspaper man,

formerly editor of the *Mercer Luminary*. Jos. Gordon, was editor and John Rankin, Corresponding Editor. Its subscription price was \$2.00 per year.

Arthur B. Bradford.—Towering above all others in the terrible intensity of his anti-slavery convictions and in the complete consecration of his time, talents, and energy, stood Arthur B. Bradford, of Enon. He was born in Reading, Pa., in 1810, a son of Judge Ebenezer Bradford and a direct descendant of Wm. Bradford, of the *Mayflower*. He attended the Military Academy at West Point for a year or so, but changed his course and became a theological student at Princeton Seminary. His uncle was John (or Samuel) Bloomfield, of Philadelphia. The colonization of the negro in Africa was advocated by many at that time but Mr. Bradford thought it impracticable and unwise. While a student at Princeton, he talked often with the Philadelphia negroes to whom he preached during this time. His uncle Moses Bradford owned a large plantation in Maryland, and the young theological student spent his vacations there studying the "Negro problem." After graduation he preached for a while at Clinton, New Jersey, and it is an early sign of his unerring instinct that he at once thrust aside the belief in the efficiency of colonization or any other remedy save that of emancipation. For sixteen years he was pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Church, at Darlington, then the largest church west of Pittsburgh, and for seven years at New Castle.

Inheriting from his Puritan ancestors their love of truth, from his judicial-minded father his love of justice, deriving self-control and mental discipline from West Point and Princeton, and enlightened by his observations of the Philadelphia free negro and the Maryland slave, he seemed to have been born into the kingdom for such a time as this. All other questions paled into insignificance in his mind and preaching besides the freedom of the slave. The Bible became to him a wonderful Abolition Book. Never a Sabbath went by but that a hard knock was given to slavery either in prayer or sermon. He was not what might be called an evangelical preacher; he was a born reformer. One of the old ladies of his congregation once said "Mr. Bradford is a mighty interesting preacher but he preaches more politics than he does doctrine."

His activities were ceaseless. He fairly strode over western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio lecturing in almost every village and developing Anti-Slavery sentiment. Many of the men of the present day secured their Anti-Slavery principles from hearing him in some little country church or schoolhouse. He traveled extensively at great expense to himself and lectured in Boston and in New York and went as far west as Iowa. As a public speaker he was remarkable. A competent judge says of him: "I shall always consider Arthur B. Bradford the smartest man I ever heard." He was endowed by nature with a fine presence. In head and face he greatly resembled John Brown. He was possessed of a fine, rich well modulated voice which held his audience as silent as the grave. Toward slavery and its adherents he was sarcastic beyond description. As an orator in many respects he resembled Beecher. His conspicuous qualities were fire; earnestness of the John the Baptist order—and

simplicity of the John Bunyan stripe so that a child could understand him. Above all he loved the truth no matter where it led him.

He was hardly less distinguished as a writer than as an orator. He was a constant contributor to the *Beaver Argus*, the Pittsburg papers, Garrison's *Liberator*, the New Castle *Courant*, the *Boston Index* and the New York *Truth Seeker* and the *Boston Investigator*, besides being the author of numerous Anti-Slavery pamphlets. He edited the *Free Church Portfolio*—one of the organs of the Free Presbyterian Church. In Volume I., Number 7, July, 1859, are found these prophetic words: "The duty of the Free Presbyterian Church is plain. It is to stand in her lot, bearing her testimony against the great sin of our country. Our principles are spreading all over the land and being right must ultimately prevail. The Fugitive Slave Law, of 1850, is not entitled to the sacred name of law."

The exceptional activity and ability of the man brought him into touch and correspondence with the national leaders of the Abolition movement whom he kept informed of the growth of sentiment in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. He was a particular friend of Joshua R. Giddings, the most distinguished Anti-Slavery man in the Halls of Congress, and a frequent visitor at "Buttonwood," Mr. Bradford's home, at Enon. He was intimately acquainted with Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, although he was not a Garrisonian Abolitionist, for he believed in voting. Abby Kelly (Foster) a noted anti-slavery lecturer from Lynn, Massachusetts, and Grace Greenwood, spent a summer at Mr. Bradford's home. Parker Pillsbury was also a visitor.

The Fugitive Slave Law provided a penalty of \$1000 upon any one convicted of assisting slaves to escape, so in order to protect his wife and children Mr. Bradford temporarily transferred his property to a friend. But, although oftentimes his neighbors were bitterly opposed to his course and even threatened him with tar and feathers, he never suffered personal violence.

He gave the main part of his life to the cause of Freedom and spared neither time nor expense in his travels. Mrs. Bradford frequently took clothes off the backs of her children and put them on the fugitives, many of whom stayed weeks after with the family and worked in the fields. Mr. Bradford attended the Garrison Convention, in Boston and after the war went to Alliance, Ohio, to be present at the last meeting of the old Abolitionists at which the roll was called, the affairs of the society were wound up and it adjourned *sine die*. Among others at the final meeting equally distinguished with himself were Marcus Robinson, Caleb Steel, Parker Pillsbury, and Jacob Heaton.

Mr. Bradford was in the struggle from the first to the last. As a delegate he attended the Free Soil Convention, in Pittsburg, in 1852, which nominated Hale and Julian. He actively supported Fremont throughout western Pennsylvania on the stump. In the *Beaver Argus*, of October 29, 1856, there appears this notice:

"REV. A. B. BRADFORD"

"This gentleman addressed a Republican Meeting in the court-house, Thursday Evening, October 23, in his usual able and eloquent manner.

His remarks in reply to those who denominate our laborers 'Greasy Mechanics' and 'Filthy Operatives' were heartfelt and scathing, severe and to the point. Mr. Bradford may very justly be termed one of the most effective and argumentative orators in the army of Freedom."

NEW BRIGHTON'S CONGRATULATIONS TO DICKEY, HALE, AND OTHERS

"*To Giddings, Palfrey, Hale, and Dickey. Members of Congress:*

"As the friends of Freedom we deem it incumbent upon us to send you a word of sympathy and cheer for your efforts to repel the insolent demands and aggressions of the Slave Power.

"At this eventful crisis, when the world is struggling so vigorously for Freedom, when resolutions are shaking down kingdoms and empires, when mind is bursting its fetters and mankind asserting its rights in other lands, we are watching with an increasing intensity of interest the movements in our own land touching the cause of Freedom. We have seen attempts to strike down the liberty of Speech and the Press by those who a moment before were shouting huzzas, and affecting to rejoice over the triumphs of Freedom and Republicanism in the old world,—even worse still, have seen the same *freedom loving republican* men-hunters giving chase, like so many hounds, to men, women, and children who were fleeing from the very Capital of this boasted Republic in quest of Liberty. We have seen these poor victims thus pursued, recaptured, and thrown into prison to await the sound of the auction hammer which is to sunder the dearest ties, and consign them to a system of oppression and tryanny, one hour of which is worse than an age of that which our father's rose in rebellion to oppose.

"We assure you you *do not stand alone*. That as far as you resist the encroachments and existence of this accursed system, you have Justice, Truth, Righteousness—the sympathy and co-operation of all good men throughout the world, and the blessing of millions that are ready to perish, and are sighing for liberty, on your side. Then be not daunted, rely with a moral heroism upon the justice of your cause. Be intimidated by no threats. Whether you stand or fall, in the battle for Freedom, your reward shall be sure, and the triumph hour will be hastened, which will come at last. Error is of a day—an age. Truth is immortal and invincible. All hail that happy day! When Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land and the Scepter of Peace be swayed from sea to the mountains, and from the rivers to the end of the earth! Faithfully Yours.

"New Brighton, Pa., May, 4, 1848.

Paul Diamond.	Milo Townsend.
T. W. Rogers.	Talbot Townsend.
Joseph McCreery.	James Wilson.
Wm. Blanchard.	Evan P. Townsend.
Isaac Winans.	Presley McKinsie.
Alexander Nicholson.	Thomas Morgan.
Milton Townsend.	M. T. Kennedy.
Seth C. McClure.	John Collins.
Alfred G. McCreary.	John Gilliland.
I. G. Bemberger.	John Kulin (Muhn).
James Erwin.	Joseph Thompson.
John Pugh.	Thomas Reed.

Silas Merrick."

It was the good fortune of the county to have as its representatives in Congress men who strongly reflected the Anti-Slavery sentiment of her people. Especially noticeable was the friendship existing between the Hon. John Dickey, a member from 1844 to 1849 and the Hon. John Allison from 1851 to 1853, and Joshua R. Giddings, the heroic champion of the slave from the Western Reserve. An inspection of the *Congressional Globe* shows that Mr. Dickey's name is found almost exclusively in connection with Anti-Slavery discussions. "He enunciated the principle that while slaves are recognized as *property* by the local municipal laws of the States, they are recognized as *persons* by the Constitution of the United States. He appealed to the South to cease pressing claims upon Congress for payment of slaves as property, a question which had long agitated the country; the bonds of the Union would thus be cemented, and we would continue a united people and prosperous people for all future time."

Mr. Allison, December 23, 1852, presented a remonstrance from A. W. Townsend and seventy-eight others, citizens from Beaver County, Pa., against an appropriation of certain moneys in aid of the Colonization Society. These remonstrants were not to be led away by any ephemeral scheme but wished the issue disposed of on our own soil. The Beaver County *Argus* of April 16, 1856, contained an able eight column speech delivered by Hon. John Allison, in the House of Representatives, April 1, 1856, on the "Slavery Question."

To show the temper of Beaver County in relation to slavery irrespective of party this incident is suggestive. Hon. Thomas Cunningham, a Democrat and one of the ablest lawyers the county ever produced, was appointed by President Buchanan a Federal Judge in Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth. It is said that Judge Cunningham, demanded Federal troops of the President for the protection of the courts and the neighborhood but they were never sent. He and Governor Geary roomed together. He resigned his commission in less than a year and came home. He had seen the activities of the Slave Power and had become acquainted with the thing itself. In his emphatic way he declared: "I was disgusted on the threshold as I discovered that the damned pro-slavery villains were determined to force slavery upon the State, and not being *particeps criminis*, I resigned. The Slave Power has become arrogant and will have to go. In my opinion 'The Kansas Iniquity' has sounded the death-knell of slavery in the United States." In a great speech at the Beaver court-house he detailed his Kansas experiences and related the methods of the Border Ruffians. With Hon. Alexander R. Thomson, in Beaver and Lawrence counties, and Governor Curtin he canvassed the State in defense of the war.

When Colonization schemes had failed, when petitions had availed nothing, when the arguments and prayers of the North had fallen unheeded upon the South the Anti-Slavery people began more and more to look to the ballot box for the solution of the problem. This ultimate hope gained an impetus in Beaver County, in 1855, that finally overcame all resistance. In the *Argus* of that year, on July 25th, appeared an

address to the citizens of the county, signed by several hundred prominent gentlemen designating August 29, 1855, as a time for the holding of a County Convention to select candidates for the several county offices, and to complete the organization of the Republican Party.

The signers of this paper say: "Believing that the recent and continued aggressions of slavery have rendered necessary the disbandment of all existing political organizations, and a close and intimate union of those who think resistance to each and every aggression of slavery paramount to every other political issue, we earnestly invite all who are in favor of freedom and free labor, and of the restoration of freedom to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, to engage in such measures as will accomplish the purpose sought."

The *Argus* (M. and J. Weyand, Editors), says editorially in the same issue:

"Appended to the call for the Republican County Convention to be held on the twentieth day of August, will be found the names of persons recently belonging to all parties. The time has been short, consequently but little effort has as yet been put forth. A number of printed calls have been sent out to different points of the county. Those who receive them we trust will pass them around expeditiously, those who should not happen to see any we hope will evince sufficient interest in the movement to clip the call out of this paper, procure all the signers they can, and forward to us without delay for publication. Every thing now depends upon speedy action. The people are ripe for this move. The elements are at hand for the upbuilding of a powerful party, if they are but used aright. Friends of Freedom, be active, constitute yourselves a committee to take hold of the matter in earnest, and roll in the names to us previous to the convention."

The Convention met, nominated a ticket, and selected a County Committee. The Beaver *Argus*, in July has this strong editorial in regard to the first State Republican Convention to meet in Pittsburg in the fall.

"Let the convention adopt only an anti-slavery platform—one that will be practical and the people will move irrespective of party discipline. All can and should rally in vindication of a great principle separately. The political question of the nation now demands that parties in the North unwedded to the Slave interest should disband. In doing this a great and practical Northern party can be formed without giving it any of the distinctive phases, belonging to those now existing. It is necessary that every free State be carried in the Presidential canvass of 1856 and to do this there must be perfect harmony and a safe mode of action adopted. On the single anti-slavery issue this can be effected—on a dozen of issues this movement must inevitably fail."

This convention was held. Passmore Williamson, Esq., of Philadelphia was nominated for Canal Commissioner, an important office in those days. His fame had been gained by being jailed in Philadelphia for assisting slaves to escape. It was not sufficient to make him a strong candidate. Thomas Nicholson, one of his opponents, was a Beaver Countian.

The vote on Canal Commissioner in the county was:

Plumer.....	Democratic.....	1334
Nicholson.....	Fusion.....	1090
Williamson.....	Republican.....	581
K. Cleaver.....	American.....	130
Total.....		3135

The vote of the following boroughs and townships shows locally where Anti-Slavery was weak and where it was strong.

Borough.....	Plumer.	Nicholson.	Williamson.	Cleaver.
Borough.....	114	142	29	
Chippewa.....	29	41	25	
Darlington.....	34	50	41	
Fallston.....	22	5	25	34
Frankfort.....	24	31	33	
Sewickley.....	111	45	2	
Independence.....	32	18	17	
New Brighton.....	33	24	112	
Ohio.....	37	64	25	
Raccoon.....	47	72	35	
South Beaver.....	31	63	37	
McGuire's.....	45	14	45	
	559	569	426	34

Early in 1856 a call was issued for a Republican National Mass Convention, February 22, 1856, at Pittsburg, Pa., Hon. John Allison, of New Brighton, a member of Congress at the time; Thomas Silliman, a farmer of Little Beaver township and B. B. Chamberlain, Esq., of New Brighton; and Jacob Weyand, one of the editors of the *Beaver Argus*; the two latter appointed by the County Committee, were in attendance.

A National Party was formed and a National delegated convention was called for June 17, 1856, at Philadelphia, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

Richard P. Roberts, Esq., attended this convention at Philadelphia, as the delegate from Beaver County, and the Hon. John Allison, was a delegate at large.

Fremont received 2658 votes in the county against 1905 for Buchanan.

Hon. John Allison represented the county at the Chicago Convention of 1860 when Mr. Lincoln was nominated. Hon. John F. Dravo, then a resident of Allegheny County, had been in attendance at the Pittsburg Convention of 1856, and was a delegate from Allegheny County at the Chicago Convention.

Beaver County cast 2682 votes for Curtin for governor against 1715 for Foster in October, 1860.

President Lincoln, on September 22, 1862, issued his Proclamation of

Emancipation, and his supplementary document on January 1, 1863. January, 1865, the National Congress voted an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery and by the end of that year it had been approved by an overwhelming majority of the State legislatures and had become a part of our law.

In all this agitation and struggle extending through many years Beaver County had taken a part above the average of her sister counties—a part honest, conspicuous, and unique.

Mr. Weyand was followed by Prof. Scudder H. Peirsol, the well-known educator of Bridgewater, whose subject was "The Early Teachers and Schools of Beaver County."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The early settlers of Beaver County were not indifferent to the education of their children, and as soon as there were a sufficient number of families in a neighborhood to form a school, they would meet together and build a schoolhouse. The building was made of round logs, the crevices between the logs filled with chunks of wood and mortar; they were usually floored with puncheons, and roofed with clapboards, held in place by means of weight-poles.

The seats were made of the same material as the floor, with pins for supports and without backs.

The desks resembled the seats, with this exception—the pins for support were driven into the wall, and the puncheons laid on them. The windows were simply openings covered with greased paper. The door was made of puncheons, with wooden latch and wooden hinges.

The room was heated by an immense fireplace at one end, the fuel being great logs cut from the surrounding forest. There was so much similarity in the structure of these schoolhouses throughout the county that the purpose of the building could be detected on sight. These buildings not only served the purpose of schoolhouses, but in many instances they were used as places of worship, and for all manner of public meetings.

As the settlements increased in size and number, so, also, the number of schoolhouses increased.

Among the earliest of the schools was one erected in 1798, near the old Bassenheim Furnace, in what is now Franklin township—another, near Wurtemberg, now Wayne township, Lawrence County—one, in the present North Sewickley township, near Cunningham's bridge—a second in North Sewickley township, taught by Master McQuiston, but difficult now to locate—another, where Rochester now stands, near the site of Captain Maratta's present residence. This was the school, Master Robert Darragh being the teacher, that was visited by Aaron Burr, while waiting for the completion of his boats, which were being built at the mouth of the Beaver River, for his trip down the Ohio to Blennerhasset Island.

Another schoolhouse stood on the farm of the late Ritchey Eakin, in

Brighton township—another in New Sewickley township, near the site of the present Unionville school building—another, a blacksmith shop with the earth for a floor, in New Sewickley township, near the residence of the late Alexander Eaton—one in South Beaver township, near the site of the Limekiln school—one in Greene township, between Hookstown and Georgetown, on Mill Creek—one on the farm of James Bigger, Hanover township—one on the farm of Wm. Hammond—one on Anderson's farm, on Little Travis Creek—one in Frankfort borough—one near the Robert Patton farm—one in Independence township, near the Moffat farm.

There were, doubtless, many other schoolhouses in the early time in the county, but nothing definite could be learned of them.

School supplies consisted chiefly of a *United States Speller*, *Pike's Arithmetic*, and the *Western Calculator*, *Introduction to the English Reader*, the *English Reader*, and the *Old and New Testaments*, called in school, the Bible and the Testament. The writing equipment consisted of a quill pen, soapstone pencil, lead pencil hammered out, paper, unruled and unsized, and slates not comparing in quality with that used for roofing, at the present.

The pupils procured the pencils from the soapstone in the hills, and put them in shape with their jack-knives. The ink used in the schools was usually prepared at home from the bark of various trees and copperas. The ink fountain was a small block of hard wood with a hole bored in the center. No blackboards, no maps were in use. One of the chief duties of the teacher was making and mending pens and "setting" copies. The method of instruction was different from the present time. The first thing was to learn thoroughly the English Alphabet. The second, to learn to spell, both on and off the book, pronouncing each syllable, and pronouncing the whole part spelled after each new syllable. Following the spelling, the reading exercises in the spelling-book—many of the older citizens of our county may still remember the lesson:

"My son, do no ill.
Go not in the way of bad men.
Bad men go to the pit.
O, my son, go not in the way of sin."

From these exercises to the *New Testament*, following that the *Introduction to English Reader*, then the *English Reader*. The alphabet class recited five or six times daily, the spellers on the book, four times daily; spelling off the book, large pupils and small, twice a day, before dismissing at noon and evening. Each pupil was required to memorize a verse in the *New Testament* or a portion of the *Shorter Catechism* to be recited each morning.

Arithmetic, which was by far the most important branch taught in the school, was first, a thorough memorizing of the tables of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and then practice in these tables; tables of denominate numbers followed, and these also must be thoroughly memorized. There was no classification in arithmetic; it was each one

for himself. When a difficult problem was reached, it was carried up to the teacher's desk for solution. There was no analytical, nor mental arithmetic, no asking nor explaining why or wherefore; the answer was the principal object to be obtained. Much of the studying was done in an audible tone, especially in preparing the spelling lesson. When the hum of voices seemed to weaken, the master knew mischief and not study was the order; instantly, the sharp order—"Keep on, keep on," and again the hum would strengthen. In very few of these very early schools was anything taught but the three "R's"; the other common English branches did not come into general use in the common school of the county for some time. The schoolmasters of the early time were a distinctive class: usually men of age and experience. As a rule, the discipline was very severe. At the opening of the term, the teacher wrote out and placed conspicuously, a long list of rules for the benefit of his pupils. This plan, also, was general all over the county. Each rule had its attendant punishment laid down. Occasionally a very ridiculous rule was in the list, as "No snowballing allowed," which could be read in the short summer term, as well as when "zero" weather prevailed.

Pupils were also taught their "manners" in school. Each boy was taught to take his hat off and bow his head to every person he met, and every girl made a courtesy; frequently at noon, a stray passer-by would find the pupils lined up on each side of the road, "making their manners." No girl bowed, that was a masculine privilege. This form of "manners" was required on entering and leaving the schoolroom. One very particular rule was "No tales told out of school" under penalty of severe punishment.

The teacher was always expected to treat his pupils to apples on Christmas and New Year's. If he refused, then "barring out" was the order, which sometimes had a disastrous finish.

The teacher's salary was of minor importance, being from fifty cents to one dollar per month per scholar, and "boarding round" among the patrons of the school. There were but few lady teachers in the early history of this county; they were always addressed as, "Mistress," the men teachers, always "Master." Among the early teachers were some of very superior worth and merit, whose names may be found in the following list:

William Littell, father of Gen. John S. Littell, of Big Beaver township, taught about one hundred years ago in Hanover and Raccoon townships; William Reed, William Edgar, one of whose pupils was Mr. Nickum, Prof. J. G. Hillman's father-in-law; Smith McDanel, —— Hinds, John Eberhart, father of Hon. Gilbert L. Eberhart, of New Brighton, —— Stewart, —— Herrington, —— Aiken, Robert Darragh, father of S. H. and M. Darragh, Robert Calvin, Samuel Thompson, Samuel Louthan, grandfather of Dr. J. S. Louthan, J. F. Reed, afterwards County Superintendent, David Warrick, Kate Wilson, Mistress Thomas, John Foughty. The last four taught in the old "State Line" school, four miles north of Black Hawk. This school was patronized by the residents of South Beaver township, in Beaver County, and Middleton township, Columbiana

County, Ohio. Among the patrons were the Davidsons, McMillens, Blisses, and Wilsons on the Pennsylvania side, and the Bairds, Todds, and Fitzsimmonses, on the Ohio side.

Other early teachers were Oliver Smith, Rev. Joseph S. Buchanan, uncle of John M. Buchanan, Esq., of Beaver, —— Alter, son-in-law of Governor Joseph Ritner, Michael Nye, grandfather of Michael P. Nye, Esq., of Franklin township and Dr. Hiram Nye, of Enon, Pa., Larabie Boyd, who taught in Hanover township for upwards of forty years, Thomas Boggs, —— McMullen, —— Aidy, —— McQuiston, —— Greezil, Wm. Eckles, Wm. Onderdunk, Hiram Pryne, Wm. Strougham, Wm. Gredy, James Johnston, Henry Davis, Wm. McCallister, Archibald Harvey, Wm. Hood, Hugh McBride, John Moffat, John Brien, Wm. Spaulding, —— Jordan, J. G. Shields, brother of our esteemed court-crier, Arthur Shields, Mary Beal, Sallie Dickey, Mistress McGearry, John Wade, John McKee, Jonathan Cross, Wm. Shannon, Elizabeth Hunter, Rev. John W. Scott, D.D., LL.D., father-in-law of Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Wm. McFarland, James Boyde, grandfather of Harry J. Boyde, Beaver, Hugh Wright, M.D., David Nelson, uncle of David A. Nelson, Esq., Beaver, John Walker, —— Metcalf, John McCullough, John Allison, J. L. Boyd, John Harsha, Thomas Nicholson, first County Superintendent of Beaver County, John Nicholson, Samuel Gibb, Samuel Bigger, uncle of Ellis N. Bigger, Esq., Beaver, Ellen McCombs, John Gladzan, Samuel Robb, S. Swearingen, Ellen Ramsey, Dr. James Ramsey, W. W. Frazier, Samuel H. Jeffries, Thomas Jeffries, Robert McFerran, Robert Edie, uncle of Mrs. Louis E. Grim, Robert McCauley, grandfather of Drs. John and E. H. S. McCauley, —— McConahey, —— Reed, —— Baldwin, Hugh B. Anderson, Edward Crail, Mary Crail, Catherine Barnes.

Somewhere in the early thirties we find the following: Samuel English, Wm. McPearce, Samuel Magaw, Sampson Barris, Tobias Peirsol, Wm. Leet, Frederick Leet, Wm. Barnet, Edward Coleman, father of George Coleman and County Commissioner Coleman, Philip Grim, father of Louis E. Grim, Esq., Beaver, —— Shields, also a brother of Arthur Shields, of Beaver, Eliza Harper, cousin of ex-county surveyor James Harper, John Todd, James Beatty, H. H. McMillen, Walter McMillen, James G. Bliss, Zadoc Bliss, James Dungan, John W. McClelland.

We have, perhaps, been so unfortunate as to omit names of other worthy teachers of the early time, but have given all of which we could gain knowledge.

Rev. J. M. Wallace, D.D., pastor of the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, who was born in Hopewell township, this county, was the next speaker. His address follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am asked to represent the Wallaces. The Wallaces are of Scotch descent. It has been claimed that we are the direct descendants of Sir William Wallace, the noble hero and patriot of Scotland. However, we have met with a historical difficulty in establishing the claim. One fact

weighs against it and that is—*he had no descendants*. There is a family tradition, however, that we are of the same ancestry as Sir William. This tradition is probably founded in fact. It will be remembered that Sir William won his fame from the fact that he had the courage to dispute the divine right of kings, and to this day, we find that the Wallaces in Beaver County are a very democratic people. In fact most of them have been voting the Democratic ticket since the days of Thomas Jefferson. Some of us, however, have shriveled into Prohibitionists. This distinguished family settled first on the north side of the river. My ancestors, probably thinking that the Wallaces were needed on both sides to tone up society and preserve the morals of the whole community, settled in Hopewell township. And so the Wallaces have taken root over a large part of the county and have helped much to make its history.

In view of the foregoing remarks, it may seem surprising to state that the Wallaces are no better than other people. They believe with all their hearts the statement of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created free and equal. They have never posed as aristocrats or taken on any high airs, but are humble, modest people, content to move in the humbler walks of life.

Rising now to the grander subject of the county, let me say that it was founded upon the great principles of Christianity. When the great apostle to the Gentiles wished to pay the highest compliment to the learned and cultured Athenians he said that he perceived that they were very religious people. The best thing that can be said of the pioneer settlers of Beaver County is that they were pious. When they came out here into the woods in the early times, they brought their Bibles with them. And even before they were able to erect churches, they began the worship of God in tents and in the groves, God's first temples. And on Service they built the second Theological Seminary on the continent, if it were not the very first.¹ And they had a short creed in those days called "The Shorter Catechism," and they taught it diligently to their children in their homes. And they gathered round the hearthstone morning and evening for family worship. Burns in his beautiful poem *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, after describing the devotions of the family says:—

"From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad."

And so in like manner we can say that it is from scenes like these that old Beaver County's true grandeur springs.

As this would indicate, the old settlers were people of sterling character. This is obvious from the names they gave to various places in the county. On the back of the program of this Centennial there is a cut representing a little animal called the beaver. The beaver is noted in natural history for his industrious habits. Nothing but death can prevent him from working. If he is shut up in a building he will at once proceed to build a dam across it with boots and shoes and books and anything he can get hold of. It is not that he needs the dam, but just because

¹ See p. 918.

he is so very industrious that he must be at work. And he has established such a reputation for diligence that, "to work like a beaver," has become a proverb. And I have no doubt that the old settlers called this section of the earth's surface Beaver County to show that they were a very industrious people. It is certain too that this applies to the town of Beaver. Some malicious person has called Beaver "The Saint's Rest." I am informed, however, by many of the people of the town that they are a working people and there is no need to change the name of the place. And then the fathers have named a little town down the river Industry as if to emphasize, if possible, the fact of their good working habits.

In the same way it is shown too that they were a liberty loving people, for they not only named one town Freedom, but they keep forever in memory the year of the Declaration of Independence by calling one of their post-offices Seventy-Six. If a man on the other side of the globe should direct a letter properly to Seventy-Six, it would come straight to Beaver County. And then I do not know that there is any other country or county in the whole world that has a place called Back Bone. (This is on the South Side. They have no back bone on the North Side. I mean that they have no place called Back Bone). And so if you want to find Back Bone you have to come to Beaver County. And this would indicate that the people that settled the county were sturdy, strong characters. It is related that a boy was reading that text in the Bible which says that Daniel had an excellent spirit in him. And he mistook the word spirit for spine. And so he read it that Daniel had an excellent *spine* in him. But it was not much of a mistake after all. Daniel did have a good spine. He would stand up for the truth no matter what it might cost. An old farmer was hoeing in his field on the hillside and a traveler passing along the road called to him contemptuously and said: "What do you raise on these hills, old man?" And the old man straightened himself up to his full height and called back to him, "**WE RAISE MEN.**" In our old county we go one better and raise **MEN** and **WOMEN**.

And, as the clergy say, this leads me to remark in the next place on the part the pioneer mothers have had in making the history of Beaver County. There is a familiar hymn that says: "O for a thousand tongues!" I have always thought that that language is very extravagant. I believe that one tongue is as much as one man can manage. And from my experience, I believe that it would be absolutely dangerous for a woman to have more than one tongue. But if ever I could have a thousand tongues I would like to have them now to speak the praises of the pioneer mothers of Beaver County. Let a man inspired of God pronounce their eulogy. Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. Such was the pioneer mother in Beaver County. She moved in a quiet sphere. Her home may have been a log cabin but her presence filled it with sunshine and joy. There is a wonderful

painting by Correggio representing the baby Christ in the stable with face so bright with heavenly light that it touches and beautifies every face and form and thing around it. And so it was with the pioneer mother. Everything became radiant and holy by association with her. It was her patient, loving life that made home to be the sweetest word in the English language. She was like a guardian angel to her children all the day and, when the evening shades gathered in the forest, she laid them down to rest and taught them to say:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

And what a grand helper she was. I have seen it stated, as one of the triumphs of the closing years of this Nineteenth century, that in the South the cotton can be taken from the field and in the same factory ginned and carded and spun and made into cloth. But the pioneer mother could beat that a hundred years ago. With her own hands she clipped the wool from the sheep, washed it, carded it, spun it, wove it and made it into garments for her husband and children. She went to the field and pulled the flax, and watered it, and broke it, and scutched it, and spun it, and wove it and made it into clothes while her husband was wrestling with the roots and grubs. There never were more noble women than the pioneer mothers of Beaver County. They sleep in the quiet churchyards to-day but their influence lives. I never saw my father's mother. I never saw anything that belonged to her but the old Bible that she loved so well. And, although she died when my father was yet in his teens, yet he always said that he owed all that he was to the training he received when a child at his pious mother's knee. And I know that she trained him up with so high a sense of honor that I never knew him to speak an untruth. I never knew him to do a dishonorable act. And I know that I owe much to her for she molded him that molded me. And so it is with the people that are living in the grand old county to-day. The holy influence of the pioneer mothers is with us still.

We take pleasure too to-day in speaking of the patriotism of our people. No people are more brave. Her sons have followed the flag in all our wars. And our people are brave because they have strong religious convictions. There are no soldiers in the world as brave as Christian soldiers. Cromwell's "Invincibles" went into battle singing psalms. And they never lost a battle. They could not be conquered. I have seen statistics which show that some of the battles of the Civil War were the most destructive battles in all the history of the world. And it was because that there were Christian soldiers on both sides. General Toral, who commanded the Spanish forces at Santiago, published in the Spanish newspapers an unintentional eulogy on our soldiers. He said that when his men found our soldiers lying dead on the battle-field they found that almost every one of them had a Bible in his pocket. Our men found no Bibles in the pockets of the Spanish soldiers who were

killed, and two thirds of them could not have read them if they had had them. But they did find bottles in their pockets. It is no wonder that our men were victorious for the Bible and the gun will always defeat the bottle and the gun. It takes soldiers with Bibles in their pockets and the hope of the gospel in their hearts to make such a charge as our brave men made at San Juan Hill. And such are the soldiers that we send from the grand old county to fight the battles of our country.

As a concluding word, let me say that there is hope for the future for the law of heredity is almost universal. Nobody has ever been able to account for the frequent bareness of the human cranium. Some evil minded person has said that the hair was originally intended for a covering for the brain, but that in some cases the brain has gradually disappeared through the lapse of years, and the hair being no longer needed quietly disappears from the field. A more charitable theory, however, is that the brain has developed so rapidly that the hair has not been able to keep pace with it even by overgrowths drawn from adjacent territory. This does not altogether cover the ground. The bald fact is that baldness is hereditary. The bald head has come down from former generations. Hence there is no cure for it. Nothing that has been invented since the creation of the world will make hair grow on the shining expanse of a bald head. There is nothing to do but to pass it on down. And so it is with the color of the eyes and the hair.

Well now I am glad to say that this law that is so universal and so sweeping applies to virtue. And it is a fact that righteousness is far more hereditary than sin. Some men are angry at the Second Commandment, because it says that the iniquities of the fathers are visited on the children unto the third and fourth generation, but they do not seem to know that God has said that righteousness shall go down to a thousand generations. Sin quits at the third or fourth generation but righteousness goes on forever. Fifteen generations after David was in his grave God said that he would bless Hezekiah and deliver Jerusalem for David's sake. And so it is a grand thing to have pious ancestors. Unspeakable blessings have come down to us from them and will go down to the latest generations. It is true that in some respects religion seems to be going down a little just now. We do not keep the Sabbath as well as our fathers did. We do not have their holy reverence for sacred things. Yet we have made great progress in reforms during the century. Slavery is gone; dueling is ended; polygamy is on its last legs and temperance is slowly but surely advancing. There is hope for the future. The golden age is dawning. The right will triumph. The Divine promise is that the kingdom and the dominion and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High; and He shall reign forever and ever.

Rev. Harry C. Swearingen of Pittsburg spoke extempore on "The Character of Our Ancestors." This speech was followed by the singing of some old-time melodies by Mrs. Catherine

Dungan of Pittsburg, the wife of a great-grandson of Levi Dungan, the first white settler. These were greatly appreciated by the audience.

At this point the audience was given a bit of fun and eloquence which was not scheduled for it. Mr. John S. Duss, the accomplished leader of the Great Western Band, prefaced the rendering of the next musical number with an extempore speech which disturbed all somnolent tendencies that might have been felt by the audience and set them off into a burst of merriment. We give a synopsis of his remarks, which, of course, drew from the immediate conditions of the day their chief charm and humor. Their irresistible effect cannot be felt when they are read, since the "atmosphere" of the occasion and the unique manner of delivery cannot be reproduced in type. Mr. Duss thought that too much emphasis had been laid by the orators of the day on the claims of the "South Side," and so he made his "retort courteous" in the following speech:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with a heavy heart that I address you; indeed, I stand before you self-convicted of a great sin.

That is not all; the sin of which I feel myself convicted is no ordinary sin,—it is the sin of ignorance.

Nor is it the sin of *ordinary* ignorance of which I am convicted. Ah, no! my friends; the weight that I have on my conscience is that I am guilty of being ignorant of the *geography* of my own county. I confess to you, ladies and gentlemen, that never in my wildest fancies did it enter my imagination that Beaver County had *so many sides!*

Gentlemen come here and talk about the **SOUTH SIDE** and the **NORTH SIDE** and the **WEST SIDE** and the **EAST SIDE** and the what not, until my head is in a perfect whirl, and I am really at a loss to figure out whether our county is in the shape of a hexagon, or of a pentagon, or of an octagon, or some other kind of a "'gon."

And small wonder it is that I begin to feel as though I would like to know where I am really at.

One of the orators of the day, descanting on the mental characteristics of the early settlers of this county, told us that those people knew what they were about; that this was evidenced by the names they gave the different places throughout the county. That we have here the town of Beaver,—that the beaver is an industrious animal and stands for the type of industry; that the industrious character of the people was further upheld by the establishment of a town—right below here [indicating direction by a gesture], by the name of *Industry*. That the people of that day were also a liberty-loving people, for right over here [indicating] we have a post-office called "'76," showing that the spirit of '76 was

still alive, and that this love of liberty was further exemplified by the establishment of a town right above here [indicating] on the Ohio River by the name of *Freedom*.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this may all sound very well, but let me ask you of what use is all the freedom—of what use is all the industry in the world, if you have not *Economy*.¹

My friends, certain of the gentlemen of this—the—the—oh, what it is? —the *South* side, I believe,—yes, the south side, informed us that that *side* had sent out over one hundred ministers; that that *side* had sent out many doctors; and that *that side* had sent out over one hundred lawyers; —this I presume, in order to prove the superiority of that side in the realm of said professions.

Well, now, I hardly know what to say about the—the—the—a (well, really, I do not know to what side I belong), at any rate, I have grave doubts as to our side (whatever it is) having sent out many ministers. I do, however, feel justified in asserting that it did send out but few doctors; I am absolutely positive that it *did not send a single lawyer*; but there is one thing it did do, and that is it—religiously and conscientiously minded its own business and minded it well, and that is more than I can say for some of the other sides; in fact, it might be perfectly proper to state that through the meddlesome disposition of some of the people of the other sides we have actually been obliged, time and time again, to employ considerable of the great amount of legal talent which the other sides claim to have sent out.

And now, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Children, if you will kindly bear with my shortcomings for the present, I promise you most faithfully that by the time the next Centennial rolls around, I shall make it my particular business to be fully informed in reference to the configuration of this many-sided county, if I have to survey every foot of it myself.

Of like character and effect was the speech of the veteran "schoolmaster," R. Gregor McGregor, who made an effective defense of the learning and teaching ability of the early men and women who "taught the young idea" of Beaver County school children "how to shoot." His address as delivered was largely extempore, but he has reduced part of it to the form in which it is herewith given, his topic being "The Evolution of the Institute."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have selected this subject for the reason that I believe I am one of the only two persons living who attended the first Institutes held in Beaver County. Of that band of teachers, as far as is known, Prof. S. H. Peirsol and I are all that now survive. Nicholson, Coulter, Grim,

¹ Economy is the name of the town in which Mr. Duss resides.—ED.

Anderson, McGoun, McClelland, the Reeds, the Blissess, and all whose names occur to me, are now with God. Each has entered upon a faithful teacher's reward in heaven. They are,

"On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming."

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in endless night,
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light."

The meetings then held were not called Institutes. When they were held for the general discussion of educational topics, they were called "Educational Meetings"; and when they were held stately for the discussion of professional subjects, by practical teachers, they were called "Teachers' Associations." As the Institute of to-day is the natural outgrowth of these, I shall speak of them as Institutes. If I were to make a criticism, it would be that Association is *generic*; Institute, *specific*.

Those primitive Institutes had their mission. Their work was needed at that time. They admirably answered the purpose for which they were intended.

That was in the days of our transition from the *United States Spelling Book*, the *English Reader*, the *Western Calculator*, *Kirkham's Grammar*, *Smith's Geography*, and other authorized and unauthorized text-books.

At that time, the teachers had far greater merit than they now have credit for possessing. Their education did not usually embrace the classics, the higher mathematics, or the natural sciences. But a merit of their education was its completeness, as far as it went. What they knew, they knew thoroughly. They regarded good spelling as being at the foundation of a good education; they considered it a sin to misspell a word; they were good spellers. They were good writers, Samuel Magaw was one of the finest penmen of his day. If the penmanship of the others was not as ornate as his, it was of the kind that could justly be called a "copy." The teachers of that day were not accomplished elocutionists; but they were good and correct readers. They mastered the Arithmetic then in use in the schools. They usually knew every page of the *Western Calculator* as well as they did the one that contained the multiplication table.

If I were to make a criticism upon those old masters, it would be that they taught the book, rather than the subject. And they taught it as it had been taught to them by teachers that taught it as they had been taught. It is easy to see that we had run into ruts out of which it was the office of the Institute to lift us. Hence, we went to those primitive Institutes to find out how to solve difficult examples in the new arithmetics,

how to analyze difficult sentences in the new grammars, how to explain difficulties in the new geographies.

At the most remote period to which my memory extends, there were excellent teachers in that part of North Sewickley now embraced in Wayne and Perry townships, in Lawrence County. They were the Sterrits and Stewarts, the Morton's and Mehards, Frederick Taylor, Cyrus Ramsey, John C. Johnson, Z. N. Allen, and others of natural endowments and fine acquirements.

In that part of the old township now embraced in North Sewickley, Franklin, and Marion townships, of Beaver County, there were very superior teachers. They were such teachers that those who entered the profession with me felt that our shoulders were not fit to bear the weight of their mantles.

About the time of the adoption of the school law in 1834, and from then until the founding of the North Sewickley Academy, about 1850, the people of the community, in their liberality of spirit, kept up excellent select schools, usually conducted in the old Providence church. The schools were taught by such men as Mr. Herrington, Joseph S. Buchanan, Ethan Allen Stewart, and Oliver Smith. They gave an impulse to the cause of popular education in the community; they inspired the young people of both sexes with a desire for a higher education. In addition to attending these schools, many of the young men went to the academies of Beaver, Darlington, Fallston, Zelienople, and other towns.

They supplied the schools with such teachers as the Magaws and Leets, the Warnocks and Bennetts. Among these teachers too were Edward Coleman, whose descendants have given so many popular teachers to the public schools.

The silly jokes some people make about the old masters that could teach only the "three R's" do not apply to the old teachers of North Sewickley.

Beaver County, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts—an East side, a West side, and a South side. In this article I have spoken only of the East side, as representative of the others.

The teachers at first utilized the Institute as a help in surmounting the difficulties they encountered in handling the new books, as they were issued by publishers, introduced by agents, adopted by school boards, purchased by parents, and brought by the scholars into the schools.

Teachers found the Institute an invaluable aid. But it was no easy thing to be an instructor. The man who undertook to be a teacher of the teachers, an instructor of the instructors, a leader of the leaders, had no easy task to perform. He had to be the target at which 143 marksmen would each shoot seven questions; and, then, he had to have the 1001 answers to give. There is a class to which none of us cheerfully admit that we belong, of whom it is said that they can ask questions that a wise man cannot answer. This class would always have numerous representatives at the Institute. But the questions did not always come from them. They more frequently came from earnest inquirers after knowledge, sincere seekers for help.

Those who attended Institute back among the '50's remember the man who then wore the double honor, and wore it more worthily than it has been worn since, of being the oldest teacher and oldest editor in the county, John W. McClelland. He had his home in North Sewickley for a time. He had a black oil-cloth satchel that he called his "scrip" because, as he said, that was the article the carrying of which was interdicted by Christ, when he sent forth his disciples for a different purpose from attending Institute. McClelland would devote days, weeks in fact, to preparation for Institute; and that preparation would consist largely in stuffing that "scrip" of his with all the queer questions, mostly in grammar and arithmetic, that he could find; and two or three or more solutions to each; and these he would have ready for the instructor. And he was not the only McClelland the instructor would encounter.

It was a happy thought in the instructors when they found relief in the idea that they improved on us, that we did not go to the Institute to find out what to teach, but how to teach it. Then we made an important forward step in the evolution of the Institute.

We were taught self-reliance. The matter we didn't know, we searched out. We burned quite a good deal of that "midnight oil." We practised self-denial. We became absorbed in our work; and that work went on the better for our devotion to it.

Our pupils partook largely of our spirit. It was a happy thing for us, and for our schools. And then it was a happy thing for the instructors. It relieved them from answering a great many perplexing questions.

But it had its drawbacks. In the first place, to a great extent, the instructors were with us, but they were not of us. They were not from our ranks. Some of them were college men who knew nothing of the common school. Others were from the high school or some school of a different rank from the common country district school. They did not have our material to work upon. They did not have our surroundings. They did not have our experiences. They did not understand our work. They were not of any practical use to us. But they had an expedient: they kept a supply of funny jokes in stock. If they could not benefit by instruction, they could at least entertain by amusing.

But they were full of methods. For a time, we all went wild on methods. The Institute was considered valuable only as new methods were given out. The instructor was nothing if not full of methods. And the method needed nothing to recommend it so much as novelty. "History repeats itself." So sometimes does a method. Some young person would hear his own or some other body's grandfather tell some queer thing that was done in the school when he was a boy; and forthwith this would be dressed up and brought out at the next Institute as a new method.

The Institute "methods" did not fit our work. They were therefore not of value to us. But, in the next place, the instructors' "methods" differed so widely from each other that, if we were to adopt one, we had to ask ourselves, "which?" We, therefore, took another forward step in the evolution of the Institute and found out for ourselves that we were

attending Institute to learn neither what to teach, nor how to teach it, but to gain TEACHING POWER, so that we could make "methods" of our own.

We consider three things as axiomatic:

1. The method is not everything. There is something greater than the method, the teacher behind the method. The good mechanic will do better work with, than he will without, a good set of tools. Granted. But if he is a good mechanic will he not do good work with poor tools? A poor teacher will do poor work even with a good method; and is not the converse of this equally true, that a good teacher will do good work even with a poor method.

2. Any person that is capable of teaching is also capable of making a method of his own.

3. A teacher, as a rule, will do better work on his own method than he can do on the method of another.

Cutting loose from the leading strings of the Institute, in the matter of methods, was an important step in the evolution of the Institute.

A proposition that is not denied, that will not be disputed, that can not be controverted, need not be demonstrated.

The importance of teaching power, as an element of success in the schoolroom, is fully acknowledged. It is as important, as indispensable to the teacher, as an impellent in his work, as is steam in impelling the locomotive.

Next after the teacher's consecration of his time, his talents, his energies, his whole heart and soul to the work, come his fervent desire and eager effort for teaching power.

There is as much danger in rating the method above as there is in rating it below its worth.

The Institute accomplishes far more good to the teachers, and through that good, far more good to their schools, by giving them more exalted ideas of their calling and, consequently, more love for their work and more devotion to their schoolroom duties.

I have not seen, nor do I ever expect to see, the time when teachers will work purely from motives of disinterested goodness. THE PAY is an incident—sometimes a very important incident—connected with the work of the teacher. By teaching, he must earn the means of living. I am speaking in all reverence when I say that is the Divine plan. The great Apostle of the Gentiles had such a profound sense of the obligations of the gospel ministry that he declared: "Necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." Yet this man, speaking from the view point of a gospel minister, argues the question of compensation in this way:

"Who goeth a warfare anytime at his own charges? who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?"

"He that ploweth should plow in hope; and he that thresheth in hope should be partaker of his hope."

"Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things, live of

the things of the temple? and they which wait at the altar are partakers of the altar?

"Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel."

When some devoted young woman shows that her whole soul is in her school work, and I have it cast up to me, "Let her *pay* stop, and her *work* will stop too," I retort, "Let the pay of your minister stop, and how long will his *preaching* go on?" My answer to them that mention the teacher's pay to me is, "Even so hath the Lord ordained."

It is greatly owing to the influence of the Institute, in the changing, unfolding, and expanding, that I have chosen to call its evolution, that the teachers have come to look upon their work as something that can not be paid for in dollars and cents. It is the thought that the influence of his teaching is to tell upon his pupils, not in time alone, but in eternity as well, that makes the teacher's work easy, while it is difficult; pleasant, while it is painful; cheerful, while it is irksome, and rich in reward, while it is poor in pay.

Of all the factors that enter into the grand product that I call teaching power none is greater than the teacher's love for his work. And greater, grander, and more glorious than giving out "methods" is the mission of the Institute in impressing the teacher that he is training immortal minds for immortal destinies! It is, in the language in which some one has parodied the prayer of the Christian:

"The teacher's vital breath,
The teacher's native air,
His watchword at the schoolroom door,
His selfhood everywhere."

The Institute has done nobly; but it is not done doing yet. It has not yet completed its mission. I look upon it as so important an agency that, when I attempt to peer through the thick vapors into that enormous twentieth century for the realities of which we teachers are training a generation of speakers and writers, of thinkers and actors, that are to mold the world's people and lead them up to a greatness to which, in the ages, they have not aspired, I think that the Institute has before it boundless achievements.

We are now taking a forward step in its evolution, a step of more transcendent importance, in the possibilities of the public school, than any one ever yet taken. We are finding out that the true merit of a method does not consist in giving the power to impart instruction. Paradoxical as this may seem, the realities of the future will verify it. We have been told, ever since the expressive term came into the English language, that "Education" comes from *E* and *duco* and that its true import is better conveyed by the etymological meaning of the word itself than it can be by any definition. And yet we have failed to realize it. Education is leading out. But it is not imparting any faculties to the mind. Nor is it the developing, by the teacher, of the mental faculties. That is the work of the learner, not of the teacher. The method

that will aid the pupil in the work of his own education is meritorious. Any method that relieves the student of the *work* there is in learning should be abandoned and condemned.

The true tendency is to make the acquisition of knowledge as much the work of the scholar, and as little the work of the teacher, as possible.

But, then, this is not popular. The teacher that will require of the scholar as little work as may be, do all he can of it himself, and leave the rest undone, will make himself popular. The more harmful his method the more popular he can make it.

The desire to be pleasing to the people by whom one is surrounded, and agreeable to those by whom one is employed, is to a degree, proper. The public school teacher owes it to the Superintendent that has licensed him, to the board that has employed him, to the people whose taxes pay him; he owes it to himself and to his school, that he shall make his work acceptable. But it is the inordinate desire for popularity that is so ruinous in its tendency.

The invitation to address the people through the pages of this book was as unexpected as the honor conveyed was unmerited. I have written the foregoing pages in the hope that their reading may be a pleasure to some, and that the Institute whose evolution I have tried to portray may be long a blessing to the county.

Other addresses on this occasion were made by Rev. N. P. Kerr of Pittsburg, formerly of Freedom; Rev. D. S. Littell, D.D., of Pittsburg; and Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D., born in Little Beaver township, Beaver County, now in Lawrence County, pastor of Mt. Jackson Presbyterian Church, who spoke on the Moravian missions in Beaver County.

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Dr. Taylor.

CHORUS CLUB RENDERS "THE CREATION"

We may suppose that when Beaver County came into existence a hundred years ago, music played some part in the life of the settlers. They sang in their worship the psalmody of their fathers, and by the fireside were heard the ballads of the old country and the mother's lullaby to her infants, and at a later period "the singin' skeule," with the old "buckwheat notes," contributed to the social enjoyment of the people. But it is a far cry from these primitive attainments in the divine art of song to such an event as that which made the crowning musical feature of the Beaver County Centennial. This was the rendering of Haydn's great oratorio of *The Creation* by the Chorus Club in Beaver College Hall, on Thursday evening, June 21st. It is an interesting coincidence that this masterpiece of the great

composer was first given to the public in June, 1800, just a century ago.

Professor Gardner and his Chorus had reason to be gratified with the success of their labors and the appreciation shown them. The music-loving people of Beaver and vicinity filled the large College auditorium to overflowing, and from the beginning to the close of the evening received the performers and their work with the greatest enthusiasm. Aside from the merit of the music rendered, the appearance of the great Chorus gave the pleasure of a spectacle, the singers numbering nearly one hundred, rising tier on tier, the ladies dressed in white and the gentlemen in full dress. With the great organ behind them and the richly attired audience in front, and flowers and palms decorating the stage, a pleasing picture was presented that will not soon fade from memory.

The solo parts were taken as follows: soprano, Miss Rachel Belden Frease of Pittsburg; mezzo-soprano, Miss Romaine Billingsley of Beaver; tenor, Mr. Daniel T. Beddoe of Pittsburg; basso, Mr. John A. Strouss of Pittsburg. All did well, Miss Frease giving especial delight in her singing of "The Marvellous Work" and "With Verdure Clad." The chorus singing was superb, rising to its greatest excellence in "The Heavens are Telling," "The Lord is Great," and "Sing the Lord." Special mention is due to the work of Miss Maud L. Sanford, pianist, and Miss Belle T. Bailey, organist.

At the close of the oratorio Professor Gardner was given a delightful surprise. In a neat speech by Mr. F. E. House he was presented with a purse containing a handsome sum of money as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of his Chorus Club.

We append the names of the members of this excellent organization, which did so much for the pleasure and profit of the people during the Centennial. They are as follows:

SOPRANOS

Mrs. A. B. McGrew,
Mrs. R. R. Hice,
Mrs. W. H. Porter,
Mrs. Charles Javens,
Mrs. C. C. McCord,
Miss Ada A. Potter,

Miss Jennie Muse,
Miss Mary J. Campbell,
Miss Louisa Metzgar,
Miss Edna Surls,
Miss Bertha Erwin,
Miss E. Blanche Reed,

Miss Ida M. Geer,	Miss Anna Twiford,
Miss Genevieve C. Wilson,	Miss Jennie Polliard,
Miss Eula Kells,	Miss Cora S. Watkins,
Miss Anna Young,	Miss Amelia Ruckert,
Miss Maud Harsha,	Miss Grace Umstead,
Miss Mildred Morgan,	Miss Tillie A. Brown,
Miss Sara Sloan,	Miss Jean McCullough,
Miss Martha J. Shafer,	Miss Evanella M. Reed,
Miss Miriam Morse,	Miss Annie Lowry,
Miss Esther A. Runyon,	Miss Beulah S. Reed.

CONTRALTOS

Mrs. W. R. Gardner,	Miss Sarah G. Poole,
Miss Clara Z. Stiffey,	Miss Romaine Billingsley,
Miss Etha Martin,	Miss Mary Parks,
Miss E. Blanche Macy,	Miss Abbie Ecoff,
Miss Fannie E. Macy,	Mrs. Cora L. Mathews,
Miss Elizabeth Morse,	Mrs. Mary B. Hunter,
	Miss Mary H. Hice.

TENORS

Dr. E. W. Thomas,	Mr. C. C. McCord,
Mr. Detmar Gibson,	Mr. Thomas Parks,
Mr. J. A. Atwood,	Mr. John L. Conrad,
Mr. W. H. Harper,	Mr. C. H. Wright,
Mr. A. B. McGrew,	Mr. C. L. Hughes,
Mr. H. C. Craig,	Mr. C. A. Muse,
Mr. R. G. Stiffey,	Mr. Lehman W. Dolby,
	Mr. W. L. Treiber.

BASSOS

Mr. F. E. House,	Mr. George Dobbs, Jr.,
Mr. John W. Hartzel,	Mr. William M. Barr,
Mr. J. W. Bossert,	Mr. O. W. Passavant,
Mr. R. C. Campbell,	Mr. C. E. Duffner,
Mr. John H. Freschcorn,	Mr. Hal E. Scroggs.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22D

INDUSTRIAL DAY

On Friday, the last of the four days of the Beaver County Centennial Celebration, the citizens of the county, its merchants, its manufacturers, its artisans, its farmers, its school children,—all, from the gray-haired fathers and mothers down to the child in arms, took some part in the final outburst of civic and county

patriotism that found expression in the monster parade that marched from Beaver Falls through New Brighton and the towns of the lower Beaver valley to and through the county-seat. No such procession was ever seen in Beaver County even in the days of martial enthusiasm during the Civil War. It is estimated that in its whole length it was viewed by fully fifty thousand spectators.

The parade formed in Beaver Falls, and, promptly at 10.30 A.M., Chief Marshal John T. Taylor of Monaca, who had labored night and day in the interest of this demonstration, gave the signal and the column started on its march over the following route: down Seventh Avenue to Fourth Street, to Tenth Street Bridge to Twelfth, New Brighton, to Fifth Street, to Third Avenue, to Junction by way of Bolesville to Madison Street, Rochester; thence to Brighton Street, to New York Street to First National Bank, countermarching to Madison Street, to Bridge Street, Bridgewater; thence to Third Street, Beaver, to Buffalo Street, countermarching to Beaver Street, there disbanding.

The order of parade was as follows:

Cordon of police under Chief B. Lazarus.

Mounted aides.

Escort of several hundred Sabbath-school children, under command of John M. Buchanan, Esq., Harry J. Boyde, Winfield S. Moore, Esq., and Robert S. Imbrie; the children all dressed in white and carrying flags.

The Duquesne Grays of Pittsburg, a splendid body of ninety-five men, under command of Captain Wiley and Lieutenants McHenry and Miles, with their own band of forty pieces.

Company of the 14th Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, of Pittsburg, with one hundred and twenty splendidly equipped men, commanded by Captain A. H. McClelland and Lieutenants Slippe and Thorn. They had their own drum corps of twenty-five pieces.

Grand Marshal, John T. Taylor of Monaca.

Chief of Staff, Captain J. M. May of Beaver Falls. Mounted aides.

Beaver Falls.—Captain Charles W. May, Marshal; aides, Captain W. H. Bricker, J. R. Hays, William A. McCool, Sr., Frank Pearson, Walter Jones, Captain Harry Watson, W. G. Merriman, H. C. Patterson, Richard

Perrott, A. R. Leyda, Fred. Beegle, Ed. Boyle, E. L. Hutchinson, Frank Walker, Charles P. Wallace, D. R. Wilkinson, John T. Reeves, F. F. Brierly, Samuel White, Thomas Smith, J. W. Forbes, George W. Morrison, F. Beilman, Aaron Lutton, Charles Meyers, J. D. Perrott, Charles Klein.

The members of the Beaver Falls Council and borough officials in carriages.

Beaver Falls Fire Department, under Chief Charles Medley, engine and wagons.

J. P. Leaf, Rochester, team of oxen drawing a pioneer cabin. This attracted great interest.

Beaver and Bridgewater.—H. J. Boyde, Marshal; aides, J. P. Willock, Charles H. Stone, Dan S. Darragh, A. P. Marshall, Esq., A. Mulheim, Lewis W. Reed, Esq., Charles Javens.

Beaver Fire Department.—Chief McCord.

Old Beaver fire-engine, drawn by twenty small boys.

John S. Duss and famous Great Western Band.

Beaver Manufacturing Company.—Display of Acetylene Gas machines.

J. S. Donaldson, of Beaver.—Display of hardware.

W. B. Warnock & Co., Beaver.—Display of plumbing appliances.

Sergeant Bruen and bride, of New Brighton, in carriage.

Rochester.—Ira W. Logan, Marshal; aides, James P. Leaf, Charles W. McDonald, John McLaughlin, Patrick McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, John H. Schlagle, Samuel D. Romigh, Aaron Wilson, John H. Mellor, William Carr, Garrett T. Bentel, F. O. Javens, E. O. McCauley, Charles Coleman.

Rochester Silver Concert Band of twenty-five pieces.

Business Men's Association, of Rochester.—William Carr, Marshal; carriages containing President H. H. Newkirk, F. C. Trussler, Financial Secretary; George H. Cross, Treasurer; and other members of the association.

Aides.—P. McLaughlin, J. H. Schlagle.

Carriage containing Garrett T. Bentel and other members of the association.

Carriage containing H. P. Hartley, vice-president, and other members of the association.

Carriages containing other members of the Rochester Business Men's Association.

Carriage decorated with canopy, driven by little Miss Ida Taylor, daughter of Grand Marshall John T. Taylor.

Hartzel Bros., Rochester and Freedom.—Wagon with display of fine furniture.

W. A. Hartzel, Rochester and Freedom.—Hospital ambulance.

R. T. Gillespie, Rochester.—Display of Singer Sewing Machines.

Batchelor Bros., Rochester and Monaca.—Undertakers and furniture dealers; wagons carrying large number of handsome young ladies.

Rochester Roller Flouring Mills, Karcher Bros.—Wagons, display of products.

- J. W. Hartzel, Rochester.—Float, display of bathroom furnishings, with two little pickaninnies, Andy Lewis and Arthur Barnett, in bath-tubs.
- Same.—Float with display of tanners at work with machines.
- R. M. Cable, Rochester.—Grocery display.
- Hineman Transfer, Beaver.
- Shield's Dairy wagon, Brighton Township.
- Olive Stove Works, Rochester.—Float with display of Olive ranges.
- C. P. Mohr, Freedom, dealer in oils.—Display wagon and carriage with representation of 1800 (old man) and 1900 (handsomely dressed little boy and girl).
- Freedom Oil Works Company.—Two wagons with elaborate display of refined products.
- Frank Garvin, Beaver.—Representation of an old farmer going to market.
- Freedom.—Prof. J. G. Hillman, Marshal; aides, Frank L. Wilson, R. J. Overton, A. L. Mengel, E. J. Bishoffberger, C. T. Fowler.
- Carriage with Burgess F. G. Duerr and municipal officers.
- Carriage.—Freedom School Board.
- Carriage.—Freedom Council.
- Carriages with members of Freedom Merchants' and Business Men's Association.
- Sheridan Sabres.—One hundred splendidly uniformed men, with their own band of 35 pieces, under the command of Captain W. H. McIntosh and Lieutenants Thompson and Kuhn.
- Andrew Tanner.—Old stage coach.
- Float.—Showing method of threshing in 1800; then first machine used in 1835, called the "Bunty," followed with magnificent modern threshing machinery, mowing machine, and cleaning machine, all in operation.
- Welch Fire-Brick Works, Monaca.—Display of firm's products.
- Trompeter Bros., Moon township, gardeners.—Wagon decorated with variety of produce.
- Park Grocery, J. H. Schlagle, Rochester.—Gaily decorated wagon.
- Anderson Foundry Company, Bridgewater.—Float showing machine foundry, men at work molding, etc.
- Fitzgerald, the florist, Beaver.
- Knott, Harker & Co., Beaver Falls.—Two floats.
- Keystone Driller Company, Beaver Falls.
- Beaver Falls Steel Company.
- Mayer Bros., Pottery Company, Beaver Falls.
- Beaver Falls Art Tile Company.
- Atlantic Refining Company (headquarters, New Brighton).—Two wagons.
- New Brighton.—Frank C. O'Rourke, Marshal; aides, James Lourimore, George Kennedy, David Garden, William Graham, W. B. Kennedy, J. D. Martsolf, Charles W. Bradshaw, William L. Jackson, Charles McDanel, Charles Ferguson, A. C. Townsend, John S. Boots, Frank W. Walker, R. B. McDanel, A. F. Smith, Victor Graham.
- New Brighton Council and borough officials in carriages.

- Dawes & Meyler Bath Tub Works, New Brighton.
Sherwood Bros.' Pottery, New Brighton.
Pittsburg Wall Paper Company, of New Brighton.
R. B. McDanel & Sons.—Planing-mill display, New Brighton.
E. F. Hope, merchant, New Brighton.
Frank & Charles Comella, merchants, New Brighton.
J. S. Stauffer, meat dealer, Beaver Falls.
Shuster Steam Laundry, Beaver Falls.
Keswick China Company, Fallston.
Atlantic Refining Company.—Wagon.
American Clay Manufacturing Company, New Brighton.
A. F. Smith & Co., Clay Manufacturers, New Brighton.
Star Rolling Mills, New Brighton.
Douglass & Co., Flouring Mills, New Brighton.
Campbell & Stiffey, Bridgewater.—Handsomely decorated wagon with Miss Stiffey and lady clerks.
The Beaver Valley General Hospital.—Ambulance.
Standard Gauge Steel Company, Beaver Falls.
Cadet Drum Corps, Beaver Falls.—Captain Kirker with forty pieces.
An excellent organization.
G. W. Schaney, harness dealer, Beaver Falls, with nine vehicles.
Marshall Music Co., Beaver Falls.
Frank Hicks, bicycle dealer, Beaver Falls.
Fallston Fire-Clay Company.
Penn Clay Company, Fallston.
M. T. & S. Kennedy, Kennedy Keg Company, New Brighton, with a wagon bearing an immense pillar of kegs.
Harmony Society, Economy, with Father Rapp's coach, 1844, and old fire engine.
L. C. Foster, furniture dealer, Rochester.
Aliquippa.—W. L. Shrum, Marshal; aides, John W. Reid, Harper Irons, U. S. Jones, Thomas Jones.
Aliquippa Division.—Seventy mounted men.
Aliquippa Steel Company.—Float with fine display of agricultural steel plates, circular and cross-cut saws.
Two hay wagons with Aliquippa people.
J. C. Russell Shovel Company, Aliquippa.—With elaborate display of shovels of all kinds.
Troy Laundry of Beaver.
W. C. Dobbs, Beaver.—Real-estate dealer.
J. W. Lawrence, Beaver.—Hardware and furnaces.
Charles Campbell, of Service, Raccoon township, with Cuban pony brought from Cuba by Rev. J. O. Campbell, D.D. The pony was with General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry through the Santiago campaign.
C. W. Schropp, Rochester.—Float carrying large Stanton heater, pumps, house furnishings, etc.
Pennsylvania Clay Company, No. 4 Works, Monaca.—Showing line of bricks manufactured.

Monaca.—James Argobast, Marshal; aides, John Hunter, W. J. Mellon, Esq., William Hunter, Jr., George Heinz, Charles R. Eckert, Esq., J. J. Allen, M.D., J. R. Gormley, M.D.

Prof. Koch's Delsarte classes of the Monaca Turn-Verein Society, composed of a large number of little girls.

Beaver Valley Tea Company.

Conestoga wagon, used between Washington and Philadelphia, John B. Potter, Monaca.

James Hicks, Monaca.—Wagon showing men working with old-time flails.

Keystone Bakery, Walters Bros., Bridgewater.—Five wagons.

In addition to the above firms represented there were many carriages containing citizens of the different valley towns, and mounted escorts composed of probably one hundred men. It was a great parade, and closed a great celebration of a great county.

The Beaver County Centennial is now become a part of history. That everything in connection with it was all that it might have been, its most enthusiastic supporters would not claim; but that it was, on the whole, a magnificent triumph of thought and energy and unselfish devotion to public interests, even the most captious critic would have to concede. No account of it could do full justice to those whose civic patriotism and unwearying patience and labor conceived and created it, and to attempt to name particularly these persons might seem invidious. They have their reward in the accomplishment of the project. They did not work for money, and they did not work for fame, but each for the joy of the working, and they may now say with Robert Louis Stevenson, "We know what real happiness is, for we have done good work." But simple justice to the facts of the history of this important event requires the mention of John M. Buchanan, Esq., Hon. I. F. Mansfield, Agnew Hice, Esq., and Hon. W. B. Dunlap, whose faith and courage and initiative made a large part of its success.

THE ANTIQUARIAN EXHIBIT

Special mention must be made, too, of the work done by those who had in charge the collection and arrangement of objects of antiquarian interest, curios, and articles of every sort that would illustrate the progress of the world, of our country, and our county. Here again due acknowledgment must be



Hon. Ira F. Mansfield.



made of the intelligent and zealous activity of Hon. I. F. Mansfield and his assistant, Mr. Samuel Henry, and of the earnest co-operation given by the other members of the Antiquarian Executive Committee and of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The names of the members of these two committees are as follows:

ANTIQUARIAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I. F. Mansfield,	Thomas Henry,
John Linnenbrink,	Hugh Sturgeon.
J. Robert Littell,	John S. Duss,
James Harper,	Thomas Bigger,
Arthur Shields,	Wm. L. Standish,
J. Frank Miner,	Lawrence Smart,
E. D. Merrick,	John S. Wilson,
John S. Littell,	Thomas Kennedy,
John H. Telford,	Frank W. Walker,
H. C. Patterson,	W. A. Freed,
A. F. Smith,	Archie Stewart.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

Mrs. Elizabeth C. McCoy, Rochester,
Mrs. Emily Mayer, New Brighton,
Mrs. Emma Reeves, Beaver Falls,
Mrs. Lizzie McCartney, Hookstown,
Mrs. Effa Robertson, Hookstown,
Mrs. Flora Veasy, Raccoon,
Mrs. Thomas Calhoun, Georgetown,
Mrs. Margaret Jack, Industry,
Mrs. Jennie Spence, Georgetown,
Mrs. Milton Thompson, Homewood,
Mrs. Mattie Creighton, Darlington,
Miss Wilda Craig, Raccoon,
Miss Blanche Bray, Industry,
Miss Mary Wagner, Monaca,
Miss Mary I. Vance, Frankfort Springs,
Miss Mary McClymonds, Darlington,
Miss Sallie Patterson, Beaver Falls,
Miss Mary B. Cowan, Chippewa,
Miss A. Elinor Reid, New Galilee,
Mrs. Andrew Watterson, Beaver,
Mrs. Jennie Cunningham, Beaver Falls,
Mrs. Edward R. Sullivan, Pittsburg,
Mrs. Alice B. Morrison, Beaver,
Miss Ida M. Geer, stenographer, Beaver.

Eight large rooms on the first floor of the Beaver College building were devoted to the Antiquarian Exhibit, and every

town and township in the county had been ransacked to make the collection of curios as rich and complete as possible. The arrangement of the articles and the decorations in all the rooms were the work of the ladies of the committee, with the assistance of young ladies and gentlemen from all the valley towns, and were very striking.

Many of the articles loaned are worthy of particular notice, such as the collection of old domestic objects, of Indian relics, and relics of the great wars of our nation, the Harmony Society contributions, the collection of portraits, and of rare and valuable manuscripts and books and Bibles, such as the famous "Breeches Bible," old musical instruments, etc.; but for the full list the reader must be referred to the Catalogue issued by the Antiquarian Committee.

[The following sketch of the history of Beaver County was prepared by the honored President of the Centennial Association, ex-Chief Justice, Daniel Agnew, now deceased, for the Centennial of that county. It was intended to be more extended, but by reason of ill-health and advancing age was left unfinished, touching only the legal aspect of Beaver County's history. Though it was not read at the Centennial we feel that it is proper to give it a place in the record of that occasion.—EDITOR.]

In celebrating the Centennial of Beaver County, one of the smallest and youngest counties of Pennsylvania, it is very proper to recur to some of the leading traits of the great State of which it forms a part.

By a charter, dated March 4, 1681 (Old Style), Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith, granted to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, the territory in America, between the beginning of the 40th, and the beginning of the 43d degree of North Latitude, and bounded by the Delaware River on the east, and running west five degrees in Longitude, excepting the territory within a circle whose center was in the town of New Castle, and twelve miles distant from the circumference.

The consideration of this grant was the commendable desire of William Penn to enlarge the English Empire, promote useful commodities, and reduce the savage natives by gentle and just manners, to the love of civil society and the Christian religion.

A further consideration was the just regard of the King to the memory of his late father in divers services, and particularly his conduct, courage, and discretion in that signal battle and victory over the Dutch fleet, commanded by Herr Van Opden, in the year, 1655.

Before William Penn came to America, he granted a frame of government, dated 25th of April, 1681, and framed laws for the province, dated May 3d, 1682. He arrived in America, on the 24th of October, 1682. The population on the Delaware then consisted of English, Dutch, and Swedes.

Proprietary frames of government were again granted by him after his arrival in 1683 and 1696, and in 1701 he granted a charter of privileges to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and territories.

He who reads these frames, laws, and privileges will be impressed with the downright honesty, fairness, and Christian principles of William Penn, and the desire for the welfare and happiness of the people of his colony.

Another fact will rise to view, that the general and fundamental principles of liberty of our American institutions are all found in these institutions of William Penn, and indeed may be said to be superior in degree to many of the early colonies.

Another characteristic of William Penn was his constant upright dealings with the Indians found within his province. Though clothed with the charter of a King, which in other places was considered sufficient authority to strip the aborigines of their lands, Penn determined to extinguish the Indians' title within his province by fair purchase. In pursuance of this just intent, he and his sons succeeding him, made many purchases of the Indians by treaty. After the Declaration of Independence, the State continued this policy, the last treaty being made at Fort Stanwix, in the State of New York (near Rome), in 1784, and consummated with unrepresented tribes at Fort McIntosh, in 1785.

After the English Revolution of 1688, the enemies of Penn induced William and Mary, in 1692, to deprive him of the government of Pennsylvania, and resume the charter grant. But in 1693, the friends of Penn obtained his restoration. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1699. Lord Baltimore, the Proprietor of Maryland, disputed with Penn the boundary of his territory. This compelled Penn, in 1701, to go to England to attend his lawsuit, which was delayed some years by the slow proceedings of the English Chancery. In consequence, he never returned to Pennsylvania, but died in England on the 30th of July, 1718, leaving a will which continued in dispute until the year 1727, when it was confirmed.

By this will, Pennsylvania was divided into four shares:—To John Penn one half, to Thomas Penn one fourth, and to Richard Penn one fourth. John Penn died in 1746. Thomas Penn then held three shares, one in fee, and two from John Penn as life tenant, and Richard Penn held one fourth.

Thomas Penn, now the principal owner, came to Pennsylvania in 1732, remained here nine years, and returned to England in 1741. After his return, he bought property at Stoke Pogis, where he remained until his death in 1775. This property had been owned by Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke, given to him by Queen Elizabeth.

Stoke Pogis is celebrated not only as the residence of Thomas Penn for so many years, but as the site of the country graveyard in which the poet Gray wrote his famous elegy, and where he himself was buried.

During the absence of William Penn and Thomas Penn in England, the province of Pennsylvania was governed by deputies. While these deputies governed, great disputes took place between them and the Assembly as to taxing the lands of the Proprietary, the deputies being

instructed by the Proprietary to resist taxation. These contests disabled the Province from granting sufficient supply during the French, the Indian, and the Revolutionary wars, the strife often affecting the interests of the colony.

In consequence of the Declaration of Independence, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an Act passed November 27, 1779, divested the title of the Penns, vesting the territory of Pennsylvania in the Commonwealth, excepting certain private lands and realty of the Penns, and granting to them one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, payable in installments, after one year from the termination of the war with Great Britain, to the devisees and legatees of Thomas and Richard Penn.

Since the Declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania has had constitutions of government adopted in 1776, 1790, 1838, and 1874.

The Commonwealth concluded treaties with the Indians of the Six Nations, for the purchase of their title in October, 1784, at Fort Stanwix, and in January, 1785, at Fort McIntosh, as heretofore stated. The lands embraced in these treaties are thus described:

"Beginning on the south side of the River Ohio where the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania crosses said river, near Shingo's old town at the mouth of Beaver Creek, and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second, and beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude, thence by a due east line, separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east branch of the river Susquehanna, thence by the bounds of the late purchase made at Fort Stanwix, the 5th day of November, A.D., 1768, as follows:—

"Down the said east branch of the Susquehanna on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek, called by the Indians, Awandac, and across the river and up the said creek on the south side thereof, and along the range of hills called Burnets hills by the English, and by the Indians, _____, on the north side of them, to the head of a creek which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, which creek is by the Indians called Tyadaghton, but by the Pennsylvanians, Pine creek, and down said creek on the south side thereof, to the said west branch of the Susquehanna, then crossing the said river, and running up the same on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the fork of the same river which lies nearest to a place on the Ohio river, called Kittanning, and from the fork by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the said river, Ohio, by the several courses thereof, to where the western bounds of the said State of Pennsylvania crosses the same river at the place of beginning."

Kittanning, now in Armstrong County, was a large Indian village on the Allegheny River, then called the Ohio, which was captured, and a large number of Indians killed, by a company under the command of Captain John Armstrong (afterwards General), in the year 1756.

It will be noticed, that by this deed, the western boundary of Pennsylvania was then believed to cross the Ohio at Shingo's old town, at the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek. This error was not corrected until the

western boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia was run to the Ohio River, by the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, David Rittenhouse, and Andrew Porter, and the Virginia Commissioners, Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville, in the year 1785. The western boundary of Pennsylvania as then defined, crossed the Ohio a few perches below the mouth of the Little Beaver Creek.

The Pennsylvania Commissioners, to whom Andrew Ellicott was added, ran the boundary from the Ohio to Lake Erie, in 1785 and 1786.

The error in the western boundary, as described, in the deed from the Six Nations to Pennsylvania, of October 1784, led to difficulties in making the early surveys north of the Ohio, and west of the Allegheny, leaving a large area of land, west of the Big Beaver, unsurveyed until after the survey of the Commissioners.

It being well understood that the Indians of the Six Nations, inhabiting the State of New York, would execute a treaty relinquishing their title to the lands in Pennsylvania, the Assembly did not wait for its execution, but by an Act of 12th March, 1783, appropriated the lands within the purchase of 1784, to two great purposes, to which the State stood pledged by previous laws, that is to say, for donations of land to the soldiers of the Pennsylvania military line of the Revolutionary War, and to the redemption of certificates of the depreciation of their pay, payable in coin.

The division line between these two great tracts was a due west line running from a creek in Armstrong County, called Mogulbughtiton by the Indians. This line runs through Beaver County as it was before Lawrence County was erected about seven to eight miles south of New Castle.

The northern territory was appropriated to donations to the soldiers, and the southern, to the redemption of the certificates of depreciation. Hence the northern part has been called the Donation lands, and the southern the Depreciation lands.

By the same Act of 1783, the State reserved to her own individual use, two tracts of three thousand acres each; one at the mouth of the Allegheny River, on which she laid out the town of Allegheny, in the year 1787; the other at the mouth of the Big Beaver, on which she laid out the town of Beaver, in the year 1792.

Beaver County being divided by the Ohio River, that part lying south of the river was governed by the land laws passed in 1784 and subsequently, and that part north of the Ohio, by the land laws of 1792 and subsequently, relating to the lands not granted as Donations to the soldiers, and not sold for the redemption of the Depreciation certificates.

The lands in Beaver County, lying south of the Ohio River, fell within the purchase of Fort Stanwix, in 1768. The titles of warrantees and settlers therefore fell within the laws opening the land office in 1784, and supplements thereto. Hence many of the lands on the south side were settled or taken up in warrants as early as 1784. One of these early settlers on the south side, was John Braden, well-remembered by the writer. His lands lay on Raccoon Creek.

A radical change was made in the titles to lands on the south side,

by the Act of 28th March, 1814, which dispensed with the necessity of making settlement, residence, and raising of grain.

Under the Act of 3d April, 1792, granting titles to settlers and warrantees, two settlements were commenced on the very day of the passage of the law, on the north side of the Ohio, one by Benoni Dawson, and the other by Neal McLaughlin; and two warrants were taken out by Colonel Daniel Brodhead, on the same day, for lands on Walnut Bottom Run, on the west side of the Big Beaver, and opposite the Middle Falls. The warrants were in the names of Joseph Williams and William Barker, each for 400 acres, and allowance of six per cent for roads. The town of Beaver Falls is located on these two warrants.

The Act of 3d April, 1792, had large tracts of land to operate upon, much vacant land being found in the District appropriated for Donations to the soldiers, and the Depreciation surveys being largely unsold, owing to the very low prices brought at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, the place of sale under the law.

Many tracts in Beaver County, north side, were surveyed on warrants, chiefly to John Nicholson, from whom they were transferred to the Pennsylvania Population Company. When that company dissolved, the largest number of the tracts were bought by William Griffith, of New Jersey, and John B. Wallace, of Philadelphia.

Owing to the treaty of General Anthony Wayne made at Fort Greenville, in Ohio, in August, 1795, and confirmed by the United States Senate, December 22d, 1795, the settlers rushed over the Allegheny and Ohio in great numbers in 1796. These largely settled on the surveyed warrant lands, owned by Griffith and Wallace, — Rhinelander, Benjamin Chew, and others. The settlers considered the warrants as all forfeited, because of non-settlement by the warrantees, under the 9th section of the Act of 3d April, 1792. This led to a long litigation between the warrantees and settlers, which lasted long into the time of the writer. Not only the land laws of the State, but the Statute of Limitations played a large part in this litigation. Many compromise laws were passed, but they were not altogether effective in settling the disputes.

Agreement, death, descent, and lapse of time have now settled all these original titles. On the south side, the Act of 1814, dispensing with settlement and residence, has put at rest disputes about title.

Formerly, Beaver County, owing to its situation and division by the Ohio River, had the greatest number and kinds of original title, possessed by any county in the State. Now, litigation is confined entirely to derivative titles.

At one time, titles for lands sold at sales for delinquent taxes, under the Acts of 1804, and 1815, were very numerous. After the passage of the Act of 1815 and its supplements, tax titles became very good, and valid titles to many tracts exist.

The legal learning on the subject of tax titles was once very large and important, embracing many cases in the early Pennsylvania Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court. The principles adopted by the Court rendered the sales under the Act of 1804 of little effect. The Act

of 1815 was passed to remedy many of the defects of title under the Act of 1804.

Payment of taxes also played a large part in decisions under the Statute of Limitations. Payment did not confer title, but aided in enlarging the possession of those claiming under the Act of Limitations, especially of woodland, and land unfenced, and unimproved.

Another peculiarity of title at one time played a large part in western Pennsylvania titles, that is to say, the dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to the ownership of western lands under the charters of these States. Virginia went so far as even to lay out counties, and appoint magistrates in the counties of Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, and Westmoreland. The boundary lines between the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia were long a subject of contention, which was not settled until the years 1785 and 1786, when the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, known as Mason and Dixon's line was run, and extended between Pennsylvania and Virginia, to the southwest corner, by Commissioners of Pennsylvania, appointed on behalf of these States. The Pennsylvania Commissioners were David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter, and the Virginia Commissioners were Andrew Ellicott and Joseph Neville. The Virginia lines were completed to the Ohio River, in August, 1785. Andrew Ellicott was then added to the Pennsylvania Commissioners, and the western boundary run and finished in 1785, and 1786.

Owing to the claim of Virginia, many titles in western Pennsylvania were granted under Virginia laws. One of the Virginia entries as they were called, existed at the mouth of Sawmill Run, opposite the Point at Pittsburg. A number were laid in Beaver County, on the south side of the Ohio. They are found in Hanover and Greene townships, Beaver County. These titles were recognized by Pennsylvania, so that the only question arising in litigation, was that of priority as between Pennsylvania titles.

The great source of litigation was under the 9th section of the Act of 3d April, 1792. But the subject is too large to enter into. Information on this point will be found at large in Agnew's *Settlement and Land Titles in Northwestern Pennsylvania*.¹

Beaver County is rich in materials for local history, and some progress was made in this direction by the writer, in the pamphlets known as Fort McIntosh, Fort Pitt, Logstown and Kaskaskunk. It was the purpose of the first named, to aid in erecting a monument on the banks of the River Ohio, marking the place of Fort McIntosh, and recalling the recollections of the early disasters arising from the Indians, and from Great Britain. But by a most singular and unpatriotic interference, the proceeding to erect the monument was arrested, and the project, in consequence, has fallen into a premature grave from which it is unlikely to be resurrected.

The excuse for this was, that Pennsylvania had provided for a commission to ascertain and locate the early forts. But every one of

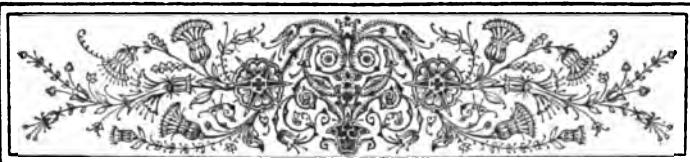
¹For full discussion of boundary controversy, see vol. i., pp. 131-143; of land titles, Chapter V.

reflection knew that the State would not erect monuments, and do the work necessary to mark these important war memorials. And so the result proved. The commission did a good work, in finding and locating over two hundred forts, blockhouses, and other defences of that early day.¹ But no money was reported to build monuments or memorials, and, indeed, could not be, for the expense would have risen to a million or more dollars. But so it often is; the short-sighted and self-interested, leave Time to bury our memorials beyond recovery.

* * *

¹ See note p. 47, vol. i.

Appendices



APPENDIX No. I

THE GEOLOGY OF BEAVER COUNTY

WITH the exception of small deposits of glacial materials, probably confined to the northern portion of the county, and of the beds of sands, gravels and clays, we find along the valleys of the larger streams, the surface of Beaver County is entirely carved from the rocks of the lower-middle portion of the Carboniferous strata.

The lowest rocks exposed are found in the gorge of the Conoquenessing which forms the *natural* boundary of the county on the north, and in the gorge of the Big Beaver; the highest are found in Hanover township, the vertical distance between the extremes being about 1275'. The lowest rocks are the *Conoquenessing Sandstones* and the *Mercer Group*, and the exposed thickness of these formations is about 150'. Next overlying is the *Homewood Sandstone*, of varying thickness, but averaging about 75'. It derives its name from its abnormal development at Homewood, this county, where, cutting out the formations overlying, it reached a thickness of 150'. It reaches from the Lawrence County line down the Big Beaver to its mouth, and thence, at about ordinary water level, down the Ohio, to the State line. It is the rock in which the gas wells at Beaver Falls were started, it is seen at water level at the mouth of Brady's Run, and is the rock on which we find the rude carvings¹ at Smith's Ferry, here being exposed at low water in the Ohio. The *Conoquenessing Sandstones*, the *Mercer Group*, and the *Homewood Sandstone* belong to the *Pottsville Sandstone* found farther east, and in the early reports are designated as XII. These rocks occasionally have traces of oil, and are very similar to the "oil sands" as their structure has been revealed to us by the drill and excavations.

The Carboniferous strata above the *Homewood* have been divided into several general groups or series, the three lowest of which are found in Beaver County. Passing upward, we find immediately overlying the *Homewood*, a series known as the *Allegheny (lower Productive) Series*. This series is in Beaver County about 325' in thickness. Overlying this we have the *Conebaugh (Lower Barren) Series*, about 600' in thickness, and over this we find in Hanover township, about 126' of the *Monongahela (Upper Productive) Series*.

The lowest point in the county is low water in the Ohio at the State

¹ See pp. 933, 934.

line, about 670' A.T.¹ the highest point is the summit of Big Knob, about 1450' A.T.; so the extremes of elevation are within about 800'. The elevation of the Conoquenessing, where the lowest strata are exposed, is about 800' A.T. and of the summits of Hanover township where the highest (geologically) strata are found, is probably about 1350' A.T., an absolute difference of about 550'. Thus there is an evident dip in the rock formations, in a line with a general southwesterly direction, of some 700' to 750', or an average of about 30' per mile, a dip so small that it affects erosion only where there are strong local variations.

There is no reason to think that any great thickness of strata was ever deposited over the present surface of the county, although it is of course quite evident that the general level at the time of maximum deposition was above the top of the highest knobs now remaining. These high knobs have been preserved by the hard stratum capping them, or have been saved by their position from general erosion by the currents that swept over the land surface. It is probable that a few hundred feet, or even less, above the top of the present high knobs, would be all the strata that were deposited in the Carboniferous Age.

Immediately upon the surface rising above water level, erosion began. It is of course utterly inconceivable that the surface at the close of the deposition period was absolutely level. It would be what we might denominate a *plain*. The eye might call it a *uniform plain*, but the presence of water shows it is irregularly rolling. Again, whatever cause raised the surface above the level of deposition, it is evident that some portions would be raised more than others. For these reasons, when the surface first rose above water level, the first rain would start erosion. The water falling upon the higher parts would drain off into the lower places, it would accumulate in these until it would overflow into an adjoining basin, and thus, gradually, a line of erosion would form which would in time become a river.

It is impossible for us to follow the earliest drainage, but the main lines probably followed the same courses as the present streams. Since first Beaver County rose above the level of deposition, during the latter part of the Carboniferous Period, it has never been the seat of any general deposition but most of it has experienced continuous erosion. The only exceptions to this are the small deposits of ice-borne material during the Ice Age, and the alluvial deposits we find in the larger valleys.

Although we do not know the lines of the *earliest* drainage, yet we have the records of three distinct systems of drainage, but each of these systems occupying the same lines.

The earliest system preceded the Ice Age. It was a very old system. Its valleys were well rounded and smoothed, it had few gorges or falls, but the streams ran in wide, level valleys, bounded by gently sloping hills. This system of drainage was at a higher level than the present one,

¹ In the absence of good maps it is impossible to give with accuracy the location or elevation of any point in Beaver County. This much needed work is now in progress under direction of the U. S. Geological Survey, and topographic maps of most of the county will soon be ready for distribution.

flowing over what was called in the Second Geological Survey of Penna. the *Fourth Terrace*. The main stream had its origin at the headwaters of the present Monongahela, and at the site of Pittsburg it was joined by a stream which drained a portion of the present Allegheny basin (the upper Allegheny basin at that time drained northward, through the "Carll River," into the "Eriean River" which then occupied the valley now filled by Lake Erie). From Pittsburg this stream flowed northward, by the present valley, and at Beaver it was joined by a stream coming from highlands of Ohio and West Virginia, beyond Wheeling, and the combined stream, then a mighty river, flowed northward by the way of the present Beaver valley and formed a large tributary of the Eriean River. The bed of this old stream has all the marks of old age and had approached, if indeed it had not reached, the condition of a base level stream, a time when erosion is reduced to a minimum. There is no question of the direction of this stream's flow. The fall of the old bed, as shown by the fragments still remaining, clearly points out the direction of the stream's flow, and in addition thereto we have near Clinton the absolute evidence shown in a number of "pot-holes" that have been preserved in the *Homewood Sandstone*. "Pot-holes" are a sure indication of the direction of a stream's flow, and here they plainly show that the forming stream flowed northward, *up* the present valley.¹

This stream had endured for a long time, it began before the Allegheny Mountains were formed, it saw them raised to an elevation of over five miles and then gradually eroded, by the falling rain, to their present diminutive size. It passed through all stages of river life. It began a small rivulet, it grew until it was a mighty stream, draining a vast area; it reached old age, when it ceased to erode its bed any deeper—then came extinction. In the revolution of time another great change was coming on in North America, and a vast elevation of the northern portion of the continent began.

This elevation continued until it reached some 1200' to 1500' above the present surface, and with it came the extinction of the earlier drainage systems, and in many cases a permanent reversal in the direction of their flow.

The elevation of the land to the northward resulted in the Glacial Period, with its accumulation of snow and resultant ice, many hundreds of feet in thickness. Just as we find is the case to-day, so it was then, the accumulation of ice resulted in a flow in all directions where unobstructed. Ice is in many respects a fluid, and obeys many of the laws of fluids, and this *flowage* of ice is one of the well established facts of physics.

As the ice progressed it filled up the valleys, it plowed up the soils and

¹ At that time the Great Lakes had not been formed. The beds of the present Lakes were great valleys drained by large rivers. The Huron basin drained into the Ontario basin by a stream crossing from the Georgian Bay basin, under Lake Simcoe. The Erie basin was also drained into the Ontario basin (at the western end) by the "Eriean" River, which carried the drainage of a very large area. The "Carll River," above mentioned, draining the upper Allegheny basin; the stream carrying the drainage of our own county; and also the drainage from Kanawha basin, which then crossed Ohio and emptied into the Erie basin near its western end, all flowed into it.

loose portions of the surface rocks it found in its path, and pushed a vast accumulation of the débris thus collected before and along with it, and much of this accumulated material, in turn, helped to scratch and cut the surface of the rocks successively covered by the ice in its further progress.

By most Glacialists in America, the Ice Age has been divided into several stages or periods. There was in the region north of us a first advance of the ice, then a withdrawal to an undetermined distance and then a readvance, followed by a final withdrawal and disappearance. Beaver County was only reached by the ice at the time of its greatest development, and only the northwestern corner of the county, reaching but a few miles east of the Beaver, was covered by the last advance, and hence the direct action of the ice had but little effect in Beaver County.

Following this elevation of the land to the north came a period when the streams had much more fall, and perhaps a time of less rainfall. During this period a second system of drainage was formed.

This system lies at a lower level than the present streams. It was of short duration, for only the main lines of drainage have been cut down from the level of the beds of the earlier system. Of this system of drainage we really know but little, for the depths of the now buried channels can only be revealed to us by the drill and the data are therefore very slow in accumulating, nor is there any one to collect and keep the scattered records. Pennsylvania seems to be too poor to maintain a permanent survey, nor has it been possible to maintain a voluntary association of those interested in the study of history and science in this county.

The gorges in which these streams flowed are quite narrow and generally they flowed under the present streams, but at some points departed from present lines, and in these cases were generally straighter than the present streams. In the cutting of these gorges, as is always the case in river sculpture, many shelves or benches were left, lining the sides of the gorges at various heights. The exact age of the cutting has been a somewhat disputed question. It is now admitted, however, that it was during the time of the retreat of the ice and was brought to a close by the last advance of the ice sheet. North of Beaver County the gorge of the Big Beaver is filled at places with true glacial material, that has not been rehandled or moved by the water since its deposition. In this county, however, there have not been any true glacial deposits found in the gorges. Throughout the county, however, all the streams within reach of the last ice advance were filled with gravel, sand, clay, and stones that were carried by the ice from some more northern point. This filling reaches from the bottom of the buried channels up to about 125' above present stream level, covering almost completely many of the rock benches that had been left in the cutting down of the inner gorge, so that the total amount of this alluvial deposit, while very great, is not nearly so large as at first would appear, or as it was supposed to be until a few years ago. Examples of these alluvial covered benches are seen at Eastvale, upper Beaver Falls, upper New Brighton, mouth of Brady's

Run, Rochester, mouth of Two Mile Run, and at the mouth of Raccoon Creek. It is probable that not the whole of the valleys was filled to the 125' mark, but it is quite evident that all were filled much above the present stream level. A peculiar feature of the filling is that it is coarsest near the surface, becoming successively finer as the filling is penetrated toward the bottom of the buried channel. The filling material in the bottom of the trough is not clay, however, but an exceedingly fine silt, not formed by the decomposition of rock materials, but by friction of particle on particle, another indication of its glacial origin. It effervesces strongly under the action of acids.

One phase of the river's history deserves special mention. Preceding the Ice Age drainage was northward, but as the ice advanced it blocked this open line of discharge and dammed back the waters until they overflowed across some of the divides between this early drainage and the portion of the present Ohio basin that adjoined it on the west, and the cutting down of the divide, in connection with the elevation to the northward, determined the southern line of discharge that had since endured. This body of water, thus dammed back, has been called Lake Monongahela, and the bed of this lake is marked throughout its length with characteristic deposits.

ECONOMIC

Iron.—Iron ores have been worked in a small way at several places in the county. On the Conoquenessing (Bassenheim Furnace), where the ore was obtained from nodules in the shales between the *Darlington* and *Lower Kittanning* Coals.

At Homewood Furnace, near Rock Point, on the Beaver, the ore was mainly derived from shales immediately underlying the *Homewood Sandstone*. It was here mined both by stripping and drifting.

At Beaver Falls some ore was taken from "pockets" in the terrace gravel, a very inferior ore and very little of it.

Iron ore is sometimes found replacing a portion of the *Ferriferous Limestone*, but as the limestone generally is not available in Beaver County, the ore underlying it is equally unavailable.

At several other horizons nodular ore is found, sometimes locally in apparently good quantities. The value of it is, however, small wherever examined, as it soon runs out when followed any distance.

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, etc.—It is useless to look for minerals of this class in Beaver County. The character of the entire formations forbids any workable deposits. Minute quantities of *zinc* are found in some nodular formations. Small crystals of *galena* (lead) have been found scattered in some of the shale strata.

It is, however, possible to find small quantities of various metals as constituents of some of the boulders found in the gravels of the river terraces and moraine material. Tin has been reported from this source, and it is entirely possible that *gold* may be found, especially in the lower portions of the filling of the buried channels. The source of such minerals is of course to be found north of Lake Erie, where are the rock ledges which were the original source of the alluvium.

Coal.—Coal is found generally over the county, there being some five or six veins that can be worked at different points. So far as developed, however, there is little coal in the county that will justify mining for shipment. The veins generally are thin and irregular.

Clays.—A number of fire clays have been worked, and Beaver County has at least six workable clays. The best known is the *Lower Kittanning* vein, which is mined extensively at a number of points, and is probably the most valuable mineral deposit in the county.

Prehistoric Man.—It has been pretty well proven that man existed in the United States at the time of the close of the Glacial Period, and it is altogether possible that we may at any time find remains of prehistoric man in the reworked gravels of our river terraces, as has been done at other places. The value of such finds is in most cases problematical, as competent Geologists are not generally present at the time the discovery is made. There are also some small remains of the so-called "Mound Builders." These, however, are now admittedly the work of Indians.

Fossil Remains.—The various strata have their characteristic fossils, but except in the plant bearing shales, underlying the *Darlington Coal* at Cannelton, there has been no study of them to any extent. It is also possible that the terrace gravels may contain remains of the animals co-existent with early man, but since extinct; or such remains may possibly be found in the swamps that we find connected with the Morainic deposits in the northwestern portion of the county.





APPENDIX No. II

FLORA OF BEAVER COUNTY

By IRA F. MANSFIELD

WITH reference to its flora, Beaver County may be divided into two great divisions—the warm and the cold lands; one representing the Appalachian flora, and the other, the Canadian. As might be expected, the general flora is much alike throughout. Probably three fourths of our species are common on the north and south sides of the county, though by no means equally distributed; some being very abundant in one township, and rare in another. The soil of the whole county is a deep drift of alternating sands, clay, and gravels from the Glacial Age, and the flora of any section depends chiefly on which of these happens to lie uppermost. In the Ohio River valley, with its low altitude and warmer influences, we find many flowers, ferns, and orchids common to our Southern States. Along the terraces of Mill Creek, the Raccoon, Service, and Travis creeks, we find the Moss Pink, White Erythroniums, Twinleaf, *Silene rotundifolia*, *Physostegia*, and one variety of Orchid, *Liparis Læselii*, not common to the north side of the county. The climate of the range of hills along the Little Beaver River, with its high altitudes and pine swamps, makes the flora in many respects like that of the Great Lakes and Canada. Here we find Veronicas, Mertensias, Utricularias, all three of the royal Osmundas and climbing Ferns, and over twenty varieties of the beautiful Orchids. The Orchidaceæ are the most interesting class of plants to every student in botany, not only having qualities that please the eye in beauty and delicacy, but showing development and closely imitating objects of the animal kingdom, as bees, flies, spiders, doves, and pelicans. The line of demarkation in our flora runs across the county from Black Hawk to Beaver Falls and Unionville, and gives us the honor not only of having two classes of flora, but the largest number of species of any county in Pennsylvania. Excluding the names of trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, and our common weeds, the check list now on file numbers over five hundred.

The student in botany must be enthusiastic and a lover of nature in order to find flowers and unravel the significance of their color, form, and fragrance, as they perform the higher objects of a flower's life in the continuance of their kind.



APPENDIX No. III

THE MAMMAL AND BIRD FAUNA OF BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

By W. E. CLYDE TODD

(Custodian, Department Mammals and Birds, Carnegie Museum,
Pittsburg, Pa.)

INTRODUCTION

UNTIL within comparatively recent years western Pennsylvania figured very little in zoological literature, and indeed, despite its economic importance and the advancement of its people along general educational lines, the character of its fauna remained more a matter of supposition and inference than of positive knowledge. The earlier naturalists either did not, from its inaccessibility at that time, visit it at all, or passed it by with but slight mention, a few unimportant notes scattered through their writings constituting all that is now known of their observations. The last fifteen years, however, have witnessed a new interest in the study of natural history: observers have multiplied; numerous notes and papers have appeared in scientific periodicals and elsewhere; and systematic work along certain lines has been carried forward until now, in 1904, the fauna of the western part of the State is even better known than that of some adjacent regions. True, the encroachments of civilization, always disastrous from a naturalist's point of view, have wrought many changes in the last hundred years, and not a few species which once, abundant and unmolested, roamed the vast wilderness of "Penn's Woods," have retired before the clearing of the forest and the unreasoning greed of the thoughtless white settler. Some, as the Buffalo, Elk, Wild Pigeon, and Carolina Paroquet, have disappeared utterly, while others, as the Virginia Deer, Black Bear, Bay Lynx, Wild Turkey, and Raven, still find a refuge for the remnant of their number in the secluded mountain fastnesses, where, if protected by an awakening public sentiment and judicious legislation, they may continue to exist for a long time to come. On the other hand, there can be little doubt that the settlement of the country, and particularly the great increase in the area of open and cultivated land, has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number and kinds of such forms of life as are

partial to these situations. The gradual eastward extension of the range of such prairie-loving species as the Lark Sparrow and Prairie Horned Lark, as noted within recent years, seems to substantiate such a belief.

In Beaver County the development of the natural resources, having progressed farther than in most of the mountain counties, has been at the expense of the native fauna of the region. The presence of large mammals is always incompatible with the settlement of the country, and all such were long since exterminated. Even the Beaver, from which the county originally took its name, has been extinct for a hundred years. The decrease in the numbers of waterfowl and large birds in general is noticeable even within the last fifteen years. The smaller species of both mammals and birds, however, being subject to but little persecution, have held their own fairly well, and some have actually increased in numbers. Indeed, it is the writer's judgment that there will be no dearth of song birds so long as an enlightened public sentiment, recognizing their value both from an economic and aesthetic standpoint, affords them adequate protection, and, what is equally important, ceases to permit the indiscriminate destruction of the remaining forest areas where so many of them find congenial haunts.

With respect to its zoö-geographic position, Beaver County is included within what is known as the Carolinian Fauna or Life Zone, although it is very near the southern boundary of the Alleghanian Fauna lying just to the northward, as is apparent from the intrusion of several species more characteristic of the latter zone. The Carolinian Fauna constitutes the northern limit, among mammals, of the Opossum, Georgian Bat, etc., and, among birds, of the Turkey Buzzard, Red-bellied Wood-pecker, Acadian Flycatcher, Cardinal Grosbeak, Rough-winged Swallow, Worm-eating Warbler, Blue-winged Yellow Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Louisiana Water-Thrush, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Hooded Warbler, Carolina Wren, Tufted Titmouse, and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, all of which are found in more or less numbers in the county. The Alleghanian tinge comes from the presence of such species as the Jumping Mouse, Cooper's Lemming Mouse, Smoky Shrew, Least Flycatcher, Bobolink, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

The appended lists of the mammals and birds are based on the observations of the writer from 1886 to 1891 inclusive, and again from 1899 to the present date, with occasional notes in the intervening years. In addition there have been utilized the records, published and otherwise, of Mr. H. H. Wickham, of Beaver, Mr. Karl D. Wilson, of Industry, and Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads, of Audubon, New Jersey, to all of whom acknowledgments are due. Owing to their unscientific character, no attempt has been made to collate the records pertaining to a number of local collections scattered through the county, which will account for the omission of a number of species which might otherwise be included. However, the list of mammals is believed to be reasonably complete, but to the bird list many additions will undoubtedly be made, particularly among the water birds and birds of prey. The area covered by the present paper comprises the town of Beaver as a center, with the townships of

Brighton, Borough, Industry, Moon, and Raccoon. It is believed, however, that in most cases the statements of the list will apply equally well to the outlying townships, the only exceptions being in the case of certain aquatic species which are not apt to occur away from the Ohio and Beaver rivers. In view of the forthcoming of a more elaborate work on western Pennsylvania birds, now in course of preparation by the writer, and of the recent issue of a similar work on the local mammals by Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads, it has been thought best to reduce the annotations to the briefest possible statement of the seasonal status and abundance of the various species enumerated, so as to avoid anticipating the publication of the facts in their more extended form.

A LIST OF THE MAMMALS OF BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1. *Didelphis virginiana*. Virginia Opossum. Not uncommon.
2. *Sciurus rufiventer neglectus*. Fox Squirrel. Very rare. Certain recent captures seem to have been of escaped cage animals.
3. *Sciurus carolinensis leucotis*. Gray Squirrel. Formerly a common species throughout, and still so locally, but yearly becoming less numerous.
4. *Sciurus hudsonius loquax*. Red Squirrel. Quite common.
5. *Tamias striatus*. Chipmunk. An abundant species.
6. *Arctomys monax*. Ground-hog. Rather common.
7. *Sciuropterus volans*. Flying Squirrel. Not uncommon in woodland, although infrequently met with on account of its nocturnal habits.
8. *Peromyscus leucopus*. White-footed Mouse. An abundant species in waste and cultivated lands.
9. *Mus norvegicus*. Norway Rat. This imported pest is all too common.
10. *Mus musculus*. House Mouse. Another introduced species, common not only about buildings, but also in the fields.
11. *Microtus pennsylvanicus*. Meadow Mouse. Very numerous in waste and cultivated grounds.
12. *Synaptomys cooperi*. Cooper's Lemming Mouse. A species of restricted local habitat, and not common.
13. *Fiber sibiricus*. Muskrat. Fairly numerous in suitable situations.
14. *Zapus hudsonius americanus*. Field Jumping Mouse. Apparently a rather scarce animal.
15. *Lepus floridanus mallurus*. Rabbit. A common species, despite the persecution to which it is subjected.
16. *Vulpes fulvus*. Red Fox. Not uncommon, especially in the more remote country districts, and occasionally met with close to the towns.
17. *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*. Gray Fox. Quite rare, at least as compared with the Red Fox.
18. *Procyon lotor*. Raccoon. Fairly common.
19. *Mephitis putida*. Skunk. Quite numerous, often coming into the towns.
20. *Putorius vison lutreocapillus*. Mink. Of frequent occurrence in suitable situations.
21. *Putorius allegheniensis*. Allegheny Weasel. This recently described and apparently very rare species is admitted to the list on the strength of a specimen captured near Fair Oaks, Allegheny County, close to the Beaver County line. Additional specimens are very desirable. The very small size and excessively short tail are diagnostic.
22. *Putorius noveboracensis*. Common Weasel. Not uncommon. Specimens in the white winter pelage are, however, not often taken.
23. *Sorex fumeus*. Smoky Shrew. Moderately common in its usual haunts. All the long-tailed shrews thus far taken prove to be of this species, although the Masked Shrew, *Sorex personatus*, doubtless occurs also.
24. *Blarina brevicauda*. Short-tailed Shrew. An abundant animal throughout.
25. *Parascalops breweri*. Brewer's Mole. A rather common species, and apparently the only mole found in this region.

26. *Myotis lucifugus*. Little Brown Bat. Our most abundant bat.
27. *Myotis subulatus*. Say's Bat. Apparently rare, but may be common locally.
28. *Pipistrellus subflavus obscurus*. Dusky Georgian Bat. This bat, known heretofore only from Lake George, New York, is rather common at Beaver.
29. *Vesperilio fuscus*. Large Brown Bat. An apparently uncommon species.
30. *Lasionycteris borealis*. Red Bat. The most abundant bat after the Little Brown species.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1. *Colymbus auritus*. Horned Grebe. Spring and fall transient; fairly common.
2. *Podilymbus podiceps*. Pied-billed Grebe. Spring and fall transient; tolerably common.
3. *Gavia immer*. Loon. Not uncommon in migration spring and fall.
4. *Larus argentatus*. Herring Gull. Frequent as a spring and fall migrant; occasional in winter.
5. *Larus philadelphicus*. Bonaparte's Gull. Irregularly abundant as a spring and fall migrant.
6. *Sterna hirundo*. Common Tern. A rare transient; one instance.
7. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*. Double-crested Cormorant. A rare visitor during the migrations.
8. *Merganser serrator*. Red-breasted Merganser. A transient and occasional winter resident; apparently not common.
9. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Hooded Merganser. Occasional during the spring and fall migrations.
10. *Anas boschas*. Mallard. Occurs as a transient only; not common.
11. *Anas obscura*. Black Mallard. Noted as a fall migrant on one occasion.
12. *Mareca americana*. American Widgeon. Recorded once in the spring migration, also once in the fall.
13. *Aythya americana*. Redhead Duck. A rare transient: one instance.
14. *Fuligula affinis*. Lesser Scaup Duck. The most common duck during the spring and fall movements.
15. *Clangula clangula americana*. American Golden-eye. A spring and fall transient; not common.
16. *Charitonetta albola*. Buffle-head. Tolerably common as a spring and fall migrant.
17. *Harelda hypoleuca*. Long-tailed Duck. Occasional during the spring migration.
18. *Erismatura jacicensis*. Ruddy Duck. Formerly a common transient; now quite rare.
19. *Chen hyperborea nivealis*. Greater Snow Goose. Once observed during spring migration.
20. *Branta canadensis*. Canada Goose. A common spring and fall transient.
21. *Ardea herodias*. Great Blue Heron. Of occasional occurrence in late summer, fall, and spring.
22. *Butorides virescens*. Green Heron. A tolerably common summer resident.
23. *Nycticorax nycticorax novius*. Black-crowned Night Heron. A rare transient.
24. *Porzana carolina*. Sora Rail. Recorded as a migrant, apparently rare.
25. *Gallinula galeata*. Florida Gallinule. Known to have occurred in one instance during migration.
26. *Fulica americana*. American Coot. A spring and fall migrant; not common.
27. *Crymophilus fulicarius*. Red Phalarope. A rare fall migrant; one record.
28. *Phalaropus lobatus*. Northern Phalarope. Once noted as a fall migrant.
29. *Philohela minor*. American Woodcock. Rare as a summer resident; more numerous in migration.
30. *Gallinago delicata*. Wilson's Snipe. A rather common spring and fall migrant.
31. *Actodromas maculata*. Pectoral Sandpiper. A spring and fall transient, uncommon and irregular.
32. *Actodromas fuscicollis*. White-rumped Sandpiper. Recorded as a fall transient only; rather rare.
33. *Actodromas bairdi*. Baird's Sandpiper. Of infrequent occurrence in the fall migration.

34. *Actodromas minutilla*. Least Sandpiper. Not uncommon as a spring and fall migrant.
35. *Eremetes pusillus*. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Like the last, a spring and fall migrant, not uncommon.
36. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Greater Yellow-legs. Occurs in moderate numbers during the migrations.
37. *Totanus flavipes*. Yellow-legs. A transient species, equally common with the last.
38. *Helodromas solitarius*. Solitary Sandpiper. A fairly common transient and rare summer resident.
39. *Sympetrum semipalmata*. Willet. A rare straggler in the fall; one instance.
40. *Acitis macularia*. Spotted Sandpiper. Very common as a summer resident.
41. *Squatarola squatarola*. Black-bellied Plover. A rare fall transient; two instances known.
42. *Oxyechus vociferus*. Killdeer Plover. A summer resident, moderately common; more numerous in migration.
43. *Egialitis semipalmata*. Semipalmated Plover. Frequent in fall migration.
44. *Colinus virginianus*. Bob-white; Quail. Fairly common as a permanent resident.
45. *Bonasa umbellus*. Ruffed Grouse. A tolerably common resident species.
46. *Zenaidura macroura*. Mourning Dove. Quite common as a summer resident; occasional also in winter.
47. *Cathartes aura*. Turkey Buzzard. A summer resident; locally common.
48. *Accipiter velox*. Sharp-shinned Hawk. A resident species, moderately numerous; less so in winter.
49. *Accipiter cooperii*. Cooper's Hawk. Occurs as a resident; not very common.
50. *Buteo borealis*. Red-tailed Hawk. Also a permanent resident, not uncommon.
51. *Buteo lineatus*. Red-shouldered Hawk. Probably a permanent resident; apparently rare.
52. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. Bald Eagle. A winter straggler; one instance recorded.
53. *Falco sparverius*. Sparrow Hawk. A permanent resident; moderately numerous.
54. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. Fish Hawk. Occasional in spring and fall; possibly breeds.
55. *Nyctalops accipitrinus*. Short-eared Owl. Occurs as a winter resident; rare.
56. *Otus asio*. Screech Owl. Not uncommon; a permanent resident.
57. *Asio magellanicus virginianus*. Great Horned Owl. A resident species; fairly numerous.
58. *Coccyzus americanus*. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. A common summer resident.
59. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Black-billed Cuckoo. A summer resident; one-sixth as numerous as the last species.
60. *Ceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher. Occurs as a summer resident; common.
61. *Dryobates villosus*. Hairy Woodpecker. A resident species, moderately common.
62. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. Downy Woodpecker. Common, and a permanent resident.
63. *Sphyrapicus varius*. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Common as a spring and fall transient.
64. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Red-headed Woodpecker. Irregularly common as a summer resident; rare in winter.
65. *Centurus carolinus*. Red-bellied Woodpecker. A resident species, rather rare.
66. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. Northern Flicker. A very common summer resident; occasional in winter.
67. *Antrostomus vociferus*. Whip-poor-will. Common as a summer resident.
68. *Chordeiles virginianus*. Nighthawk. Fairly common as a summer resident.
69. *Chastura pelagica*. Chimney Swift. An abundant summer resident.
70. *Trochilus columbris*. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. A summer resident; common.
71. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Kingbird. A common summer resident.
72. *Myiarchus crinitus*. Crested Flycatcher. Common as a summer resident.
73. *Sayornis phoebe*. Phoebe-bird. Quite common as a summer resident.
74. *Horizorhynchus viridis*. Wood Pewee. A common summer resident.
75. *Empidonax flaviventris*. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. A transient visitant spring and fall; moderately common.

76. *Empidonax virescens*. Acadian Flycatcher. A common summer resident.
77. *Empidonax traillii alnorum*. Alder Flycatcher. A transient visitant, rather rare.
78. *Empidonax minimus*. Least Flycatcher. A common summer resident.
79. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. Prairie Horned Lark. Resident as a species; occasional in summer, sometimes abundant in winter.
80. *Cyanocitta cristata*. Blue Jay. Fairly numerous as a permanent resident.
81. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Crow. A common summer resident.
82. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Bobolink. Common as a summer resident.
83. *Molothrus ater*. Cowbird. A summer resident; very common.
84. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Red-winged Blackbird. A very common summer resident.
85. *Sturnella magna*. Meadowlark. A common summer resident; occasional also in winter.
86. *Icterus spurius*. Orchard Oriole. A common summer resident.
87. *Icterus galbula*. Baltimore Oriole. A common summer resident.
88. *Euphagus carolinus*. Rusty Blackbird. A spring and fall transient; irregular.
89. *Quiscalus quiscula amurus*. Bronzed Grackle. Abundant as a summer resident.
90. *Carpodacus purpureus*. Purple Finch. Irregularly common as a spring transient; probably also a winter resident.
91. *Astragalinus tristis*. American Goldfinch. Fairly abundant, and a resident.
92. *Passerina cyanea*. Snow Bunting. An occasional winter visitant.
93. *Pooecetes gramineus*. Vesper Sparrow. Occurs as a common summer resident.
94. *Coturniculus savannarum passerinus*. Yellow-winged Sparrow. Quite common as a summer resident.
95. *Chondestes grammacus*. Lark Sparrow. A very rare summer resident; one instance.
96. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. White-crowned Sparrow. A spring and fall transient, not very common.
97. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow. One of the common spring and fall migrants.
98. *Spizella monticola*. Tree Sparrow. An abundant winter resident.
99. *Spizella socialis*. Chipping Sparrow. An abundant summer visitor.
100. *Spizella pusilla*. Field Sparrow. Common as a summer resident.
101. *Funco hyemalis*. Slate-colored Snowbird. Abundant as a winter resident.
102. *Melospiza cinerea melodia*. Song Sparrow. An abundant permanent resident.
103. *Melospiza georgiana*. Swamp Sparrow. A spring and fall migrant, apparently rare.
104. *Passerella iliaca*. Fox Sparrow. A spring and fall migrant, irregular and not common.
105. *Pipilo erythrrophthalmus*. Towhee. A common summer resident.
106. *Cardinalis cardinalis*. Cardinal Grosbeak. A permanent resident, quite common.
107. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. A common summer resident.
108. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. Indigo Bunting. Common as a summer resident.
109. *Piranga erythromelas*. Scarlet Tanager. A summer resident; common.
110. *Progne subis*. Purple Martin. A summer resident; locally common.
111. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. Cliff Swallow. Fairly common as a summer resident.
112. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Barn Swallow. A very common summer resident.
113. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. White-bellied Swallow. Occurs as a transient visitant only. irregular and not common.
114. *Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow. A summer resident; uncommon.
115. *Steigmodipteryx serripennis*. Rough-winged Swallow. Fairly common (locally) as a summer resident.
116. *Ampelis cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing. A common resident species.
117. *Lanius borealis*. Northern Shrike. An occasional winter visitor.
118. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. Migrant Shrike. A rare summer resident.
119. *Vireo olivaceus*. Red-eyed Vireo. A very common summer resident.
120. *Vireo philadelphicus*. Philadelphia Vireo. A rare spring and fall migrant.
121. *Vireo gilvus*. Warbling Vireo. Common as a summer resident.
122. *Vireo flavifrons*. Yellow-throated Vireo. A summer resident species; moderately common.
123. *Vireo solitarius*. Blue-headed Vireo. A not uncommon spring migrant.

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124. *Mniotilla varia*. Black and White Warbler. A summer resident; not uncommon.
125. *Helminthophila vermicivorus*. Worm-eating Warbler. A summer resident species; not very common.
126. *Helminthophila pinus*. Blue-winged Yellow Warbler. A very rare summer resident.
127. *Helminthophila chrysopera*. Blue Golden-winged Warbler. A fairly common summer resident.
128. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. Nashville Warbler. A transient, spring and fall; common.
129. *Helminthophila peregrina*. Tennessee Warbler. Not uncommon during the migrations spring and fall.
130. *Compsophylis americana usneae*. Northern Parula Warbler. A spring and fall transient, not very common.
131. *Dendroica tigrina*. Cape May Warbler. A rare spring and fall transient.
132. *Dendroica aestiva*. Yellow Warbler. Common as a summer resident.
133. *Dendroica coronata*. Black-throated Blue Warbler. A rather common spring and fall migrant.
134. *Dendroica coronata*. Yellow-rumped Warbler. Common as a spring and fall migrant.
135. *Dendroica maculosa*. Black and Yellow Warbler. A common migrant spring and fall.
136. *Dendroica cerulea*. Cerulean Warbler. A rather common summer resident.
137. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. Chestnut-sided Warbler. A common transient spring and fall.
138. *Dendroica castanea*. Bay-breasted Warbler. A spring and fall transient, not very common.
139. *Dendroica striata*. Black-poll Warbler. A transient species, common in the spring, very abundant in the fall.
140. *Dendroica blackburnia*. Blackburnian Warbler. Fairly common as a migrant.
141. *Dendroica virens*. Black-throated Green Warbler. A common transient.
142. *Dendroica palmarum*. Palm Warbler. A spring and fall transient; rather rare.
143. *Dendroica discolor*. Prairie Warbler. A rare transient.
144. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Golden-crowned Thrush. A very common summer resident.
145. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. Water-Thrush. A transient visitant; uncommon.
146. *Seiurus motacilla*. Louisiana Water-Thrush. Common as a summer resident.
147. *Geothlypis formosa*. Kentucky Warbler. A summer resident; common.
148. *Geothlypis agilis*. Connecticut Warbler. Occurs as a transient; rather rare.
149. *Geothlypis philadelphia*. Mourning Warbler. A spring and fall transient only; not numerous.
150. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. Northern Yellow-throat. Very common as a summer resident.
151. *Icteria virens*. Yellow-breasted Chat. A summer resident; common.
152. *Wilsonia mitrata*. Hooded Warbler. A summer resident species; not common.
153. *Wilsonia pusilla*. Black-capped Yellow Warbler. Found sparingly in the migration season.
154. *Wilsonia canadensis*. Canadian Warbler. A not rare spring and fall transient.
155. *Setophaga ruticilla*. American Redstart. Common as a summer resident.
156. *Anthus pensylvanicus*. American Titlark. An irregular spring and fall migrant.
157. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. Catbird. Quite common as a summer resident.
158. *Toxostoma rufum*. Brown Thrasher. Fairly common as a summer resident.
159. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. Carolina Wren. A permanent resident; rather common.
160. *Thryomanes bewickii*. Bewick's Wren. A rare summer (?) visitor; one instance noted.
161. *Troglodytes aedon*. House Wren. Moderately common as a summer resident.
162. *Olbiorchis hiemalis*. Winter Wren. Quite common as a spring and fall migrant; rare in winter.
163. *Cistothorus palustris*. Long-billed Marsh Wren. A rare fall transient; one instance.
164. *Certhia familiaris americana*. Brown Creeper. Not uncommon as a winter resident, more numerous in the migrations.
165. *Sitta carolinensis*. White-breasted Nuthatch. A permanent resident; common.
166. *Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch. A spring and fall migrant; not numerous.
167. *Baeolophus bicolor*. Tufted Titmouse. A common permanent resident.

168. *Parus atricapillus*. Black-capped Chickadee. A common permanent resident; most numerous in winter.
169. *Regulus satrapa*. Golden-crowned Kinglet. A moderately common winter resident and abundant spring and fall transient.
170. *Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. A common migrant spring and fall.
171. *Poliopisla caerulea*. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Common as a summer resident.
172. *Hylocichla mustelina*. Wood Thrush. A very common summer resident.
173. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. Wilson's Thrush. Occurs as an uncommon spring transient and a very rare summer resident.
174. *Hylocichla alicia*. Gray-cheeked Thrush. A spring and fall migrant, not common.
175. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*. Olive-backed Thrush. Quite common as a spring and fall migrant.
176. *Hylocichla guttata pallasi*. Hermit Thrush. Occurs sparingly during the migrations.
177. *Merrula migratoria*. Robin. An abundant summer resident; casual in winter.
178. *Sialia sialis*. Bluebird. An abundant resident; less numerous in winter.

Beaver, Pa., October 18, 1904.





APPENDIX No. IV—A TREATY OF FORT McINTOSH¹

JANUARY, 1785

BETWEEN the State of Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Wyandot Nations.²

FORT MCINTOSH, January, 1785.

In Council, January 9, 1785—

PRESENT:—The Hon. George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Esqs., *Commissioners on part of the United States.*

The Hon. Samuel F. Atlee and Francis Johnston, Esqs., *Commissioners on part of the State of Pennsylvania.*

Griffith Evans, *Secretary.*

John Montour, *Interpreter.*

And the chiefs, etc., of Wyandotte, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa Indian Nations.

The Commissioners on part of the United States, in consequence of the State Commissioners' letter of yesterday, addressed the Indians as follows:

“SACHEMS AND WARRIORS:—These gentlemen, Colonel Atlee and Colonel Johnston, are commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania, who have attended here by consent of Congress to transact some public business with you on the part of said State, which they will be ready to introduce after the present treaty is concluded.”

NOTE.—It appearing to the commissioners that the Wyandotte and Delaware nations were the only claimants of the unpurchased lands in Pennsylvania, amongst the western Indians, consequently the present negotiations on the part of the State are confined to them.

In conference, January 14, 1785.—

PRESENT:—The Hon. Samuel F. Atlee and Francis Johnston, Esqs., *Commissioners.*

Griffith Evans, *Secretary.*

John Montour and Joseph Nicholson, *Interpreters.*

And chiefs of the Wyandotte and Delaware Indian nations.

¹ See vol. i., pp. 105–110; 184.

² This treaty was a continuation and completion of the treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), in October, 1784, and its purpose was to quiet the claims of the western tribes, who had not signed the latter treaty. The copy given above is full and exact, being taken from the “Minutes of the Assembly,” by Hon. Oscar A. Small, and published in *The Daily Star*, of Beaver, April 16, 1900.

The commissioners addressed them in the following words by Colonel Atlee:

"BROTHERS:—We have been long separated by the wars that have subsisted between us, which are now terminated and over. We are very glad to meet you here, and have great occasion to rejoice that we have an opportunity of brightening the chain of friendship between us, and we hope soon to take you by the hand in a happy and lasting peace,—when established by the commissioners from Congress.

"We have called you together this morning with a view of explaining to you the nature of the business we have to negotiate with you.

"BROTHERS:—We are commissioned and sent from your old friends of Pennsylvania to purchase of the natives all the unpurchased lands within the territory of Pennsylvania. For this purpose we met your brothers and uncles, the Six Nations, last October, at Ft. Stanwix, and according to our ancient custom purchased the said lands of them, and this is the deed they gave us to confirm the same."

Then produced the deed executed by the Six Nations last October and also a map of the country, explaining the same to them.

"Your brothers and uncles suggested to us that they had a right to act for you also in disposing of this land, but hearing that you claimed and knowing that you hunted on part of this ground, we conceived we had better meet you yourselves on the subject, that we might also see each other, and remove all obstructions out of the way between us. We have therefore reserved a proportion of the presents and have brought them with us to give you as a compensation for your right to this country.

"The amount of what we have reserved is two thousand dollars, consisting of an excellent assortment of goods of the first quality, calculated in the best manner to supply your wants, which is a greater proportion than what we have given to your uncles, the Six Nations, and is certainly a very generous consideration.

"You are now fully informed of our business with you, we earnestly desire that you may think seriously of it, for what we are about to do must be as permanent as the sun. We wish you to go and consult together upon our words and let us know your minds as soon as convenient.

"BROTHERS:—We inform you that it is not our wish to settle our business finally with you previous to the conclusion of the Continental treaty, but only that we may fully understand each other and have our minds prepared, that when the commissioners on the part of the United States shall have completed their business we may have ours ready to bring on."

To which they replied by Captain Pipe, of the Delawares, viz:

"BROTHERS:—We rejoice from our hearts to see our brothers from Pennsylvania and are very glad that we are likely once more to live in peace and friendship with you. Your speech is very pleasing to us. You have told us the business you have met us here upon and we think we fully understand you. We will counsel together and let you know our minds some time soon.

"BROTHERS:—We are very glad to hear of your having met with our uncles, the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, and that they have given up their lands to you agreeable to the deed you just now showed us."

In conference. Present as before.

Captain Pipe spoke in behalf of the Wyandotte and Delaware nations as follows:

"BROTHERS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—We met last night and counselled together upon the speech you delivered to us yesterday. We thank you for saving some of your presents for us, for in this brothers you are very right, for our fathers always told us, and we tell our children, that from Vinango to Little Beaver creek and out to the lake, was our hunting ground. But we have now all agreed to let our brothers, the Pennsylvanians, have it, excepting a few tracts which we would wish to reserve that we might make a present of a piece of ground to you and your young men for meeting us here at this inclement season, and that we may have it in our power to fulfill our promises to some of our friends which we made long ago."

To which the commissioners replied:

"BROTHERS:—We thank you for your kind offer, but we cannot, consistent with our instructions from the State, agree to any reservations; our purchase must be for our whole claim. At the same time we have no doubt but that if any individuals have just claims to any part of these lands that, upon application being made to the government of Pennsylvania, they will be properly attended to."

The chiefs, after consulting together for some time, answered, "Well, then, we have agreed that this country shall be yours and that our brothers of Pennsylvania shall have it forever."

The commissioners then thanked them and said, "We shall expect a deed from you for these lands and we request you will nominate the persons who are to sign it, that it may be ready for execution at the proper season, when we will meet you in public council; and also that you would appoint fit persons to receive the goods from us when we shall be ready to deliver them out."

They replied that Montour, the interpreter, should wait on the commissioners the next day and give them the names of those persons.

Conference ended.

January 16, 1785.—

Montour, agreeable to the appointment of yesterday, attended the commissioners and returned the names of the following persons who were to sign the deed, viz: Deungquat, or the Half King, Tauwarah, or the Sweat House, and Abraham Kuhn, of the Wyandottes: and Keeskanohen, or the Pipe, Peechemelind, or the Present, Wialindeoghin, or the Council Door, Hyngapushes, or the Big Cat, Tatabaughsey, or the Twisting Vine, and Whingohatong, or the Volunteer, of the Delawares. And Abraham Kuhn, Wialindeoghin, and Wingenum, to receive the goods.

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In council, January 21, 1785.—

PRESENT:—The Hon. George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, Esqs., *Commissioners on the part of the United States.*

Alexander Campbell, *Secretary.*

The Hon. Samuel F. Atlee and Francis Johnston, Esqs., *Commissioners on part of the State of Pennsylvania.*

Griffith Evans, *Secretary.*

Joseph Nicholson and Joseph [John?] Montour, *Interpreters.*

And the deputies of the Wyandotte, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa and Muncy Indian nations.

Upon the completion of the Continental treaty the Pennsylvania commissioners delivered the following speech, by Colonel Atlee:

“BROTHERS OF THE WYANDOTTE AND DELAWARE NATIONS:—Listen with attention to what your brothers of Pennsylvania are going to say. You have been informed by the Continental commissioners at their first meeting that we come from the government of Pennsylvania as commissioners duly authorized to transact public business with you, as will appear by our commission under the seal of the State, which we will read to you.”

Read the commission.

“Pursuant to this commission we met your brothers and uncles, the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, in October last, and after a solemn peace was established with them by the honorable commissioners of the United States, we, in conformity to ancient custom, purchased their right to all the lands within the acknowledged limits of Pennsylvania not already purchased of them, for which we gave a valuable consideration in goods of the first quality.

“That this may be known to all we here produce their deed, executed to us in the most public manner, and witnessed by the honorable commissioners of Congress, Captain Aaron Hill, a chief of the Mohawk tribe and several others.

“Now BROTHERS:—As you have been called together to this place by the honorable, the commissioners of the United States, we, by consent of Congress, are happy to meet you, and rejoice that peace and friendship are once more established amongst us. In testimony of our sincerity we present you with these strings. (Five strings.)

“BROTHERS:—Knowing that for some time past you have hunted upon and claimed a portion of the lands of Pennsylvania, and being actuated by the strict principles of peace and justice towards you in the same degree that you have seen we manifested to your brothers and uncles, the Six Nations, and to prevent future trouble between your people and ours we have determined, according to the known usage of Pennsylvania, to give you the consideration agreed upon between us. For this purpose we have brought with us a quantity of the best goods such as will minister to your relief and comfort. These goods shall be delivered out to the proper persons appointed by each nation to receive them, and that no misunderstanding may arise in future, a map of the land we wish to have confirmed to the commonwealth shall be affixed

to the deed to be executed by you, that your children and ours may hereafter have recourse to the same."

To which they, by the Half King, chief of the Wyandottes, replied:

"**BROTHERS OF PENNSYLVANIA:**—Give attention to what we shall say to you. Your words have pleased us very much and we all thank you for your kindness towards us; our grandfathers have always said that your conduct towards them was just the same you discover to us now. Pennsylvania has never deceived nor wronged us out of anything and we all thank you, not only from our lips but also from our hearts, for your honesty." (Three strings.)

The commissioners then produced the Deed that was prepared and informed them it was ready for them to execute, when the persons who had been appointed for the purpose walked forward and sealed and delivered the same in the most solemn manner, in the presence of many witnesses, as their quit claim and deed for the land therein described for the use of Pennsylvania forever.

The council fire was raked up.

The foregoing is a true state of the proceedings of the Indian treaty held at Fort McIntosh.

GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

January 23, 1785.

The Wyandotte and Delaware Indian nations to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deed for lands purchased at Fort McIntosh,
January 21, 1785.

To all people to whom these presents shall come:—We, Deungquat, or the Half King, Tauwarah, or the Sweat House, and Abraham Kuhn, sachems and chiefs of the Indian nation called the Wyandottes; and Keeskanohen, or the Pipe, Peechemelind, or the Present, of the Wolf tribe; Wialindeoghin, or the Council Door, Hyngapushes, or the Big Cat, of the Turkey tribe; and Tatabaughsey, or the Twisting Vine, and Whingohatong, or the Volunteer, of the Turtle tribe, sachems and chiefs of the Indian nation called the Delawares, being met together in a general council of the western Indians, convened at Fort McIntosh by the Hon. George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Esqs., commissioners of Indian affairs, duly appointed by the honorable, the Congress of the United States for the northern and middle districts, send greeting. Know ye that we, the said sachems or chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, by the Hon. Samuel John Atlee, Esq., and Francis Johnston, Esq., commissioners for and in behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us and the said Wyandotte and Delaware nations, and their confederate and dependent tribes, all whom we represent, and by whom we are thereunto authorized and empowered, do grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said Commonwealth, all that part of the said Commonwealth not yet purchased of the Indians within the acknowledged limits of the same: Beginning on the south side of the river Ohio, where

the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania crosses the said river; and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second and beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude; thence by a due east line separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east side of the east branch of the river Susquehanna; thence by the bounds of the late purchase made at Fort Stanwix the fifth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, as follows: "Down the said east branch of Susquehanna, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called by the Indians, Awandac, and across the river, and up the said creek on the south side thereof, and along the range of hills, called Burnet's hills by the English and by the Indians, _____, on the north side of them to the head of a creek which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, which creek is by the Indians called Tyadaghton, but by the Pennsylvanians Pine creek, and down the said creek on the south side thereof to the said west branch of the Susquehanna; thence crossing said river, and running up the same on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the fork of the same river, which lies nearest to a place on the river Ohio called Kittanning, and from the fork by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the said river Ohio by the several courses thereof, to where the western bounds of the said State of Pennsylvania crosses the same river," at the place of beginning. Together with all lakes, rivers, creeks, rivulets, springs, waters, soils, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountains, hills, valleys, savannahs, fens, swamps, isles, inlets, mines, minerals, quarries, rights, liberties, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said tract of land and country belonging or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of us, the said sachems and chiefs, and of the said Wyandotte and Delaware nations, and their confederate and dependent tribes, and every of them, to have and to hold the said tract of land and country, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said Commonwealth to the only proper use and behoof of the said Commonwealth forever, so that neither we, the said sachems or chiefs, nor any of us, nor the said Wyandotte nor Delaware nations, nor their confederates and dependent tribes; nor any of them, nor any of our or their heirs, children, or descendants, shall claim, demand or challenge, any right, right, title, interest, or property of, in, or to the said tract of land and country, but from the same shall be forever barred and excluded; and the same tract of land and country shall forever hereafter be peaceably and quietly possessed by the said Commonwealth and all persons who shall settle thereon under the authority of the same without the let, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of us, the said sachems or chiefs of the Wyandotte or Delaware nations aforesaid, or their confederates and dependent tribes, or any of them, or of our or their heirs, children or descendants.

In witness whereof, we, the said sachems or chiefs, for ourselves and the rest of the Wyandotte and Delaware nations, and their confederates and dependent tribes, have hereunto set our hands and seals. Dated

at Fort McIntosh, aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

WIALINDEOGHIN, OR THE COUNCIL DOOR,	‡ his mark, L.S.
HYNGAPUSHES, OR THE BIG CAT,	‡ his mark, L.S.
TATABAUGHSEY, OR THE TWISTING VINE,	‡ his mark, L.S.
WHINGOHATONG, OR THE VOLUNTEER,	‡ his mark, L.S.
DEUNGQUAT, OR THE HALF KING,	‡ his mark, L.S.
TAUWARAH, OR THE SWEAT HOUSE,	‡ his mark, L.S.
ABRAHAM KUHN,	‡ his mark, L.S.
KEESKANOHEN, OR THE PIPE,	‡ his mark, L.S.
PEECHEMELIND, OR THE PRESENT,	‡ his mark, L.S.

Sealed and delivered in presence of

G. R. CLARK,
RICHARD BUTLER,
ARTHUR LEE,
Comm'r's of U. S.,
JOS. HARMAR,
Lieut. Col. Com.,
ALEXD. LOWREY,
JOHN BOGGS,
WM. BUTLER,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Sec. Com. U. S.,
W. BRADFORD,
DANIEL ELLIOT,
JOHN MONTOUR,
Interpreter,
G. EVANS,
Sec. Penn. Com.,
EDW. BUTLER.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.:—

Be it remembered, That on the seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, came personally Doctor Arthur Lee, one of the commissioners of the said United States, aforesaid, for treating with the Indian nations, etc., and Griffith Evans, Esq., sec'y to the commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania for treating and purchasing, etc., with and from the said Indians, before the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said State of Pennsylvania, and severally made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that they were present and seen the nine grantors in the above deed named make the signatures or marks to the said deed and seal and deliver the same as their act and deed, voluntarily and freely, and that the said deponents severally subscribed their names as witnesses to the execution thereof, and that they also seen the other eleven witnesses subscribe their names above written respectively to the

same deed, and that the names Arthur Lee and G. Evans thereto subscribed are of their several hands-writing. In testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal at Philadelphia the same day and year above said.

THOS. McKEAN, L.S.

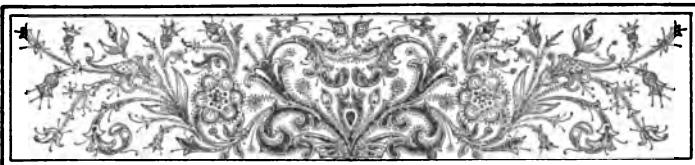
SAM'L BRYAN, *Clerk Gen. Assembly.*

[Pages 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, *Minutes of the Assembly,*
1784 to 1787.]





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APPENDIX No. IV—B

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Concluded at Fort M'Intosh, the twenty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa and Ottawa Nations of the other.¹

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa, and Ottawa nations of Indians, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

Three chiefs, one from among the Wiandot, and two from among the Delaware nations, shall be delivered up to the Commissioners of the United States, to be by them retained till all the prisoners, white and black, taken by the said nations, or any of them, shall be restored.

ARTICLE II.

The said Indian nations do acknowledge themselves and all their tribes to be under the protection of the United States and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary line between the United States and the Wiandot and Delaware nations, shall begin at the mouth of the river Cayahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Meskingum; then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Ome river, and down the south-east side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of lake Erie, to the mouth of Cayahoga where it began.

¹ The preceding treaty between the State of Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Wyandot tribes was to quiet the claims of those tribes to lands within the limits of that State. This treaty was between the United States and the tribes named therein with reference to the lands beyond the State of Pennsylvania. The copy herewith published was obtained for us through the courtesy of the late Hon. M. S. Quay, from the original documents.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States allot all the lands contained within the said lines to the Wiandot and Delaware nations, to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of Miami or Ome river, and the same at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the lake of Sanduske where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sanduske river, which posts and the lands annexed to them, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands allotted to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, except on the lands reserved to the United States in the preceding article, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him as they please.

ARTICLE VI.

The Indians who sign this treaty, as well in behalf of all their tribes as of themselves, do acknowledge the lands east, south and west of the lines described in the third article, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same, to belong to the United States; and none of their tribes shall presume to settle upon the same, or any part of it.

ARTICLE VII.

The post of Detroit, with a district beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, on the west end of Lake Erie, and running west six miles up the southern bank of the said river, thence northerly and always six miles west of the strait, till it strikes the lake St. Clair, shall be also reserved to the sole use of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

In the same manner the post of Michillimachenac with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the use of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

If any Indian or Indians shall commit a robbery or murder on any citizen of the United States, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver them up at the nearest post, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

The Commissioners of the United States, in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon this treaty's being signed, will direct goods to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort.

SEPARATE ARTICLE

It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs, Kelelamand or lieutenant-colonel Henry, Hengue Pushes or the Big Cat, Wicocalind or Captain White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands given to the Wiandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America, or as any other person or persons in the said nations.¹

Geo. Clark,	Talapoxie,
Richard Butler,	Wingenum,
Arthur Lee,	Packelant,
Daunghquat,	Gingewanno,
Abraham Kuhn,	Waanoos,
Ottawerreri,	Konalawassee,
Hobocan,	Shawnaqum,
Walendightun,	Quecookkia.

WITNESSES:—Saml. J. Atlee, Francis Johnston, Commissioners. Alexander Campbell, Jos. Harmar, Lieut.-Col. Com't., Alexander Lowrey. Joseph Nicholas, interpreter. I. Bradford, George Slaughter. Van Swearingen. John Boggs. G. Evans. D. Luckett.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

¹ See vol. 1., note on page 35; also pp. 31, 32 (ref. to White Eyes and Wingenum or Wingemund); and 117 (ref. to Hengue Pushes or Whingwy Pooshies).





APPENDIX No. V

LIST OF EARLY TAXABLES OF BEAVER COUNTY

HANOVER TOWNSHIP, 1802

Anderson, William	Glasgow, Samuel	Miller, James, Sr.
Applegate, Obadiah	450 acres of land.....\$1237	Miller, James, Jr.
Applegate, David	1 Slave.....100	Murry, Charles
Allison, Samuel	1 horse.....25	Moore, Thomas
Adams, William	4 Cows.....36	McDowell, Matthew
Brierly, Robert		Morlatt, Joseph
Bell, Hugh		McCready, Katherine
Bell, William		McCready, Hugh
Boyd, John		McHarg, William
Bacer, James		McCarty, George
Beel, George		Neilson [now Nelson],
Beel, David		Matthew
Brown, Henry		Neilson, James
Burdoo, Nathaniel		Patton, David (from Va.)
Blair, Robert		Parks, Thomas
Carothers, James (county surveyor)		Peekard, John
Carothers, William		Pepper, Edward
Carothers, Samuel		Ralston, Archibald
Cameron, William		Ramsey, John
Carson, Alexander		Ramsey, William
Closs, Michael		Russell, Henry
Campbell, John		Reed, James, Sr.
Counkle, Henry		Reed, James
Chambers, James		Reed, John
Calhoon, Johnston		Reed, Alexander
Coleman, John		Ritchey, John
Cain, John		Swearingen, Samuel
Dungan, Levi		Swearingen, Thomas
300 acres of land.....\$900		Shever, Andrew
1 Horse Mill... 90		Stephens, Isaac
1 Slave.....150		Scott, Catron
4 Horses.....100		Scott, Rev. George
3 Cows.....27		Singleton, Henry
		Scillen, Mary
	\$1267	Stephens, Thomas
Dungan, Isaiah		Taylor, John
Doak, Robert		Tarbit, Nathaniel
Ewing, James		Vinage, Adam
Ewing, James, Jr.		Wallace, Robert
Ferrell, James		Woods, Archibald
Gordon, David, Sr.		Whitehill, George
Gordon, David		Whitehill, James
Gilliland, John		Wilson, William
		Wilson, Andrew
		Willoughby, Charles

SINGLE FREEMEN

Anderson, Robert	Laughlin, William	Murray, Joseph
Bell, Thomas	(hatter)	Park, Thomas
Haman, James	Law, Allen	Scott, William
Harsha, Thomas	Law, John	Swearingen, Samuel
Henderson, Matthew	Leeper, John	Wallace, Hezekiah
Hershey, John	Leeper, Robert (tanner)	Whitehill, John
Hutchinson, James	Marlatt, Joseph	Wilson, John
Langfit, John	McCauley, George	Woods, William
Langfit, William	McCready, Daniel	
Laughlin, Samuel	McHarg, Robert	
Ewing, James, assessor;	Patton, David, and Leeper, James, assistants.	

FIRST MOON TOWNSHIP, 1802

Ater [now Eaton], Aaron	Feigley, Zachariah	Nelson, Robert
Allison, John	French, Robert	Norton, Jacob
Anderson, Thomas	Funkhouser, Abraham	Nichol, Samuel
Ater, Thomas	Finney, Robert	Parkinson, William
Ashcraft, Edward	Gibb, Alexander	Patton, David
Agnew, Robert	Guthrie, John	Parkinson, John
Barnes, Thomas	Guthrie, John, Jr.	Ramsey, John
Bryan, Henry	Hood, Robert	Reddick, John
Beer, Robert	Hart, Michael	Riddle, George
Bonam, Malachi	Hart, John, Sr.	Rutherford, John
Beals, John	Hart, John, Jr.	Rambeau, William
Brunton, John	Hutchinson, Jas.	Reed, David
Baker, John	Johnson, James	Rabb, Andrew
Baker, Anthony	Justice, Isaac	Rainey, John
Baker, George, Sr.	Justice, Putnam	Scott, David
Baker, Michael	Jordan, James	Scott, James
Baker, Henry	Jordan, John	Sturgeon, John
Baker, George, Jr.	Johnson, Andrew	Smith, John
Burke, Charles	Knox, James	Short, Hugh
Braden's Heirs	Kerr, Joseph	Studam, Zachariah
Bousman's [now Baus- man], Heirs	Lowry, James	Stoops, Edward
Brown's Heirs	Lowry, Robert	Stoops, William
Cooly, Jos. (chairmaker)	Leonard, Nathan	Showalter, Josiah
Cooley, William	Lenox, Charles	Speers, Alexander
Cassidy, William (tailor)	McCoy, David	Simms, Charles
Connelly, — (widow)	McGee, William	Steelman, John
Clifford, John	McGee, John	Thompson, William
Crunk, John	McCormick, James	Thompson, William (Irish)
Chambers, William	McLaughlin, James	Twiford, James
Cox, Josiah	McHenry, John	Veasey, Elisha
Cooper, Matthias	McHenry, George	Veasey, Elijah
Cooper, John	McCollough, James	Vance, William
Crawford, George	McClelland, James	Vigle, Daniel, Jr.
Crawford, James	McClelland, George	Vigle, John
Dodge, John	Myers, Jacob	Vigle, Daniel, Sr.
Dowell, Nero	Miller, Jacob	Wallace, William
Enslow, John	Montgomery, Hugh	White, John
Eager, Joseph	McConaughey, Thomas	White, Thomas
Ellison, Samuel	Moore, Thomas	Wilson, Thomas
Feigley, Jonas	McDonald, William	Winkle, John
Wilson, Saml., assessor;	McClelland, Francis	
		\$47,177; tax, \$167.22.

History of Beaver County

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SECOND MOON TOWNSHIP, 1802

Anderson, Rev. John	Faulkner, James (on D.D.	land of Geo. Mc- Elheney)	Moore, John
30 acres valued			Moore, Thomas
at..... \$ 96	Foster, Thos.		McCollough, John
1 horse..... 30	(wheelwright)		McCallister, —
1 Cow..... 12	Frazier, William		(widow in George- town)
	Gilmore, John		Matthew, James
Total..... \$138	Gordon, Chris.		Morrison, John
Tax..... 42	(hatter)		McCollough, James
	Gordon, Charles		McCoy, Alexander
Alspagh, Henry	Glendy, William		Monteith, — (widow)
Anderson, James	Goe, Samuel		McCallister, David
Anderson, Benj.	Gray, Alexander		Mercer, John
Brady, James	Gray, Robert		Matthews, Thomas
Bevers, William	Hartle, Michael		McCaskey, Daniel (at mouth of Mill creek)
Boyd, John	Harsha, William		Nelson [now Nelson], James
Bever, John (George- town)	Hayle, Hugh		Nelson, Samuel
Bryan, John	Hook, Matthias		Neilson, John
Boyd, Peter	(founder of Hooks- town)		Nash, Joshua
Blackmore, Dawson	Hall, James (distiller, of Georgetown)		Potts, Jonas
Connor, William	Hook, Henry		Peak, George (distiller)
Caldwell, Joseph, Esq.	Hood, Robert		Patton, David
Cunningham, Thos.	Hutton, Joseph		Poe, Andrew (457 acres, 95 cleared)
Carnagey, Wm. (George- town)	Ingle, Henry		Potts, Thomas (on David Kerr's land)
Crail, John	Imbrie, James		Parks, Robert
Craig, James	Ingles, James		Reed, William
Conley, Nicholas	Kayris, Frederick		Riley, — (widow)
Campbell, William	Kain, John, Sr.		Rainey, John
Calhoon, John	Kain, John, Jr.		Ritchie, John (on Hook's land)
Calhoon, Samuel	Kain, George		Reeves, Manasseh
Chrisler, Michael	Kennedy, Samuel		Russell, Wm. (on Charles Simm's land)
Cook, John	Kerr, David		Reed, William (on Arthur Garner's land)
Cooney, Neil (on Wm. Laughlin's land)	Kimberly, Wollaston		Smith, Thomas
Chrisler, Samuel	Latham, William		Shannon, Robert (on C. Simm's land)
Dawson, Thomas	Little [Littell], John		Stanford, James
Dawson, Benoni, Sr.	Little, Wm. Esq.		Stanford, John
354 acres, 50 cleared, with s h i n g l e d house..... \$1050	Laughlin, Thomas		Swaney, — (widow)
Grist Mill..... 450	Laughlin, Samuel		Searight, Samuel
Two Horses... 60	Laughlin, William		Shane, Timothy
Four Cattle.... 48	(owned gristmill, sawmill and dis- tillery; also 200 acres of land)		Swearingen, Wm.
One yoke oxen. 30	Laughlin, Robert (400 acres of land and distillery)		Todd, James
Total.... \$1638	Laughlin, James (tanner)		Taylor, Sarah
Davidson, Robert	Lyon, Samuel (innkeeper, George- town)		Todd, John
Davis, David	McCormick, James		Thompson, Daniel
Davis, Jonas	Morrison, Wm.		Thompson, Benjamin
Ducomb, Philip (tavern keeper)	(tavern keeper)		Thomas, Enos
Dungan, Robert	McElheney, George		Thompson, John
Ewing, Alexander	(farmer and distiller)		
Elliott, Elias			
Eaton, James			
Eaton, John			

Thompson, James	Whitaker, Samuel	Wilkinson, Enos
Thompson, Archibald	(hatter, Georgetown)	(joiner, Georgetown)
Vance, Wm.	Wilson, Samuel	

SINGLE FREEMEN

Brady, John	McClure, Andrew	Patton, Robert
Craill, Edward	(Caldwell's mill)	Parks, Samuel
Darragh, Robert	McCoy, Nathaniel	Reed, John
Dawson, George	McKissock, Andrew	Swaney, Thomas
Davidson, James	McBride, Isaac	Swaney, James
(Georgetown)	McCoy, John	Smith, Penny
Gray, Andrew	(Georgetown)	Withrow, John
Imbriel David	Moore, Thomas	Wilson, Henry
Lyons, Abram		
(Georgetown)		

This valuation was certified March 17, 1802, by John Bryan, Benoni Dawson and John McCollough, who recommended David Kerr as tax collector. The amount was, \$168.55.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP [NORTH AND SOUTH], 1802

Ake, John	Brouster, John	Barclay, George
Adams, David	Beacom, William	Bresbine, Samuel
Adams, John	Beatty, Thomas	Bowl, Daniel
Adams, Alex.	Beatty, Jonathan	Bowl, Thomas
Adams, Samuel, M.D.	Beatty, William	Bradshaw, Robert
(Upper Falls)	Baird, George	Book, Jacob
Aiken, John	(North Beaver)	Beam, Samuel
Ackles, Arthur	Brittain, Jeremiah	(blacksmith)
Alford, Martha	Brooks, Matthew	Boyd, Joseph
Applegate, William	Boies, John	Boyd, Robert
Altman, George	Boies, James	Boyd, William
Andrews, Samuel	Butcher, John	Boyd, Andrew
Anderson, William	Beer, Joshua	Beal, George
Anderson, Alexander	Barr, Stophel	Boies, David
Alcorn, James	Bell, Ephraim	Baird, Absalom
Aughaback, Philip	Bell, Isaac	Baird, Moses
Andrew, Robert	Bell, John	(Ohio twp.)
Allison, Isabella	Blackmore, Mary	Barns, Henry
Alexander, John	Blackmore, Thos.	Barnett, Robert
Alexander, James	Blackmore, Mary	Barns, Peter
Arbuckle, Joseph	(Ohio township)	Barnett, John
Atchison, David	Bigsby, Benjamin	Barger, George
Ammon, George	Bevington, Thomas	Barnett, John
Ammon, Jacob	Bevington, John	Buckmaster, Wilson
Aikin, John	Bowles, Thomas	Brochard, Christopher
Aikin, James	Bevington, Henry	(shoemaker)
Aikin, John, Sr.	Burns, James	Bannon, Jeremiah
Aikin, Samuel	Beer, John (innkeeper)	Bell, Simeon
Bruce, John	Baird, John	Bryan, Nicholas
Blair, Samuel	Byland, Aaron	Campbell, John
Blair, Joshua	Beaver, John (sawmill)	(Ohio twp.)
Baker, Henry, (farmer)	Brown, Alexander	Campbell, David
Baker, William	Bevard, Robert	Cross, John
Baker, Daniel	Barns, John	(Ohio twp.)
Baker, Robert	Black, John	Chapman, Joseph
Burton, Thomas	Bowl, James	Chapman, James
Bowen, Samuel	Bradley, John	Cannon, John
Brouster, Robert	Bowl, Samuel	Cannon, James

Chapman, Thomas	Cotton, James (Ohio twp.)	Dehaven, Abram
Crawford, Robert	Chrestloe, Michael	Driscoll, Daniel
Crawford, James	Campbell, Cornelius	Dawson, Thomas
Crawford, John	Cairns, William	Dawson, Benoni
Carothers, James (surveyor)	Calhoon, David	Dawson, Michael
Carothers, Samuel (innkeeper)	Carnaghan, Mary	David, William (blacksmith)
Cawfield, Arthur	Caldwell, William	Davis, David
Cochran, Joseph	Caldwell, Robert	Dawson, Thomas (tanner)
Cochran, George	Colman, John	Earl, John
Cochran, Alexander	Cook, William	Earl, Edward
Createsis, D. Ambrose (Ohio twp.)	Conner, Jacob	Evans, Thomas
Chapman, Luke	Conner, John	Evans, Eli, (nailer)
Chapman, Samuel	Coggswell, William	Elliott, Thomas
Coulter, Jonathan, Esq. (innkeeper)	Cabbison, Archibald	Edgar, Robert
Clarke, David	Drennan, David, Esq. (Ohio twp.)	English, Thomas
Clark, Robert	Drennan, James (Ohio twp.)	English, Andrew
Cooper, David	Dillon, Matthew	Ewing, Samuel
Clark, Thomas	Dougherty, Edward	Elder, John
Cory, Elnathan (distiller)	Davison, Mary	Estep, Nathan (carpenter)
Cory, Levi	Davison, Charles	Espy, William (sawmill)
Cunningham, Archibald	Davison, James	Falkner, John
Cunningham, Hugh (innkeeper)	Davison, John	Firestone, Matthais
Clark, David (Beaver Dam Run)	Davison, William	Fulks, Jacob
Copper, Alexander	Davison, R. William	Franks, John
Copper, Nathaniel	Davison, Andrew	Freed, John
Copper, Michael	Davison, Robert	Fanata, Daniel
Carey, Nathan	Davison, Thomas	Frew, James
Chatley, Francis	Douthard, [Douthitt] Joseph	Fulks, George
Carey, John (joiner)	Demell, Benjamin	Fanata, James
Carson, William	Dobbins, John	Fields, Samuel
Cunningham, Benjamin (distillery)	Dobbins, Leonard (distiller)	Fullerton, Alex.
Cunningham, Samuel	Dilworth, John	Fowler, James
Clark, John	Duff, David	Fullerton, James
Clark, Walter	Duff, William	Fowler, Robert
Clark, Charles	Dawson, Benjamin (Ferry opposite Georgetown)	Frew, John
Coon, George (tanner)	Dawson, William	Fulks, William
Caughey, Samuel	Dilworth, Joseph	Findley, Henry
Cort, Frederick	Duff, Alexander	Findley, Thomas
Caughey, William	Duncan, William (Ohio twp.)	Findley, David
Cunning, Robert	Dunn, William (Ohio twp.)	Fulton, John
Calvin, Stephen	Deveney, Alexander	Fox, Bonham
Cameron, William	Dunlop, Thomas	Forbes, William
Cameron, Mary	Dickey, Robert	Frew, Alexander (wheelwright)
Chew, Edward	Dickey, John	Giffin, Ennion
Coulson, Jehu	Dickey, Alex.	Graham, James (joiner)
Clark, John (Georgetown)	Dunning, John	Gordon, John
Calhoon, Sarah	Dawson, Nicholas	Grove, Joseph
Calhoon, Samuel	Dehaven, William (distiller)	Guynn, Thomas
Cloud, Thomas	Donahey, George	Guynn, John
Cotton, John		Gayly, John
		Gayly, William
		Groscoft, Alex.
		Greer, George
		Goodwin, Samuel

History of Beaver County

Guthrie, John (carpenter)	Herron, Robert	Johnson, James (Little Beaver)
Guin, John	Hart, Jesse (innkeeper)	Johnson, Andrew
Grove, Wendell	Hayes, David, Esq.	Johnson, Abraham
Greer, Guion (distiller)	(attorney)	Johnson, James
Gaston, Hugh	Hays, Adam (blacksmith)	Johnson, Curtis
Gillmore, Joseph	Hayes, John	Johnson, John (store)
Groscoft, Daniel	Hemphill, Joseph	James, Benjamin
Groscoft, John	Henry, William	Johnson, Robert (Georgetown road)
Gibson, James	Harmon, Conrad	Johnson, Samuel (innkeeper)
Garvin, Hugh	Hunt, William	Johnson, Robert, Jr.
Groscoft, Jacob	Heath, Richard	Jones, John
Garrel, James	Hamilton, James	Jones, William (shoe- maker)
Green, Charles	Hackathorn, John	Jones, David
Gulky, Francis	Hendrickson, Cornelius	Jackson, Thomas
Graham, Hugh	Hynor, Samuel	Johnson, James (Georgetown)
Grant, Jonathan	Hendrickson, Thomas	Johnson, Samuel, Sr.
Gibson, Henry	Henry, James	Jackson, William
Hunt, George	Hamilton, Thomas (near State line)	Justice, Jacob
Hyatt, Anthony	Hamilton, William	Jamison, Samuel
Huffstator, James	Hoops, Townsend, Wil- son & Co.	Killdoo [Caldoo or Kid- doo], George William
Hannah, Thomas	Hoops, Joseph (sawmill)	Kirk, William (inn- keeper)
Holman, Martin	Hoops, Adam	Kelso [Kelsey], John (millwright)
Hutson, Isaac	Hatcher, William	Kelso, John, Jr.
Hutson, William	Hoop, James	King, John
Hoge, William	Hale, Nathan (mill)	King, Patrick (black- smith)
Hill, Jonathan	Haynes, Daniel	King, Thomas
Hill, John	Hyatt [Hight], Thomas	Kimberly, Nathaniel (tailor)
Hillis, Thomas	Hackathorn, Henry	Kinney, Peter
Harvey, James	Hackathorn, Jacob	Kirkendall, Henry
Hannah, Allen (carpenter)	Hunter, Margaret	Kirkendall, Christopher
Hannah, Jean	Herron, James	Keel, Peter
Homes, Samuel (blacksmith)	Hyatt [Hight,] Peter	Kuhn, George (tanner)
Hunter, John (innkeeper)	Hook, Daniel	Kuykendall, Benjamin
Hunter, David	Hammill, John	Kuykendall, Ezekiel
Hartshorn, Jonathan	Hill, Elizabeth	Kirkpatrick, Daniel
Hartshorn, Joshua	Hall, Robert	Kennedy, James (grist and sawmill)
Hartshorn, Thomas	Hagerty, Hugh (store)	Kennedy, Thomas (wheelwright)
Hatfield, Margaret	Houck, John	Kennedy, Dennis
Henning, Conrad	Harris, Prudence	Kunkle, George (house burnt)
Hannah, Alex. (carpenter)	Inman, Henry	Kunkle, Lawrence
Hampton, Moses	Indledo, William	Kunkle, Michael
Hunter, Robert (farmer)	Ingles, Henry	Kable, Solomon
Hudson, Matthew	Johnson, Edward	Lewis, John (black- smith)
Hughes, John	Johnson, David	Lewis, Thomas
Hughes, Thomas	Johnson, Andrew	Leslie, George
Hines, Jacob	Jones, William	
Hooper, John	Justice, William	
Hughes, Rev. Thomas	Johnson, Robert	
Halliday, Hezekiah	Jackson, Thomas	
Harbison, Robert	Johnson, Francis	
Harbison, Matthew	Johnson, William	
Hamilton, Thomas	Johnson, James	
Hampton, Moses	Johnston, Hance	
	Jackson, Hugh	
	Johnson, Charles	

Lambright, John	Mullen, Thomas	Myler, Elias
Lowry, William	Mayne, John	Mason, George
Lutzenhiser, Peter	McEwen, James	McKinley, James
Lutzenhiser, Jacob	McDowell, James	McGaffick, Benjamin
Laughlin, Alexander	McCarter, Daniel	McCoy, Catherine
Latta, William	Mason, Philip (blacksmith)	McCaskey, William
Latta, Andrew	McCready, Stewart	McLaughlin, Neal
Lutzenhiser, Henry	McCready, Hugh	McGehan, Brice
Lowry, Michael	Moore, Robert	McGehan, John
Lozier, Boston	Marcus, Samuel	Nixon, John
Lozier, Peter	Marshall, John	Niblock, William
Lozier, Nicholas	Moore, Andrew	Noble, Thomas
Lindsey, George	McGehan, John	Nixon, William
Lusk, Robert	Montgomery, Hugh	Nevill, Edward
Luke, Thomas	McKinley, James	Nevill, Sarah
Leland, Thomas	McKnight, William	Nevill, Thomas
Light, John	McKnight, Robert	Oliver, Allen (distillery)
Lawrence, John, Esq. (brewery)	Murphy, William	Parks, James
Lutton, Charles	Marshall, Joseph	Parks, Samuel
Lyon, James (merchant)	Martin, Christopher	Powers, Abraham (millwright)
Lacock, Abner (inn- keeper)	McKibben, James	Powers, James
Louthier, John	McKean, George (tanner)	Powers, John
Lyons, Jacob	Martin, Daniel, Sr.	Powers, Abraham
Louthan, Moses	Martin, William	Powers, Samuel
Louthan, James	McCoy, Thomas	Phillips, William
Leland, James	McMinn, Robert	Pedan, Robert
Leland, William	Mercer, William	Plumer, William, Esq.
Mozier, Samuel (innkeeper)	McGehan, Brice (innkeeper)	Pugh, Evan
Mozier, Jacob	McKeag, Mary	Pugh, John
Matthews, John	McCollough, Prudence	Pounds, Samuel
McCoy, James	Mitchell, Oliver	Parshall, Samuel
Morrison, James	McCanley, John	Porter, Francis
McKinzie, John	Martin, Eleanor	Potter, David
McCready, William	Mitchell, George	Powell, Eleazer
McGuire, Archibald	McClure, Denny (innkeeper)	Parsons, Matthias
Marshall, Hugh	McKinzie, Joseph	Porter, Thomas
McClelland, Robert	McNairy, David	Patterson, Thomas
McGittegen, Charles	May, Michael	Partridge, John
Miller, Joseph	Martin, John	Phillis, Charles
Miller, John	McClure, John	Phillis, Jacob
McKim, James	McClure, Samuel	Quigley, James
McNutt [McNitt], Joseph	McCottery, Samuel	Robinson, James
McNitt, William	Moore, Samuel	Robinson, William
McNitt, Robert (powder maker)	Moore, Joseph	Rogers, George
Means, John	Mosman, John	Rush, Jacob
Moore, John	McConnel, James	Russell, James
McCready, John (joiner)	Martinez, James, Sr.	Russell, Thomas
McKean, John	Martin, Edward	Rainey, Charles (distillery)
McConaughey, Stephen (distillery)	Milligan, John	Ratcliff, John
Morrow, Benjamin	McElroy, Matthew	Reed, John (distillery)
McIntire, William	Matthews, William	Rogers, Thomas
Mullen, James	Matthews, George	Rogers, Jeremiah
	Morrison, Francis	Robb, Alexander
	Mercy, Caesar	Robb, Samuel
	Moore, John (Ohio River)	Ramsey, Margaret
		Reed, Ruel

History of Beaver County

Ross, Thomas	Starrett, Samuel	Wilson, Alexander
Realy, Robert	Shaner, David	Walker, Andrew
Rowe, James	Small, John (blacksmith)	Woodruff, Joab
Reed, Alexander	Scott, Wm. (tanner)	White, Joseph (distillery)
Reed, William (blacksmith)	Stevens, Amos	White, Joseph, Sr.
Rail, Noble	Sherer, Timothy	Whitaker, James (hatter)
Sharp, John	Shivers, John	Warnock, Mary
Sample, William	Stevens, John	Welsh, Felix
Servers, Jacob	Sample, Caldwell	Wilson, Joseph
Sharpless, Benj. (blacksmith)	Smith, Jesse (sawmill)	Wilson, John (distillery)
Stevenson, Thomas	Thompson, Joseph (distillery)	Wilson, James (State line)
Stockman, John (sawmill)	Thomas, Elam	Wilson, Thomas
Summerland, John	Taylor, John	White, John
Summerland, William	Thomas, John	Watson, William
Sample, Robert	Thatcher, John	Wallace, Patrick
Stevenson, William	Townsend, David (sawmill)	Wilson, Robert
Sutton, Thomas	Townsend, Benjamin (blacksmith)	Willis, Martin
Sutton, John	Townsend, Joseph (store)	Witherspoon, David
Sprott, Thomas	Townsend, Sharpless & Pugh (grist and sawmills)	Walton, Richard
Sample, James	Tedrow, Peter	Williams, Thomas
Severs, John	Taylor, Jean	Watson, David (tanyard)
Sheppard, Benjamin	Taylor, Thomas	Watson, Robert
Stephenson, Joseph	Thompson, Samuel	Wilson, James (merchant)
Stevenson, James	Thompson, William	Watt, John
Sprott, John, Esq. (gristmill)	Todd, Samuel	Wolf, John
Smith, Joseph	Trover, George	Walton, Thomas
Scott, James (wheelwright)	Tremains, John	Wiseley, Andrew
Shouse, John	Turk, Jacob	Wilson, David
Small, Boston (farmer)	Ulry, Henry	Watson, Joseph
Smith, Thomas	Vanhorn, Barnet	Wiley, William
Smith, John	Wiley, Samuel (grist and sawmill)	Walters, David
Sprott, Samuel	Wiley, Robert	Withrow, David
Smart, James (blind)	Wilson, William	Watson, James
Stough, Henry	Woods, Hugh	Wilson, John (Mile Run)
Shough, John	White, Hugh	Wright, Alexander
Shields, James (distillery)	White, John	Williams, Ennion (grist and sawmill)
Stough, Jacob	Williams, William	Young, John
Snyder, Abraham	Wells, Joseph	Young, Ephraim
Snyder, Michael	Wellington, Abraham	Young, Peter
Simerel, John	Willis, George	Young, James
Sampson, John	Wilson, James	Young, William
Smith, John	Welch, James	Young, Phillip ¹
Shaner, Matthias	Wilson, William (Little Beaver)	
Small, John		
Small, Jacob (blacksmith)		

¹ The tax duplicate gives the above township as "Beaver Township" and the following is entered in the tax book: "John Sharp, assessor—Samuel Caughey, Jas. Boys, ass'ts—Samuel Johnston, collector, of South Beaver Township—Thomas Beaty, collector of Meadow Township—John Reed, collector of Field Township." Here are two instances of the persistence of names in popular usage. There never was a Beaver township in Beaver County. Part of Beaver township, Allegheny County, covered the territory indicated in this list of names, and in 1800 that territory was divided into North and South Beaver

BOROUGH OF BEAVER [1802?]

Arbuckle, Samuel	Holdship, George	McDowell, James
Atchison, David	Johnson, Samuel, owned seven and one-half acres, a horse- ferry, and one slave — all valued.....	McClure, Denny McKinley, Robert Pearson, Matthias Porter, Aaron Reno, Rev. Francis Raily, John Rhodes, Joseph Small, John Sprott, James Shannon, William Watson, David (tanyard)
Arbuckle, Joseph	A horse and four cows....	\$ 247
Baies, David	Occupation...	30
Bail, George		50
Beatty, Benjamin		
Buchanan, John		
Bell, James		
Baird, Joseph		
Beem, Samuel		
Coulter, Jonathan, Esq.		
Caldwell, Robert		
Dickey, John		
Evans, Thomas	Jones, Levi (tailor)	\$327
Greer, Guion	Irwin, Joseph	
Hannah, John	Light, John	
Hemphill, Joseph	Lawrence, J., Esq. (brewery)	
Henry, William	Lyon, James	
Hayes, David	Lacock, Abner	
Hart, Jesse	Lawrence, Samuel	
Hoops, Joseph		

SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP¹—1802-3

Atkinson, Alexander	Barclay, Thomas	Elliott, William
Allibone, Benjamin	Boyle, John	Foster, John
Altman, Andrew	Custard, John	Frampton, John
Allen, George	Clark, Mark	Flower, James
Allen, Daniel	Clark, Mark (singleman)	Flower, James (singleman)
Allen, Ananias	Clark, John	French, Wm.
Allen, John	Clark, William	Frazer, Henry
Akins, James	Carl, Elijah	Flauts, Tobias
Aikin, John	Cross, Noah	Francis, Robert
Aikin, Alex.	Conley, John	Foster, Wm.
Aikin, William	Crowl, John	Foster, James
Brannon, Michael	Caldwell, James	Freed, James
Biers, Ebenezer	Caldwell, Samuel	Funkhouser, Jacob
Black, John	Carpenter, Robert	Gardner, Wm.
Black, William	Conner, William	Gordon, John
Borlan, John	Cunningham, William	Grant, Peter
Biggs, Benjamin	Cunningham, Barnett	Graham, James
Bell, James (Ohio)	Daugherty, William	Gongaway, Joseph
Bayard, Thomas	Daugherty, Edward	Gallagher, Louis
Book, Peter	Daugherty, John	Hart, Madison
Boston, Michael	Dunbar, Samuel	Hart, — (widow)
Brandeberry, Jacob	Doty, Timothy	Hendrickson, Wm.
Bond, Hugh	Dobbs, Charles	Haines, Benjamin
Bell, Jesse	Davis, Basil	Hall, Jonathan
Bell, Aaron	Eaton, Samuel	Hazen, Nathaniel
Brown, Abraham		

townships, Beaver County. The people and even the Legislature, however, kept in the habit of speaking of *Beaver* township for some years afterwards. In 1801 sundry citizens of South Beaver petitioned the court for a division of the township by a given line, suggesting the names Meadow and Field for the new townships. The court granted the division, but changed the names in the petition to Big and Little Beaver. Nevertheless, as we see here, the people went on speaking of the townships by the names of their own choosing.

¹ For territory covered by this township see p. 858.

Hazen, Isaac	McQuiston, John	Robinson, Joseph
Hanen, Abel	Magaw, James	Robinson, John
Hanen, Joseph	Moore, James	Shepherd, Gabriel
Houk, Philip	McGuire, James	Showalter, Christopher
Henry, William	Mitchell, Robert	Simmons, Thomas
Hill, Isaac	Merriman, Earl	Swager, Henry
Hines, John	McCoy, Alexander	Starr, Noble
Hines, Peter	McCrary, James	Starr, John
Hunter, Ephraim	McCollom, Moses	Smith, John
Hunter, Wm.	Morton, William	Stewart, Lewis
Jones, James	Morton, John	Sloan, Thomas
Jones, Ezekiel	McGregor, Duncan	Smiley, Hugh
Jones, Daniel	Miller, Peter (blacksmith)	Smith, Aaron
Jones, Oliver	Miller, Conrad	Stewart, John
Jones, Thomas	Main, Philip	Semple, William
Kester, Noah	McKinley, Robert	Sprott, James
Kester, John	McIntosh, Andrew	Thompson, Moses
Kester, Arnold	McLean, John	Tucker, Allen
Kennedy, James	Murray, Matthew	Thomas, William
Kennedy, Matthew	Miller, Peter	Traver, Leonard
Kester, Paul	Nye, Andrew	Vangordon, Jacob
Kirkendall, Henry	Noble, Thomas	Wolf, Adam
Kirkendall, Wm.	Orr, William	Woods, Robert
Kirkendall, Daniel	Oliver, Joseph	Woods, William
Kelley, Matthew	Oldham, Edward	Waller, Richard
Kelley, Majimey	Pettit, Nathaniel	Wade, Samuel
Kikendall, Lewis	Piersol, Sampson	Will, William
Kester, James	Piersol, Jacob	Wolf, John
Kikendall, John	Power, Richard	Warner, Arnold
Kikendall, Abraham	Power, Samuel	Warner, Jacob
Kikendall, Sam'l	Peppard, Jonathan	Wilson, Andrew
Lawrence, Daniel	Reno, Rev. Francis	Wilson, Hugh
Lawrence, Isaac	Reno, Robert	Welch, Valentine
Lawrence, Henry	Runyan, Stephen	White, Robert
Lawrence, Philip	Runyan, Abner	White, Samuel
Lawrence, — (widow)	Robinson, Joseph	White, James
Lovejoy, — (widow)	Ramsey, Samuel	Welch, William
Litton, Sarah	Robinson, John (singleman)	Wilson, John
Leet, Jonathan	Rough, Jacob	Walker, Robert
Lukens, Thomas		William, Enon
Lesley, Samuel		Yoho, Jacob

Ananias Allen, assessor; Jonathan Peppard, Stephen Runyan, assistants.

SHENANGO TOWNSHIP, 1805

In 1804 North Beaver township was divided, that part lying east of the Beaver and Shenango creeks being called Shenango township. This township included all that part of the First District of Donation lands lying between the creeks above named and the Butler County line.¹ In 1837, it was divided into Shenango and Slippery Rock townships, and in 1849, its territory was cut off and united to the new county of Lawrence.

Aiken, Robert	Bell, John	Cairns, William
Applegate, William	Book, Jacob	Cook, Rev. Alexander
Black, Samuel	Butcher, John	Cunningham, Benjamin
Black, John	Chambers, Alexander	Cunningham, William

¹ See History of the Formation of the Townships, Chapter XXV.

Copper, Joseph	Kuykendall, Ezekiel	Stewart, John C.
Cubbison, Archibald	Keldoo (Kildoo or Kiddoo) George	Stewart, Robert
Conner, Jacob	Lotton, Charles	Siftin, Edward
Conner, John	Lewis, Jehu	Stewart, Samuel
Caniday, Dennis	Martin, William	Springer, Samuel (blacksmith)
Copper, Alexander	Morrow, Thomas	Sharp, Paul
Copper, Ralph	McComb, William	Sample, Robert
Clines, Henry	Miller, John	Squire, James
Caniday, Miller	McCandless, James	Squire, William
English, Samuel	Mackey, John	Squire, Nathaniel
English, Andrew	Moore, William	Stickle, Samuel
Frew, James	Miller, John, Jr.	Scott, William
Frew, Alexander	Martin, John	Stewart, James
Fisher, George	Moore, John	Scott, John
Fulton, John	McClure, Samuel	Templeton, Thomas (wheelwright)
Frew, John	Morrow, Charles	Tilton, John
Frew, Alexander, Jr.	Morrison, Francis	Tyndall, William
Gastin, Hugh	McKee, James	Taylor, Samuel
Heth, Richard M.	Matthewson, John	Townsend, Josh.
Houck, John	McClelland, Thomas	Vigall, Abraham
Harpsh, George	Mercer, Cæsar	Vance, James
Hendrickson, Cornelius	Parks, William	Wilkinson, William
Johnson, James	Pollock, Samuel	Whann, Samuel
Jack, Andrew	Pollock, Dr. Joseph	Wilson, James
Johnson, David	(sawmill)	Young, Robert
Jackson, Samuel	Pollock, James	
Jackson, William		
Kuykendall, Benjamin ¹	Rigby, Seth	

¹ Kuykendall is the name of a family connection frequently met with in the old records of various parts of the county, and is variously spelled, as Kuykendall, Kikendall, Kirkendall, etc.





APPENDIX No. VI

DEPRECIATION LANDS—PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION COMPANY

BY THOMAS HENRY, Esq.

THE lands in Beaver County, north of the Ohio River, were dedicated by the State to an honest, noble, and patriotic purpose. They were, with an exception, set aside for the redemption of the Depreciation Certificates, given in payment to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for their persistent and meritorious services in the Revolutionary War. But beyond this, a large tract of land was assigned to these officers and soldiers, according to rank, as a donation, for their especial benefit, and with a hope that they would settle on the same. Two thirds of the First District of Donation land was in Beaver County; the other third extended into Butler County. The north boundary of the Depreciation land was an east and west line, extending from the Allegheny River to the western boundary of the State; and was determined and marked by Alexander McClean in 1785. It crossed Big Beaver Creek about four miles above the mouth of the Conoquenessing, at or near where afterwards Major Andrew Jenkins had a mill, on the west bank of the creek. The Reserve tract of 3000 acres, at the mouth and on both sides of the Beaver, reserved by the State for her own uses, was surveyed and marked by Alexander McClean and Daniel Leet in the summer of 1785. It extended from the mouth of the Two Mile Run, up the Ohio to an Elm tree, thence north by a line passing near the west end of the Planing Mill of William Miller & Sons, in Rochester, to an Oak tree, thence by an east and west line to the mouth of Brady's Run. From this point, a southwest line was extended to the southeast corner of the John Wolf farm; thence west to a meridian that terminated on the Ohio, the place of beginning.

In the summer of 1785, Alexander McClean surveyed a tract of land, west of and adjoining the Reserve tract; it extended down the Ohio to near Industry; thence north until this meridian intersected a west extension of the north line of the Reserve tract. It was known as District No. 1. of Depreciation land, or McClean's District, but more familiarly

in after-years as the "Four Mile Square." In it were 47 tracts of land containing 13,047 acres.

In the same year, Nathaniel Breading made a survey from the Ohio River, along the Butler County line, as far north as the Depreciation line; this District was two miles wide, consisting of 126 tracts, containing 32,034 acres, and was known as "Breading's District."

The western line of the Reserve tract was extended northward to the Depreciation line; this extension was known as "the John Hoge line"; west of this line John Hoge made surveys, but not consecutive, in South Beaver, Darlington, and Little Beaver townships.

In 1785, Daniel Leet surveyed 143 tracts, east and north of the Reserve tract; and in the following year 224 additional tracts, extending to the Depreciation line, and between Breading's District and Beaver Creek. The 143 tracts in Leet's first survey, which began at the Ohio River, contained 32,202 acres; the number of acres in the 224 tracts does not appear. These surveys were known as Depreciation District No. 2. The land east of "Hoge's line," and west of Beaver Creek was surveyed by William Leet, a deputy under, and a brother of Daniel.

The First District of Donation lands, was in part surveyed in the fall of 1785 by Major William Alexander; and the western end (afterwards part of North Beaver township) by Griffith Evans, in the summer of 1786. The whole district consisted of 258 tracts; 20 tracts of 500 acres; 10 of 300; 21 of 250, and 207 of 200 acres, containing in all 59,600 acres. About two thirds of the district was in Beaver County. The north line of the District passed through the town of New Castle.

The next movement was the sale of the Depreciation lands, by the acre, at the Old London Coffee House, in Philadelphia, by public auction. The price of vacant lands, as fixed by law from 1785 to 1789, was 80 cents an acre. The first lands offered for sale were the 143 tracts in Leet's District, November 21 and 23, 1785, containing 32,202 acres, and the average price per acre was \$1.12. The bids varied from 50 shillings an acre down to six pence. The next sale was the 126 tracts in Breading's District, November 28 and 29, 1785, 32,034 acres; the average price bid being 33½ cents an acre, the bids ranging from 20 shillings six pence down to six pence per acre. The 47 tracts in McLean's District, containing 13,047 acres, were offered for sale March 27, 1786, and averaged 20 cents an acre; the bids running from 9 shillings 3 pence to 3 pence per acre. Many of the original purchasers in Breading's District failed to comply with the terms of sale, and 70 tracts, containing 17,874 acres, were offered and brought at the second sale a little more than 6 pence an acre. The last sale of the lands by auction was on March 7, 1787, when 30 tracts, containing 6,238 acres, sold for \$21.09, or about 3½ cents an acre. The entire 84,329 acres offered at these sales sold for \$45,329, or about 54 cents an acre. The prices realized from sales in the other Depreciation districts, were far below those of the first sales; for 32,153 acres in Alexander's District, the average price per acre was a little more than one shilling; for 71,309 acres in Cunningham's District, the average was one shilling seven pence; this in Pennsylvania currency, in which the

pound was equivalent to \$2.66 $\frac{2}{3}$, and the shilling at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The cause assigned for the low prices obtained for these lands were the Indian troubles, and the large amount of Donation lands thrown on the market; the old soldiers preferring to sell rather than settle on the lands; but there was another potent and sinister reason: powerful combinations were formed by monied men to engross these lands for speculative purposes. "Trusts" and "syndicates" are not of modern growth.

The sales were suspended; the sale of 6,238 acres in North Sewickley township, bringing \$829.10 or about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents an acre, made the State officials weary and sick at heart. Nothing further was done in reference to the disposal of the vacant lands, until the passage of the Act of April 3, 1792. The cardinal purpose of that Act was the sale, settlement and improvement of the vacant lands. The mode adopted was, however, exceedingly vicious. "A duplex and adverse system of acquiring lands was created; Land Office rights, and settlement claims were placed in direct hostility to each other"; and the ancient controversy between capital and labor was renewed with increased vigor, both on the land and in the courts. Under this Act the lands were offered for sale to "persons who will settle, cultivate and improve the same, or cause them to be cultivated, improved and settled. That no warrant of survey, shall vest any title, in or to the lands, unless the grantee has, prior to the date of such warrant made or caused to be made, or shall within the space of two years, next after the date of the same, make or cause to be made, an actual settlement thereon, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres in every hundred contained in the survey; erecting thereon a messuage for the habitation of man, and residing, or causing a family to reside thereon, for the space of five years next following his first settling the same, if he or she shall so long live; and in default of such actual settlement and residence, it shall be lawful for the Commonwealth to issue new warrants to other actual settlers for the said lands, or any part thereof."

But there was a proviso, "That if any such actual settler, or any grantee, in any such original or succeeding warrant, shall by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, be prevented from making such actual settlement, or be driven therefrom, and shall persist in his endeavors to make such actual settlement as aforesaid, then, in either case, he and his heirs shall be entitled to have and to hold the said lands, in the same manner as if the actual settlement had been made and continued." Settlement was imposed on both classes, unless excused by the proviso; and in order to induce such actual settlement, the price of the land was reduced to 20 cents an acre, with an allowance of six percentum for roads and highways, together with an exemption of direct taxes, for a term of ten years from the passage of the Act; and if the actual settler did not within ten years from the passage of the Act, apply for a warrant, pay the office fees and the purchase money, with interest from the date of improvement, not being hindered by death or enemies aforesaid, the lands were to revert to the Commonwealth, and might be granted to others.

Immediately on the passage of the Act of 1792, applications were

made for warrants; Daniel Brodhead, the Surveyor-General of the State, took out two warrants for 850 acres on Walnut Bottom Run, on the very day of its passage. But he was wise enough to enter these lands in the names of personages outside of his office, a precedent that seems to have been overlooked by a late incumbent. One of the charges against Brodhead, while acting as commandant at Fort Pitt, in 1781, preferred by Colonel John Gibson, was that he was scudding through the country, in search of mill-seats, to the neglect of his public duties. When the time came Brodhead seemed to know where to make his locations. The town of Beaver Falls occupies part of the Brodhead locations.

On the 14th of April, 1792, John Nicholson, the Comptroller-General of the State, made application for 250 warrants of 400 acres each to be located on the waters of Beaver Creek. The Pennsylvania Population Company was organized in May, 1792, with John Nicholson, as President. The first Managers were Theophilus Casanave, William Irvine, David Meade, Daniel Leet, John Hoge, and Walter Stewart. The stock of the company consisted of 2500 shares, each share representing 200 acres of land. John Nicholson was a man of extraordinary powers of mind, which led him to form schemes of speculation distinguished for their vastness and uncommon extent. His speculations in real estate were not confined to Pennsylvania, but were diffused throughout the United States. An idea of the magnitude of his speculations may be formed from a report to the Legislature in which his lands in Pennsylvania alone were estimated at five million acres. He was Comptroller of the State from 1782 to 1794, during which time \$27,000,000 of public money passed through his hands. Operations so grand inevitably lead to embarrassment. To extricate himself from his difficulties, he made use of the public funds, and became a defaulter in large amounts; he was imprisoned and died in confinement and insane, during the year 1800.

From the inaccurate and obscure wording of the "Proviso," different constructions were placed upon it. In the case of the Holland Land Co. *vs.* Tench Coxe, Chief-Judge Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States held, that if either warrantee or settler was prevented from making the settlement by death, or driven from the land by enemies of the United States, the condition was passed and gone, and a patent should issue without more ado. Fortunately that court did not have exclusive jurisdiction of the matter. Had this view been accepted, the Population Company might, perhaps, be still doing business, settlements retarded, much of the land left in a state of nature, and the State powerless to correct the evil. The Judges of our own Supreme Court held that the condition of settlement, imposed on both warrantee and settler who had been driven from the land in time of war, was only suspended as long as the danger continued; and when the terror ceased, or was removed, both must "persist in their endeavors to make the actual settlement aforesaid." It was also judicially determined that a State of war existed in the western country from 1790 to the ratification of Wayne's treaty, December 22, 1795; and that the settlement must be

made within two years from that date. On the representation of Governor Mifflin that there were more patents issued on "prevention certificates" than there was land in the State to satisfy them, the Legislature closed the Land Office, September 22, 1794, except to actual settlers and those who had a credit balance in the Land Office for unsatisfied warrants. Notwithstanding the decision of a state of war, settlements were made in Beaver County, north of the Ohio, in 1792; notably Benoni and Nicholas Dawson, William Laughlin, Neal McLaughlin and Charles Phillips, in Ohio township, and William Foulks, in South Beaver, all in April, 1792; while William Williams made a settlement on "Buck Run," now known as Walnut Bottom Run, in November of that year, and was there in 1796.

In 1796, after Wayne's treaty, vast numbers of actual settlers and their families pressed eagerly into the lands north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny, and they naturally selected the best tracts on which to settle, and paid no attention to the surveys. They assumed judicial functions, and said that, the Population Company not having complied with the condition of settlement, their warrants were "dead." This sentiment received a very severe shock when the Supreme Court said the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of the forfeiture, and that vacating warrants must be taken out. At this stage the music began. While there was but little legal contention concerning the lands sold by the State, this Act of 1792 opened copious fountains of litigation; it was a well-spring of joy for the lawyers; it put them in clover, and kept them busy for many years.

There were seventy-six ejectment suits brought by the Population Company against actual settlers on the Trial List of the Circuit Court, held by Justice Jasper Yeates, at Beaver, beginning on Monday, September 15, 1806. The company was represented by attorneys John Wood, Thomas Collins, and David Hayes, and the defendants by A. W. Foster, Esq. Three cases were tried, and verdicts were rendered for the defendants. These verdicts were promptly set aside, as being contrary to the charge of the Court, and new trials awarded, much to the disgust and indignation of the spectators; several Irishmen stamped their feet, and grasped and flourished their shillalahs.

The ejectment suit against William Foulks brought in 1802 was on the trial list of 1806, but was discontinued, and it is said suit was brought against him in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, by Robert Bowne, a citizen of New York, as Lessee of Stephen Page. The clerk of that court, however, informs me that no such entitled case is found among the records of his office. It is certain that Foulks never attended any court, as a defendant, in respect to his settlement. The warrant to Page was dated April 14, 1792. Before that date Foulks had commenced an improvement on the land and on the 11th of March, 1806, when the vacating warrant was issued to him, and the deputy surveyor was executing the same, Foulks was residing on the said tract. He had eighty acres cleared, fenced and cultivated; and a two-story house and a double barn thereon, together with a peach and apple orchard. William

B. Irish, the deputy marshal, on the 23d of September, 1807, accompanied by Ennion Williams, George Holdship, and James Hamilton, proceeded to dispossess him; in this they failed and Hamilton lost his life, by a bullet from a rifle. Hamilton was an actual settler, but had compromised with the company, and became its active partisan. A young man named Nathaniel Eakin, was tried at Beaver, November 5, 1807, for the murder of Hamilton, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A copy of the "prevention certificate" used, may not be without interest: "We do certify that A. B. (the warrantee or settler) hath been prevented from making a settlement on a tract of land containing 400 acres, situate &c., conformable to the provision contained in the ninth section of the Act entitled an Act, &c., passed April 3, 1792, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States; and that he, the said A. B. hath persisted in his endeavors to make such settlement." This certificate was to be signed by two justices of the peace, *in the vicinity of said lands*. It will be observed that prevention merely was sufficient, without specifying time, place or circumstance, and without reference to the sternness of the persistence or resistance. In this, however, the settler and warrantee were on an equality. It was even held, that if either had a well-grounded apprehension of personal violence, or grievous bodily harm, the settlement was excused until the apprehension was quieted; a man was not required to await on the land until he was struck with a tomahawk or shot at with a rifle.

The following is a partial list of actual settlers in Beaver County, against whom suits were brought in the Circuit Court, September, 1802, by the Population Company:

William Huston	John Lewis	James Smart
Samuel Heiner	Henry Lawrence	John Taylor
Isaac Lawrence	Hugh McCready	Henry Ulery
William Plumer	Stewart McCready	John Wilson
William Baker	Mary McKeg	William Young
Samuel Blair	Robert McClelland	Jacob Fulk
Alexander Wright	John Partridge	Peter Miller
Thomas Lewis	James Stevenson	Samuel Ramsey
Philip Achenbaugh	Jacob Server	Philip Lawrence
John Alexander	Prudence Bell	John Fried
John Aitken	Thomas Beatty	John Foster
Conrad Henning	Alexander Cochran	John McCelan
Joshua Hartshorne	Joseph Cochran	Christian Showalter
Thomas Hartshorne	Archibald Cunningham	Simon Bell
Andrew Johnston	Samuel Caughey	John Cooper
Robert Johnston	Robert Clark	William Hanna
Samuel Johnston	Charles Green	John White
George Kunkel	Isaac Hudson	William Stevenson
William Lowry	Thomas Hanna	
Andrew Latta	James Huffstatter	

Even after forty years of trial and tribulation, with the Judges of the Supreme Court still befogged and bedeviled with those questions, and occasionally reversing themselves, an unexpected danger presented itself. From the enormous expenditures made for Internal Improvements, the State found herself in 1840, on the verge of financial perdition. To relieve the Commonwealth from impending disaster, the Legislature, on April 16, 1840, created the Nicholson Court of Pleas, consisting of Judge Anthony and two associates; and this court appointed three commissioners designated as Commissioners of the Nicholson Estate. The Commonwealth had in December, 1795, and March, 1796, obtained judgments for large sums of money against John Nicholson, and these commissioners alleged that Nicholson, was President of and owner of 860 shares of the Population Company stock, at the time the liens attached. These commissioners on the 7th of September, 1842, announced by advertisement and hand-bill, that they would sell, October 24th, at the Exchange Hotel, in Pittsburg, 90,000 acres of land in Beaver County, designating the tracts; and much more in the counties of Butler, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie. These proceedings produced a wide-spread commotion. The actual settlers or their descendants, in vast numbers, held irritated and angry meetings in the various counties to protest against this sudden and high-handed proceeding. In Beaver County, the whole country-side assembled at Darlington, September 23, 1842, to enter protest against this summary and vicious attempt. It was clearly shown at that meeting, by H. J. Huidekoper, Esq., a former Secretary of the Population Company, that John Nicholson had no interest in the company at the time the judgments were obtained against him; that the company paid for the warrants, and that the 860 shares, in Nicholson's name, were all assigned to various persons, giving name and date, prior to May 14, 1795, months before the judgments were entered. Judge Watts, of Erie, petitioned and secured an injunction from the Supreme Court, restraining the commissioners from further proceeding; and by an Act of Assembly, of March 11, 1843, the Lien of the Commonwealth, against the Estate of John Nicholson, was released and discharged, and the country had peace.





APPENDIX No. VII

DISPOSITION OF LANDS IN THE RESERVE TRACT AT THE MOUTH OF THE BIG BEAVER

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DEPUTY SURVEYORS AND OTHERS

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY RELATING THERETO

LISTS OF ORIGINAL PURCHASERS OF "IN-LOTS" AND "OUT-LOTS" AT BEAVER, ETC.

By J. SUTTON WALL, Chief Draftsman at Harrisburg, Pa.

*To the Surveyor General, the Receiver General, and Secretary of
the Land Office*

IN COUNCIL PHILADA. Septr. 12th, 1785.

GENTLEMEN:—

Taking into consideration the proceedings for carrying into execution the "Act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the Officers and Soldiers of the Pennsylvania line or their representatives &c." We are of opinion, that you should prepare as accurate a Map as you can of the said depreciation lands, divided into the several districts, and another Map of the hundred lots surveyed by Daniel Leet and numbered from one to an hundred—that it should be shewn upon the first Map in what part of the Country thereby represented the said lots are situated—that to the second Map should be annexed a description of each lot as given by the Surveyor—that these Maps should be immediately put up at the Coffee House in this City for public inspection—that advertisements should be forthwith published in the *Gazette, Journal, Freeman's Journal* and a German Newspaper, and continued weekly to the time of sale, containing a general description of said Lots, mentioning their situation, distances from Pittsburgh, Old Log Town, Fort McIntosh or other noted places, and the streams by which they are watered, and referring for

a more exact description of each lot, to the second Map, and giving notice that the sales will commence at the said Coffee House on the twenty first day of November next at ten o'clock in the morning, and be continued from day to day, until the whole are sold—that the payment must be in gold or Silver, or in the Certificates aforesaid, one half of the consideration to be paid in five days from the sale, and the other half, in fifteen days more, or the sale to be void—and that the Surveyors' fees are to be paid at the same time

We also think, that a thousand such advertisements in hand bills should be distributed throughout the Counties.

After these steps are taken, you will please to proceed to the Sales, beginning at number one, and proceeding to the next in numerical order, and making report to Council of your proceedings.

I am with great respect

Gentlemen

Your most obedient Servant

JOHN DICKINSON.

* * *

An Act to empower the Governor to lay out a town and out Lots at the mouth of Beaver creek for the uses therein mentioned

WHEREAS by the Act of Assembly passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, for the purpose of redeeming the certificates of the depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, and for other purposes therein mentioned a certain Tract of Land was reserved to the use of the State, as in the said act is expressed, containing three thousand Acres situate on the Ohio, and on both sides of the mouth of Beaver-creek, including Fort McIntosh AND WHEREAS it appears that the sale of one third part of said tract will be an encouragement, convenience and security, to those who become the first settlers:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the Governor is hereby empowered to direct the Surveyor-General to lay out, or cause to be laid out and surveyed, two hundred acres of land in town lots on or near the ground where the old French town stood, in such manner as commissioners appointed by the Governor shall direct; and also one thousand acres adjoining the upper side thereof, to be laid out and surveyed, as nearly square as may be, in out lots not less than five acres, nor more than ten acres each: PROVIDED always, That the Governor shall reserve out of the lots of the said town, so much land as he shall deem necessary for public uses.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That upon the return of such surveys, which are hereby directed to be made to the Surveyor-General, the Governor shall be thereupon authorised to sell the one equal half of the town lots, and the whole of the out lots, in such manner as he shall think most to the advantage of the state, and make conveyances of the same excepting always such as shall be reserved for public uses.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That the Streets Lanes and Alleys of the said town and out lots shall be common highways forever, and that the sale of the said lots and out lots herein mentioned shall be made, either in whole or part, at the town of Pittsburgh, Washington, or the City of Philadelphia, at the discretion of the Governor; and previous to the sale or sales in either place notice shall be given in one or more of the newspapers of the said city, and also in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of such sale, at least ten weeks previous to such sale or sales.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid That the Governor is hereby empower'd to draw an order on the State Treasurer to defray the costs and charges of Surveying advertising and selling the lands aforesaid, to be paid by the Treasurer out of the public monies arising from the sales of the aforementioned lots.

WILLIAM BINGHAM

*Speaker of the House of Representatieve^s*¹

RICHARD PETERS

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved September 28th 1791

THOMAS MIFFLIN

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

* * *

GENTLEMEN:—

Inclosed you will receive a Commission, by which you are appointed, to carry into effect, the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that directs the laying out and surveying a Town and out lots upon Beaver-creek. The Act will point out the object of your duty, on this occasion: but you will be pleased to make a particular report to me, of the quantity and situation of the land, which it will be necessary to reserve, out of the Town lots, for public uses; and of the expences incurred, in making the necessary surveys. As I am desirous that the design of the Legislature should be accomplished, as soon as possible, I have directed the Surveyor General, to communicate to you, at what period he will be ready to proceed on the necessary Surveys; and I have assured him of your punctual attendance.

I am Gentlemen

Your most obedient hum'e Sert¹

THOMAS MIFFLIN

Philadelphia October 3rd 1791

General JOHN GIBSON,

WILLIAM TODD, & ALEXANDER McCLEAN, Esquires.

* * *

SIR

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to empower the Governor, to lay out a Town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver-creek for the uses therein mentioned," You are hereby directed,

¹ Spelled as in the original.

to lay out or cause to be laid out and Surveyed, Two hundred acres of land, in town lots on or near the ground where the old French Town stood, in such manner as the Commissioners, hereinafter named, shall direct; and, also, one thousand acres, adjoining on the upper side thereof, as nearly square as may be, in out lots not less than five acres, nor more than ten acres, each: which surveys you will cause to be returned to you; and when they are so returned to you; make report thereof to me. And for the purposes, in the said Act, and this Letter, mentioned, you will be pleased to take notice, that I have appointed *John Gibson, William Todd, and Alexander McClean*, Esquires to be Commissioners; and they will be ready to enter upon the duties of their appointment, as soon as the necessary arrangements, on your part, are made.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

THOMAS MIFFLIN

Philadelphia October 3d 1791

To

DANIEL BROADHEAD¹ Esquire
Surveyor General of Pennsylvania

* * *

AN ACT to confirm Daniel Leet's survey of a town and out Lots at the mouth of Beaver Creek and to supersede the powers heretofore given to certain Commissioners for Superintending the said Survey.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled¹ "An Act to empower the Governor to lay out a town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver creek for the uses therein mentioned," passed on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, it is, among other things, provided, "That the said town and out Lots shall be laid out, or caused to be laid out by the Surveyor General in such manner as Commissioners appointed by the Governor shall direct": AND WHEREAS the Surveyor General deputed and authorised¹ *Daniel Leet*, one of the deputy Surveyors to lay out the said town and out lots, but the said commissioners not being able to attend, the said *Daniel Leet* surveyed and laid the same out in their absence, and without their direction: AND WHEREAS the survey so made by the said *Daniel Leet* corresponds with the original design, and has received the approbation of the General Assembly:

THEREFORE,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That *Daniel Leet* shall return the survey of a town and out Lots at the mouth of Beaver Creek, by him made, to the surveyor-General and the same shall thereupon be deemed and taken to be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if it had been made in the presence and by the direction of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor in pursuance of an Act Intituled,¹

¹ Spelled as in the original.

"An Act to empower the Governor to lay out a town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver Creek for the uses therein mentioned," passed on the twenty eighth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one and the Governor shall proceed to make sale of the town and out Lots contained in said survey and grant conveyances therefor, in the same manner and under the same regulations, exceptions, and reservations, as are prescribed in the said recited Act of the General Assembly.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the aforesaid recited act, as authorises¹ the Governor to appoint commissioners for the purposes therein mentioned and the powers and authority of the said Commissioners, appointed in pursuance thereof, shall henceforth cease, determine and be forever void.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 6th 1793.

THOMAS MIFFLIN
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

* * *

GENTLEMEN

The Governor directs me to transmit to you a copy of an Act of the General Assembly passed on the 6th day of March 1793 by which your authority as Commissioners for laying out a town at the mouth of Beaver-creek has been superseded; You will of course, take an early opportunity to exhibit an account of any expences¹ which you have incurred giving the public credit for the sum advanced, so as to close the transaction on your part.

I am with great esteem Gentlemen
Your most obedt¹ Servant
A. J. DALLAS, Secry.

Secretary's Office

Philadelphia March 7th 1793

To JOHN GIBSON

WILLIAM TODD, and ALEXANDER McCLEAN Esquires.

* * *

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
PHILADA March 7th 1793

SIR

The Governor requests that you will furnish him with a copy of the Survey returned by *Daniel Leet* of the Town at the mouth of Beaver Creek in order that he may proceed in executing the law directing the sale of the Lots &c.

I am Sir with great regard
Your most obedt¹ Servant
A. J. DALLAS Secry.

To the Surveyor General.

¹ Spelled as in the original.

SIR

The Governor directs me to inform you that besides the Lots marked "Public — Square" he deems it expedient to reserve for public uses, the lots in the town plot of *Daniel Leet's* survey near the mouth of Beaver Creek numbered as follows, to wit, No. 1, 20, 21, 22, 155, 156, 157, and you will be pleased accordingly to make an official entry thereof on the original survey deposited in your office.

I am with great esteem

Sir

Your most obedt^t Servant

A. J. DALLAS, Secry.

Secretary's Office

PHILADA 11th March 1793

To DANIEL BROADHEAD^t esqr

Surveyor General of Pennsylvania

* * *

Pennsylvania

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(L S) THOMAS MIFFLIN

Governor of the said Commonwealth

To DAVID BRADFORD JAMES MARSHAL and ANDREW SWEARINGEN of the County of Washington Esquires.

WHEREAS in and by two several Acts of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth the one intituled^t "An Act to empower the Governor to lay out a town and out Lots at the mouth of Beaver creek, for the uses therein mentioned" and the other entituled^t "An Act to confirm *Daniel Leet's* survey of a town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver creek and to supersede the powers heretofore given to certain commissioners for superintending the said survey" I am duly authorised^t to sell and convey certain town lots and out lots contained in the survey of the said town returned by the said *Daniel Leet* to the Surveyor General (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) at the place and places on the terms and conditions in the manner and subject to the limitations reservations and restrictions in the said recited Acts contained: AND WHEREAS for the purpose of making such sale in a fair impartial and effectual manner it is expedient and necessary to employ and appoint proper persons resident at the place of sale to superintend the same: Now KNOW YE that confiding in your judgment and integrity I have appointed and by these presents do appoint you or any two of you Agents to superintend at the town of Washington in the County of Washington the sale of such and so many of the said town lots and out lots as are for that purpose numbered and designated in the instructions herewith transmited^t unto you: And in so doing you will in all respects faithfully conform to the said Instructions and make a full true and accurate return in writing to me

^t Spelled as in the original.

of all and singular your proceedings in the Premises as soon as conveniently may be after the said sale shall be closed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have set my hand and caused the lesser Seal of the State to be affixed to these presents at Philadelphia the twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three and of the Commonwealth the Seventeenth.

By the Governor

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary.

* * *

INSTRUCTIONS to *David Bradford James Marshall* and *Andrew Swaringen* the Agents appointed by a commission bearing even date herewith for superintending the sale of the town and out lots hereinafter mentioned, contained in the survey made and duly returned by *Daniel Leet* to the Surveyor General in pursuance of two Acts of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth the one intituled¹ "an Act to empower the Governor to lay out a town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver Creek for the uses therein mentioned," and the other intituled "An Act to confirm *Daniel Leet's* survey of a town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver Creek and to supersede the powers heretofore given to certain Commissioners for superintending the said Survey."

FIRST. That the said Agents or any one of them shall give a previous notice of at least ten weeks in one or more Newspapers of the City of Philadelphia and in the Pittsburg *Gazette* that there will be held in the town of Washington on the — day of — next a sale for the disposal of a part of the town lots and out lots surveyed by virtue of the said recited Acts at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek.

SECOND. That on the said — day of — and on each and every succeeding day (Sundays excepted) until the sales shall be closed the said Agents or any two of them shall put up severally to sale the town Lots and out Lots numbered respectively in the copy of the town plot and survey to their Commission annexed as follows; that is to say, town Lots No. _____

And out Lots No —

_____ and the said town Lots and out Lots respectively after a reasonable allowance of time for all persons to bid who are desirous so to do, shall be struck off¹ to the highest and best bidder, whose name, with the amount of the purchase money, shall thereupon be inserted in that space of the said town plot and survey which contain the number of the Lots respectively struck off as aforesaid.

THIRD. That on the said day of opening the sale as aforesaid one of the Agents shall publickly¹ read the said two recited Acts to the Persons attending the sale, and shall then and there declare the Conditions of sale to be as follow,¹

¹ Spelled as in the original.

1st. That the highest and best bidder shall have the Lot; and all disputes touching the sale shall be decided by the acting Agents.

2nd. That one half of the purchase money shall be paid to the acting Agents at the time of sale, and the other half to the Receiver General at the time of applying for the Patent.

3rd. That unless the Patent is applied for and the whole purchase money paid within — months after the sale, the first payment shall be forfeited and the lot revert and remain to the use of the State.

FOURTH. That as soon as the sale shall be closed, the acting Agents shall pay into the office of Receiver General the whole Amount of the purchase Money with them deposited as aforesaid; and shall make and transmit under their hands and seals a full and accurate report thereof to the Governor; returning therewith the town Plot and survey now annexed to their Commissions and a statement of the costs and charges of advertising and selling the Lots.

FIFTH. That the four Lots in the centre and the four corner Lots of the town plot, marked "Public Square" shall be announced as lands deemed necessary for public uses, and reserved by the Governor accordingly.

SIXTH. That in order to ascertain the boundaries of the Lots sold in the several and respective patents hereafter to be granted the Streets Lanes and Alleys in the said town Plot shall bear and be designated by the names thereon respectively written in the survey annexed to the Commission of the said Agents.

* * *

We the Agents appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to sell by public sale one half of the Lots and the whole of the out Lots of the Town laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek on the Ohio River, Report that agreeably to the Instructions transmitted to us, We gave a notice of ten weeks in one of the Philadelphia Newspapers Viz in Dunlaps daily *Advertiser* and in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* previous to the second day of July last. That upon the said second day of July we opened at the Court House in the Town of Washington the sales agreeably to said notice and proceeded from day to day, until the sales were compleated.¹ That the name of the highest bidder with the sum bid will respectively appear inserted within the Lines circumscribing each lot and out lot in the plan of said Town transmited¹ by the Governor to us and now by us retransmited¹ to him. That we have received one half of the sums respectively inserted in each Lot. That where no names or sums appear inserted there a delinquency in payment has taken place we further report that some doubts arose previous to the commencement of the sale with respect to the expence¹ of Deeds whether the Commonwealth would deliver a Deed clear of expence¹ or whether the purchaser would be liable to the usual fees of Patenting. The Agents were of opinion and accordingly held out the Idea to the purchasers that Deeds would be made out to the purchasers clear of all charge; and we cannot but express it as our Idea that the purchasers bought under this impression.

¹ Spelled as in the original.

We conceive it a part of our duty in discharging the trust reposed in us to mention this circumstance. We further report the contingent and necessary expences¹ of advertising and selling to be as follows, Viz.

Advertising in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers	£	1	13	9
for Clerking and Stationary ¹			6	15
For Vendue Crier		2		5
To David Bradford 13 days spent in the business at 3 Dols per day		14	12	6
To James Marshall for ditto 13 days at 3 Dollars per day		14	12	6
To Andrew Swearingen for ditto 7 days at 3 dollars per day		7	17	6
		<hr/>		
		£	47	16
			3	

IN WITNESS of the premises we have hereunto written our hands and affixed our Seals the 12th day of August 1793

DAVID BRADFORD (Seal)

JAMES MARSHAL (Seal)

ANDREW SWEARINGEN (Seal)

A SKETCH

Giving Dates of Surveys, Dates of Sales, Names of Purchasers, and Prices of Town Lots, Out Lots, and Reserve Tracts in the Beaver Reserve, as surveyed and sold by Commissioners under authority of the several Acts of Assembly, herein mentioned, relating thereto.

Copied and compiled from the records and documents on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, August, 1903, by J. Sutton Wall, Chief Draftsman.

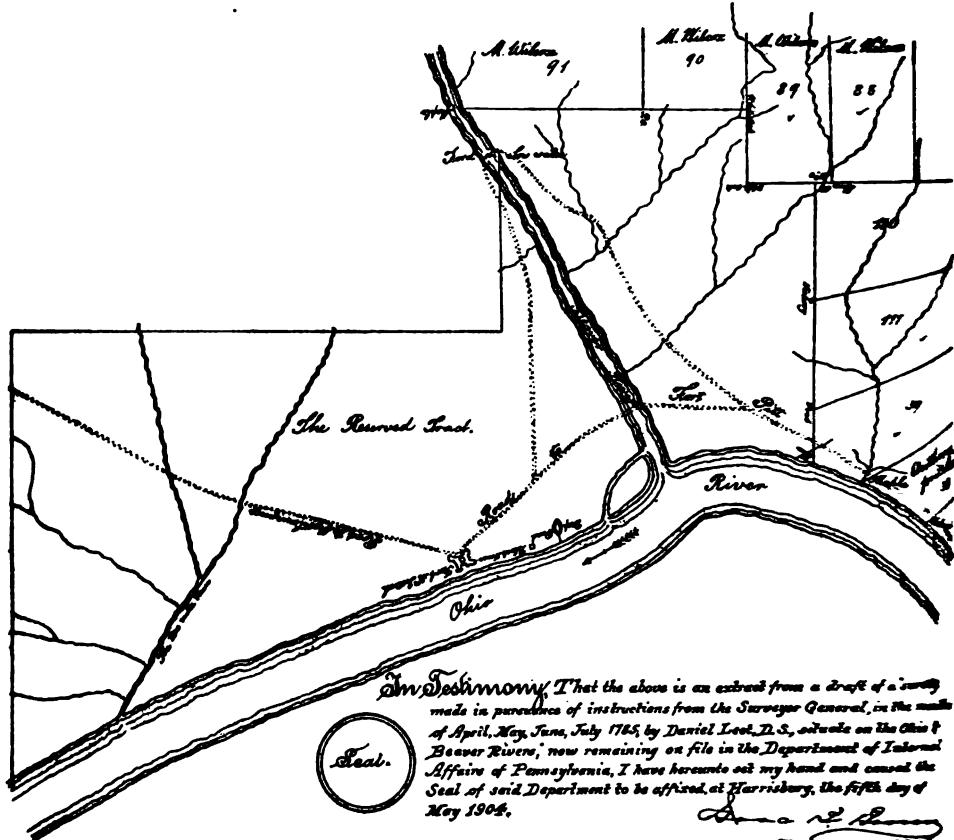
An Act, entitled "An Act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the Officers and Soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, or their representatives; and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the use of the said Officers and Soldiers, to be divided off to them severally at the end of the war. Passed the 12th day of March, 1783." (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. ii., pages 62 to 65.)

This Act defines the boundaries of the territory to be surveyed and applied to the purposes of the Act, and directs the reservation for the use of the State of three thousand acres on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers opposite Fort Pitt, and three thousand acres on the Ohio River and on both sides of Beaver Creek, including Fort McIntosh.

This Act was passed for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect a former Act passed December 18, 1780 entitled, "An Act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned," which stipulated, among other things, that the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line should be receivable at the

¹ Spelled as in the original.

Land Office of this State, equal in value to gold and silver, in the payment of the purchase money of unlocated lands, if the purchaser or possessors of the same should think proper to purchase such lands. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. ii., page 62, Section 1, Preamble.)



A draft of the Reserved tract "situated on the Ohio River on both sides of the mouth of Great Beaver" surveyed in the month of May, 1785, by Alexander McClean, Deputy Surveyor, pursuant to instructions from John Lukens, Esqr., Surveyor General, is on file in the Department of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, Pa. In a note on this draft, Mr. McClean says: "The situation of Mackintosh is truly delightful and will afford a seat for a large town. The prospect of the River is beautiful, and the Spring represented as sinking may be brought under ground into the head of a Town from which the rest may be supplied. I think it an object worthy the notice of the Legislature."¹

¹ See copy of this draft facing page 94, in first volume.

The next Act of Assembly bearing on this subject, approved September 28, 1791, authorized the Governor to direct the Surveyor General to lay out or cause to be laid out and surveyed two hundred acres of land in town lots on or near the ground where the old "French Town" stood, in such manner as commissioners appointed by the Governor shall direct; and also one thousand acres adjoining the upper side thereof, to be laid out and surveyed as nearly square as may be, in out lots not less than five acres nor more than ten acres each, also authorizing the Governor to sell one equal half of the town lots and the whole of the out lots except those of the town lots reserved for public use, &c., &c. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iii., pages 56 and 57.) A certified copy of the original plan of the above mentioned lots as surveyed and laid out is on file in the Department of Internal Affairs, and states that they were surveyed in November, 1792, by Daniel Leet.¹ Daniel Leet's survey of a town and out lots at the mouth of Beaver Creek was confirmed by Act of Assembly passed March 6, 1793. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iii., page 90.)

The 17th Section of an Act of Assembly passed March 12, 1800, provides "That the Governor is hereby empowered to direct the Surveyor General to cause to be laid off by actual survey, out of the reserved tract adjoining the town of Beaver, the quantity of five hundred acres of land, for the use of such school or academy, as may hereafter be established by law in the Town of Beaver, which survey shall be returned to the office of the Surveyor General, and a patent shall thereupon issue to the trustees of the County of Beaver and their successors, for the said quantity of five hundred acres so surveyed and laid off for the use and trust aforesaid." The 14th Section of this Act appoints Jonathan Coulter, Joseph Hemphill, and Denny McClure as trustees of Beaver County, and the first section of same Act provides for the erection of the county. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iii., page 429.)

An Act of Assembly was passed March 29, 1802, incorporating the borough of Beaver. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iii., page 495.)

An Act was passed February 21st, 1803, appointing John Lawrence, Guion Grier, James Alexander, and Samuel Johnston, trustees for the land granted under the Act of March 12, 1800, and authorizing them to lease said land, and to erect a suitable building on one of the public squares in the town of Beaver for an Academy, and to apply all the proceeds, rents, and issues arising from said land to the use of said institution. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iv., pages 12 and 13.)

A draft of a survey of the Academy land made September 25, 1801, by James Carothers, Deputy Surveyor, is on file in the Department of Internal Affairs,² and a patent for this land was issued to Jonathan Coulter, Joseph Hemphill, Denny McClure, John Lawrence, James Alexander, Guion Grier, and Samuel Johnston, Junr. in trust for the use of said Academy, dated March 28, 1803, recorded in Patent Book "P" 48, page 516.

An Act of Assembly passed the 29th of March, 1802, authorized the erection of the town of Beaver into a Borough. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iii., pages 495 and 496.)

¹ See No. 2 of the seven drafts annexed to this article (*post*).

² See draft No. 6, *post*.

An Act to alter the limits of the borough of Beaver was passed January 14, 1804; also another Act to alter the limits of same borough with respect to taxation, &c., was passed in January, 1806. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iv., pages 267 and 268.)

An Act of Assembly authorizing John Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, and David Potter, as commissioners to sell "at public sale, on or before the second Wednesday of June next, one fourth of the town lots, the property of this Commonwealth in the town of Beaver in the County of Beaver, excepting those heretofore reserved for public uses; and also to sell, as aforesaid, one fourth of the reserved tract of land at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek; to be sold in lots of not less than five or more than ten acres each," &c., &c., on certain conditions therein stipulated; passed March 2, 1805.¹ (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iv., pages 215 and 216.)

A draft of out lots surveyed and sold in the above mentioned "one fourth" of the Reserved tract giving numbers and quantity is on file in the Department of Internal Affairs, bearing a certificate under date of March 5, 1806, signed by Henry M. Smith.²

In pursuance of the Act of March 2, 1805, the said commissioners John Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, and David Potter, sold on June 10th and 11th, 1805, twenty-two town lots and forty-three Reserve tracts or out lots. See on pages 1254 and 1255 lists of "Second Sale" of "Town Lots" and "Out Lots."

An Act was passed March 21, 1806, authorizing the trustees of the Beaver Academy to lay out and sell at public auction a portion of the Academy land. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iv., page 322.)

A Supplementary Act was passed January 12, 1807, authorizing the commissioners, John Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, and David Potter, to sell for and recover in the name of the Commonwealth unpaid purchase money due on lots sold under the Act of March 2, 1805. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. iv., page 358.)

A Supplementary Act was passed March 20, 1810, extending the provisions of the First Section of the Act of March 2, 1805, requiring certain improvements on lots purchased to be made within three years of the date of sale; the time being extended to September 1, 1811, except for lot number 97 in the town plan. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. v., page 158.)

An Act aiding the commissioners of Beaver County to procure water in the borough of Beaver was passed February 10, 1807. (See Thompson's *Laws*, vol. viii., page 29.)

This Act granted the commissioners the sum of seven hundred dollars out of monies arising from the sales of in lots and reserved lands within the town of Beaver and adjacent thereto, to be applied to the sinking and completing a public well, in such part of the Public Square as they shall think proper, &c. &c.

A few vouchers are on file bearing the signatures of Samuel Lawrence, John Saviers, and Samuel Wilson, as commissioners of Beaver County, for monies received by them, agreeably to the Act above mentioned, for the purpose of procuring water in said borough of Beaver, but as to the

¹ See lists of first sale, pp. 1249-54.

² See draft No. 4, post.

fact of what became of the project or how much money was actually expended on the well does not appear.

An Act of Assembly passed March 14, 1814, named and authorized William Leet, John Wolf, Sr., and James Dennis, as commissioners to lay out and sell at public auction at the court-house in the borough of Beaver prior to December 1st, 1814, all the residue of the Reserve tract land then remaining the property of the Commonwealth. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. vi., page 131.)

In pursuance of said Act, Joseph Hemphill surveyed and laid out 123 out lots, which the said commissioners sold at public auction at the Beaver court-house on August 22 and 23, 1814, a list of which is given on pages 1255 and 1256. Two so called "Spring Lots" granted for the use of the borough were reserved out of this sale. Maps showing the location, numbers, area, and names of purchasers certified to by the commissioners above named, under date of October 21 1814, are on file in the Department of Internal Affairs.¹

An Act of Assembly was passed March 5, 1816, authorizing the commissioners James Alexander, Guion Grier, and James Logan, to sell at public sale in the borough of Beaver on the first Monday of November next (November 4, 1816) &c. all the remaining lots yet the property of this Commonwealth, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, excepting those heretofore reserved for public use, on conditions therein specified.² (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. vi., page 335, and Acts of Assembly for 1816.)

A Supplemental Act was also passed on the 19th day of the same month, extending the time of payment &c. (See Smith's *Laws*, vol. vi., page 390, and Acts of Assembly for 1816.)

An Act of Assembly was passed February 17, 1818, granting to Thomas Henry and John R. Shannon a lot of ground in the borough of Beaver, bounded by Front Street, Elk Street, Commerce Alley, and the Ohio River, for the purpose of erecting thereon suitable buildings for the manufacture of glass and a ware house, on conditions therein stipulated. It was surveyed March 31, 1818, by Hugh McCullough, D. S., and his draft on file in the Department of Internal Affairs shows it to contain 9 acres and 50 perches, strict measure.

An Act of Assembly was passed April 10, 1826, directing Thomas Henry, Joseph Hemphill, and Robert Moore to resell at public sale in the borough of Beaver, on the following 16th day of October, all the out lots laid out and sold by William Leet, John Wolf, and James Dennis, under direction of the Act of Assembly of March 14, 1814, for the reasons stated in the Preamble that the purchasers had failed to comply with the conditions of the Act under which they were sold.

A copy of the Commissioners' Report is hereto appended under the head of "Resale of Out Lots in 1826." Another report of the same commissioners is also appended giving names of persons who made full payment for out lots therein named.³

Section 5th of the same Act of Assembly (April 10, 1826) authorizes

¹ See drafts Nos. 3 and 5 post.

² See pp. 1257-58.

³ See pp. 1259-62.

Benjamin Adams, Robert Darragh, Milo Adams, Joseph Vera, and John T. Miller, trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Beaver to erect a church or house of worship on the south east section of the public square in the town of Beaver, between the Academy and the south eastern boundary of said public square and to enclose a yard not exceeding one fourth of an acre.

An Act of Assembly was passed April 14, 1827, appropriating all moneys, not already appropriated arising from the sale of lots belonging to the Commonwealth, situate in the reserve tract at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, in Beaver County, to aid in improving and repairing the State road between the Allegheny bridge and Beaver bridge, and appointing Thomas Hemphill of Beaver, and William Courtney and Matthew B. Lowrie of Allegheny County to receive said moneys and expend the same for the purpose aforesaid, and to render their account of such expenditure to the courts of quarter sessions of Allegheny and Beaver counties.

The same Act also provided that they were to receive one dollar per day for their services, two thirds to be paid by Allegheny County, and one third by Beaver County.

An Act of Assembly was passed April 15, 1834, appointing James Lyon, Benjamin Adams, and James Eakin as commissioners to sell at public sale in the borough of Beaver on the first Monday of September following, all the lots which had reverted to and become the property of the Commonwealth as sold by John Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, and David Potter under the Act of March 2, 1805, excepting those reserved for public use, also all the lots heretofore sold by James Alexander, Guion Greer, and James Logan under Act of March 5, 1816, which had also reverted to and become the property of the Commonwealth &c., &c.

Section fourth of this same Act, provides that the proceeds of the sale of lots, after deducting the expenses of the sale, shall be granted to the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Beaver for the purpose of supplying water to the town: "Provided, That all above the sum of five hundred dollars of the nett proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the treasury of this Commonwealth by the Commissioners aforesaid."

A Joint Resolution of the House and Senate was passed May 29, 1840, authorizing and requiring the Auditor General to settle and adjust the accounts of James Lyon, Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners, appointed by said Act of April 15, 1834, directing the sale of certain lots in the town of Beaver and other lands adjacent thereto, in such manner that he be allowed five per cent on all moneys collected and paid over by him, in pursuance of such sale, agreeably to the said Act: "Provided, That the said James Lyon be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect the balance that may be due upon said lots and pay the same over to the State Treasurer agreeably to the provisions of said Act."

A general Act of Assembly was passed April 10, 1835, authorizing County Commissioners to appraise all lands on which purchase money was due the Commonwealth, at their cash value, exclusive of the value of any buildings thereon, and to keep a record of their valuations in a book to be kept for the purpose, a certified copy of which shall be evidence

in making application for patents on payment of the purchase money due the Commonwealth.

The provisions of this Act were extended by supplemental Acts, from time to time, until the passage of the Act of May 20, 1864, which authorized the preparation of a Docket by the Surveyor General, to be styled "Lien Docket of Unpatented Lands." This Act made it the duty of the Surveyor General to make out a list of all lands held by location or any other office right, issued from the Land Department of this Commonwealth of every kind and description, upon which no patents had then been issued, designating the county in which such lands are situated, with such other descriptions of the same as the records of his office may enable him to give, including the names in which such locations or other office rights are entered, and surveys are returned; and on the list being completed, or any part thereof, "it shall be transmitted to the Prothonotary of the county in which such lands are located; and it shall also be the duty of the Surveyor General to Calculate the amount of purchase money, interest, and fees, due on each unpatented tract, and enter the same in said Docket as a lien against each respective tract remaining unpatented," &c., &c.

In pursuance with said Act a transcript of unpatented lands in Beaver County was made out and forwarded to the prothonotary of that county under date of August 12, 1869, by J. M. Campbell, then Surveyor General. (See List of Lien Docket entries at end of this paper.) This last Act seems to have terminated the old system of sales and settlements by commissioners. The records in the Department of Internal Affairs show that a number of patents for in lots and out lots in the Beaver Reserve were forwarded to David Redick, Prothonotary of Washington County, and others, from 1794 to 1796, inclusive, but no record of such patents is found in this Department.

FIRST SALE OF "TOWN LOTS" IN BEAVER RESERVE

A List of Numbers, Names of Purchasers, and Prices paid for one half of the Town Lots, in the Town of Beaver, sold at Washington, Pa., July 2, 1793, by David Bradford, James Marshall, and Andrew Swearingen, Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of an Act of the Assembly passed September 28, 1791.¹

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price
11	Alexander Wright	July 2, 1793	\$16.33
12	Thomas McNear	" "	12.80
13	Daniel Leet	" "	14.00
14	Joseph Lawrence	" "	16.00
15	Charles Morgan	" "	10.66

¹ See draft No. 1, *post*.

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price
16	Hugh Wilson	July 2, 1793	\$18.00
17	Craig Ritchie	" "	31.00
18	{ James Marshall & } { Gabriel Blakeneys }	" "	20.00
19	George Vaneman	" "	22.00
20	Reserved for Public Square		
21	Reserved for Public Square		
22	Reserved for Public Square		
23	John McNeary	" "	11.50
24	David Bradford	" "	6.00
25	John McKee	" "	7.50
26	John McKee	" "	8.00
27	David Atchison	" "	6.50
28	David Atchison	" "	9.00
29	Craig Ritchie	" "	15.00
30	James Reed	" "	7.50
31	John Fisher	" "	10.00
32	Alexander Addison	" "	9.00
33	Alexander Addison	" "	9.00
34	Alexander Addison	" "	25.50
59	David Wilson, assigned to Alexander Wright who assigned to Alexander Addison	" "	45.50
60	James McNeary	" "	14.00
61	Charles Morgan	" "	16.00
62	Hugh Wilson	" "	10.00
63	James Brice	" "	6.00
64	John Ritchey	" "	20.00
65	Alexander Wright	" "	17.50
66	Alexander Wright	" "	6.50
67	Thomas McNeary	" "	7.50
68	Walter Buchanan	" "	6.50
69	Alexander Wright	" "	4.50
70	Alexander Wright	" "	12.00
71	George W. Bryan	" "	10.00
72	Joseph Huston	" "	5.00
73	John Reed	" "	8.00
74	James Reed	" "	8.50
75	James Reed	" "	6.00
76	Hugh Wilson	" "	15.00
77	John McDowell	" "	16.00
78	John McDowell	" "	8.50
79	John Metzgar	" "	24.00
98	David Atchison	" "	26.00
99	Robert McKinley	" "	12.00
100	James Allison	" "	16.00
101	Andrew Swearingen	" "	15.00
102	Alexander Scott	" "	9.00
103	Thomas Sproat	" "	10.00
104	Alexander Scott	" "	8.00
105	John Wolf	" "	6.50
106	Thomas Sproat	" "	7.00
107	John Wolf	" "	7.00
108	James McConnel	" "	4.50
109	Alex. Addison in right of David Bradford	" "	5.00

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price
110	Alexander Addison in right of David Bradford	July 2, 1793	\$5.00
111	James Whitehill	" " "	4.50
112	Hugh Wilson	" " "	10.00
113	William Bradford	" " "	11.00
114	George Millegan	" " "	8.50
115	Nathaniel Irish	" " "	8.00
116	James McDowell	" " "	12.50
117	Joseph Lawrence	" " "	12.50
118	John Metzgar	" " "	27.00
143	John Strawbridge	" " "	14.00
144	Henry Ulery	" " "	8.50
145	Alexander Addison, in right of David Bradford	" " "	8.00
146	Henry Ulery	" " "	8.50
147	Henry Ulery	" " "	5.50
148	Henry Ulery	" " "	11.50
149	John Nicholson	" " "	8.00
150	Andrew Swearingen	" " "	6.00
151	Hugh Wilson	" " "	7.00
152	Henry Ulery	" " "	7.00
153	Henry Ulery	" " "	4.00
154	Andrew Munro	" " "	6.00
155	Reserved for Public Square		
156	Reserved for Public Square		
157	Reserved for Public Square		
158	Does not seem to have been sold at this sale		
159	James McConnel	" " "	3.50
160	Hugh Wilson	" " "	5.00
161	Craig Ritchie	" " "	5.00
162	John McDonald	" " "	4.00
163	John McDonald	" " "	4.25
164	John McDonald	" " "	4.50
165	John McDonald	" " "	4.25
166	Absalom Baird		10.00

FIRST SALE OF "OUT LOTS" IN BEAVER RESERVE

A list of Numbers, Names of Purchasers, Date of Sale, and Prices of "Out Lots" (in the Town of Beaver) sold at a sale held at Washington, Pa., on July 2, 1793, by David Bradford, James Marshall, and Andrew Swearingen, Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed September 28, 1791, directing the sale of one half of the Town Lots and the whole of the Out Lots, laid out at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek on the Ohio River under authority of said Act of Assembly.¹

¹ See draft No. 2, *post.*

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price	Quantity	
				As.	Ps.
1	David Bradford	July 2, 1793	\$ 65.00	7	8
2	John H. Red[d]ick	" "	30.00	8	20
3	Absalom Baird	" "	44.00	8	20
4	Daniel Leet	" "	36.00	6	28
5	Absalom Baird	" "	23.00	5	50
6	Absalom Baird	" "	30.50	7	70
7	William Meetkirk	" "	20.00	5	00
8	Craig Ritchie	" "	24.00	8	00
9	Hugh Wilson	" "	25.00	10	00
10	Daniel Leet	" "	28.00	9	70
11	David Bradford	" "	20.00	5	00
12	Alexander Addison	" "	30.50	8	00
13	James McNeary	" "	32.00	10	00
14	Daniel Leet	" "	34.00	10	00
15	Gabriel Blakeney & James Marshall	" "	36.00	8	00
16	George W. Bryan	" "	32.00	8	00
17	Alexander Addison	" "	36.50	10	00
18	John Nicholson	" "	40.00	10	00
19	Charles Morgan	" "	46.00	7	80
20	Alexander Wright	" "	26.00	8	00
21	Alexander Addison Resold to Henry Judy	Jan. 8, 1835	28.00 { 163.00 } 10	00	
22	David Atchison	July 2, 1793	32.00	10	00
23	Robert McKinley	" "	52.00	8	48
24	James Reed Resold to John Shively	Jan. 8, 1835	33.00 { 140.00 } 8	00	
25	John Strawbridge	July 2, 1793	42.00	10	00
26	Resold to James Allison	Jan. 8, 1835	227.00	10	00
27	James Reed	July 2, 1793	36.00	10	00
28	David Bradford	" "	47.00	9	96
29	David Atchison	" "	15.00	8	00
30	David McNeary	" "	20.50	10	00
31	Andrew Swearinger	" "	14.00	10	00
32	Alexander Addison	" "	40.50	9	112
33	Alexander Addison	" "	20.00	8	00
34	Alexander Addison	" "	13.00	10	00
35	Andrew Swearinger	" "	20.50	10	00
36	Alexander Addison	" "	37.00	9	88
37	George Milligan Resold to William Porter	Jan. 8, 1835	10.50 { 75.00 } 5	00	
38	Alexander Addison	July 2, 1793	8.00	7	30
39	Alexander Addison Resold to William Porter	Jan. 8, 1835	11.00 { 60.00 } 9	90	
40	John Reed	July 2, 1793	25.00	9	32
41	Alexander Addison	" "	10.50	9	90
42	Alexander Addison	" "	25.25	9	80
43	David Bradford	" "	12.25	8	128
44	Nathaniel Irish	" "	16.50	7	145
45	Daniel Leet	" "	8.75	5	00
46	George Baker	" "	25.00	5	2
47	Nathaniel Irish	" "	15.00	6	66
48	John Fisher	" "	8.00	5	17
	John Fisher	" "	5.00	7	40

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price	Quantity	
				As.	Ps.
49	Daniel Leet	July 2, 1793	\$ 10.00	6	107
50	Daniel Leet	" "	10.00	5	66
51	John Wolf	" "	10.00	5	00
52	John Wolf	" "	10.50	5	16
53	William Guy	" "	11.50	5	56
54	William Guy	" "	10.50	5	120
55	William Guy	" "	10.00	6	56
56	George Baker	" "	13.00	5	14
57	John Fisher	" "	6.66	6	40
58	Andrew Swearinger	" "	4.00	6	118
59	Andrew Swearinger	" "	3.00	9	143
60	Andrew Swearinger	" "	6.00	10	00
61	Andrew Swearinger	" "	3.50	10	00
62	Andrew Swearinger	" "	3.00	5	37
63	Andrew Swearinger	" "	3.50	7	80
64	John McKee	" "	5.50	7	80
65	John McKee	" "	6.50	7	80
66	Daniel Leet	" "	5.00	7	80
67	Daniel Leet	" "	3.00	7	80
68	Daniel Leet	" "	3.50	7	80
69	John McKee	" "	7.50	7	151
70	John McKee	" "	6.00	7	80
71	Daniel Leet	" "	4.00	7	80
72	Daniel Leet	" "	3.00	7	80
73	Daniel Leet	" "	3.00	7	80
74	John McKee	" "	11.25	10	00
75	John McKee	" "	5.25	10	00
76	Daniel Leet	" "	4.00	10	00
77	Daniel Leet	" "	5.00	10	00
78	Daniel Leet	" "	3.00	10	00
79	Daniel Leet	" "	3.00	10	00
80	John McKee	" "	5.25	9	96
81	John McKee	" "	3.75	10	00
82	Daniel Leet	" "	3.50	10	00
83	Daniel Leet	" "	4.50	10	00
84	Daniel Leet	" "	4.50	10	00
85	Daniel Leet	" "	3.50	9	100
86	Robert McKinley	" "	4.00	9	00
87	Robert McKinley	" "	2.75	10	00
88	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
89	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
90	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
91	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
92	Robert McKinley	" "	3.25	7	144
93	Robert McKinley	" "	2.75	10	00
94	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
95	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
96	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
97	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
98	William Bradford	" "	3.00	8	80
99	Robert McKinley	" "	2.75	6	120
100	Robert McKinley	" "	2.75	10	00
101	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
102	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00

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No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price	Quantity	
				As.	Ps.
103	William Bradford	July 2, 1793	\$ 3.05	10	00
104	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
105	William Bradford	" "	3.00	5	14
106	Robert McKinley	" "	4.00	7	126
107	Robert McKinley	" "	2.75	10	00
108	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
109	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
110	William Bradford	" "	3.05	7	96
111	William Bradford	" "	3.05	6	32
112	Daniel Leet	" "	4.00	9	96
113	William Bradford	" "	3.00	10	00
114	William Bradford	" "	3.05	10	00
115	William Bradford	" "	3.05	5	64
116	William Bradford	" "	3.05	6	32
117	Daniel Leet	" "	4.00	10	00
118	William Bradford	" "	3.00	10	00
119	William Bradford	" "	3.05	9	76
120	Daniel Leet	" "	4.00	10	00
121	William Bradford	" "	3.00	6	120
122	Daniel Leet	" "	4.00	5	85
123	Alexander Addison	" "	9.00	6	68

SECOND SALE OF TOWN LOTS

A List of Numbers, Names of Purchasers and Prices paid for Town Lots, in the Town of Beaver, sold June 10th and 11th, 1805, by the Commissioners, John Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, and David Potter, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of March 2, 1805.¹

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price
8	{ Sampson Piersol Resold to Thomas Hoops }	June 11, 1805	\$ 49.00
9	William McDonald	Jan. 8, 1835	30.00
10	David Johnson	June 11, 1805	49.00
35	Henry Wolf	" "	71.00
36	James Carothers	" "	70.00
37	Samuel Johnston	" "	40.00
56	William Woods	" "	42.00
57	Robert Davidson	" "	72.00
58	John Davidson	" "	53.00
80	James Lyon	" "	105.00
81	Isaac Lawrence	" "	129.00
96	John Wolf	" "	63.00
97	George Stevenson	" "	61.00
119	Thomas Henry	" "	136.00
120	Robert Moore	" "	111.00
121	Charles Davidson	" "	55.00
140	John Morgan	" "	55.00
141	Henry Wolf	" "	20.00
142	William Fulks	" "	21.00
167	Guion Grier	" "	34.00
168	Guion Grier	" "	40.00
169	Guion Grier	" "	20.00

¹ See draft No. 1, post.

SECOND SALE OF OUT LOTS IN BEAVER RESERVE

A List of Numbers, Names of Purchasers, Quantity and Prices of Out Lots sold by the Commissioners, John Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, and David Potter on the 10th and 11th of June 1805, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of March 2, 1805¹

No.	Name of Purchaser	Quantity	Price
1	Robert Heslip	9 As.	\$ 32.00
2	James Canlin	8 "	20.00
3	James Wilson	8 "	28.00
4	William Henry	8 "	52.00
5	Samuel Lawrence	8 "	65.00
6	Samuel Johnston	8 "	130.00
7	Samuel Johnston	8 "	90.00
8	James Alexander	8 "	71.00
9	William Rhoads	8 "	47.00
10	Jacob Small	6 "	22.00
11	Joab Mace	5 "	11.00
12	James McCrery	9 " 80 Ps.	37.00
13	James McCrery	8 " 40 "	32.00
14	James McCrery	7 " 80 "	46.00
15	James Alexander	7 " 80 "	105.00
16	Samuel Johnston	7 " 80 "	132.00
17	Samuel Johnston	7 " 80 "	139.00
18	James Wilson	7 " 80 "	110.00
19	James Lyon	7 " 80 "	92.00
20	Joseph Rhoads	7 " 80 "	82.00
21	Daniel McGuire	7 " 80 "	40.00
22	Samuel Atkins	5 " 150 "	30.00
23	John Davidson	7 "	20.00
24	James McDowell	5 " 40 "	51.00
25	James McDowell	6 "	133.00
26	William Henry	10 "	37.00
27	John Lawrence	8 "	48.00
28	William Henry	8 "	54.00
29	Thomas Porter	8 "	64.00
30	Abner Lacock	8 "	35.00
31	Job Mace	8 "	21.00
32	John Davidson	8 "	50.00
33	William Henry	8 "	40.00
34	Joseph Rhoads	8 "	65.00
35	Joseph Hemphill	7 " 40 "	75.00
36	John Eberhart	5 " 10 "	32.00
37	John Eberhart	6 "	29.00
38	John Eberhart	5 "	54.00
39	James Wilson	10 "	81.00
40	Joseph Rhoads	6 " 64 "	75.00
41	James Wilson	5 " 120 "	51.00
42	Joseph Rhoads	6 " 64 "	3.00
43	Joseph Rhoads	8 " 50 "	33.00

THIRD SALE OF OUT LOTS IN BEAVER RESERVE

A List of Numbers, Names of Purchasers, Quantity and Prices of Out Lots sold by the Commissioners, William Leet, John Wolf, and

¹ See draft No. 4, post.

James Dennis at the Beaver court-house, on August 22 and 23, 1814,
in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of March 14, 1814.¹

No.	Name of Purchaser	Quantity	Price
44	John Eberhart	9 As.	134 Ps.
45	Joseph Rhoads	9 "	85 "
46	Samuel Eakin	9 "	156 "
47	Samuel Power	8 "	129 "
48	Samuel Power	9 "	109 "
49	{ William Clarke Joseph Hemphill }	8 "	121 "
50	John Light	9 "	44 "
51	Joseph Hemphill	7 "	112 "
52	Joseph Hemphill	7 "	96 "
53	John McKinney	5 "	143.00
54	William Clarke	5 "	149.00
55	Daniel Risinger	9 "	26.00
56	James Lyon	7 "	30.00
57	James Lyon	7 "	42.00
58	James Lyon	7 "	51.00
59	William Clarke	5 "	62.00
60	James Conlin	7 "	32.00
61	Jonathan Coulter	5 "	20.00
62	James Lyon	8 "	89.00
63	David Hayes	9 "	115.00
64	Jonathan Mendenhall	9 "	53.00
65	Samuel Lawrence	8 "	83.00
66	Jonathan Coulter	5 "	80.00
67	Jonathan Mendenhall	6 "	75.00
68	Samuel Lawrence	8 "	114.00
69	Mahlon T. Stokes	8 "	80.00
70	John McDanagh	6 "	80.00
71	John McDanagh	8 "	120.00
72	James Lyon	8 "	138.00
73	John McDanagh	7 "	170.00
74	John McDanagh	10 "	206.00
75	Guion Grier	8 "	201.00
76	John Wolf, Jr.	6 "	207.00
77	Frederick Small	5 "	144.00
78	John McKinney	5 "	122.00
79	John Wolf, Senr.	5 "	120.00
80	Isaac Ayres	6 "	211.00
81	James Potter	7 "	82.00
82	Milo Adams	5 "	82.00
83	Milo Adams	5 "	115.00
84	James Allison, Jr.	6 "	126.00
85	James Wilson	8 "	231.00
86	James Wilson	6 "	121.00
87	George Todd	2 "	43.00
88	John Onale	10 "	25.00
89	James Alexander	10 "	117.00
90	Thomas Harvey	10 "	200.00
91	Thomas Harvey	10 "	250.00
92	Thomas Harvey	10 "	200.00

¹ See drafts Nos. 3 and 5, post.

History of Beaver County

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No.	Name of Purchaser	Quantity	Price
		As. Ps.	
93	Thomas Dunham	10	\$ 189.00
94	Thomas Harvey	7 " 80 "	41.00
95	Thomas Henry	5 " 118 "	45.00
96	Thomas Dunham	6 " 36 "	75.00
97	Thomas Dunham	10 "	90.00
98	Thomas Dunham	10 "	148.00
99	Thomas Dunham	10 "	115.00
100	Joseph Hemphill	10 "	33.00
101	James Alexander	10 "	50.00
102	John Barns	7 " 120 "	52.00
103	John Barns	6 " 140 "	31.00
104	John Barns	9 "	43.00
105	Robert Moore	10 "	44.00
106	Robert Moore	10 "	35.00
107	James McCreary	10 "	75.00
108	Joseph Hemphill	10 "	50.00
109	William Clarke	10 "	147.00
110	James Lyon	10 "	60.00
111	John Hanby	10 "	83.00
112	John Hanby	9 "	28.00
113	James Allison	10 "	28.00
114	David Hayes	9 " 152 "	50.00
115	Hugh Picknoll	9 " 74 "	130.00
116	Hugh Picknoll	9 " 7 "	184.00
117	David Hayes	9 " 108 "	60.00
118	James Dennis	8 " 113 "	21.00
119	Drake Randolph	9 " 75 "	26.00
120	Henry Baker	9 " 109 "	43.00
121	{ James Wilson Joseph Hemphill }	7 " 40 "	37.00
122	{ James Wilson Joseph Hemphill }	8 " 26 "	82.00
123	James Wilson	6 " 74 "	64.00

THIRD SALE OF TOWN LOTS

List of Numbers, Names, and Prices of Town Lots, sold in the Town of Beaver in the year of 1816, by James Alexander, Guion Grier, and James Logan, Commissioners, under authority of the Act of Assembly of March 5, 1816, at a public sale held in the borough of Beaver, during the latter part of that year.¹

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price
2	James Logan	1816	\$ 45.00
3	James Logan	"	12.00
4	James Logan	"	40.50
5	James Lyon	"	21.50
6	James Lyon	"	18.00
7	James Lyon	"	15.50

¹ See draft No. 1, post.

No.	Name of Purchaser	Date of Sale	Price
38	Robert Ritchey	1816	\$ 40.00
39	Robert Ritchey	"	14.00
40	Robert Ritchie[ey]	"	24.50
41	John Morton	"	19.00
42	John Morton	"	21.00
43	John Morton	"	25.00
44	Andrew Logan	"	31.00
45	Andrew Logan	"	36.00
46	Andrew Logan	"	51.00
47	Philip Slantz	"	38.00
48	Philip Slantz	"	33.00
49	Philip Slantz	"	44.00
50	William Green	"	18.00
51	William Green	"	23.00
52	John Morton	"	55.00
53	Samuel Power	"	29.00
54	Samuel Power	"	22.00
55	Samuel Power	"	51.00
82	James Alexander	"	210.00
83	David Sommers	"	102.00
84	John Morfoot	"	52.00
85	James Lyon	"	57.00
86	John McDonaugh	"	58.00
87	Joseph Hemphill	"	39.00
88	John McDonaugh	"	59.00
89	James Alexander	"	51.00
90	James Alexander	"	46.00
91	James Alexander	"	60.00
92	John Hodge	"	63.00
93	Henry Davis	"	65.00
94	Hugh McCollough	"	113.00
95	Daniel Reisinger	"	140.00
122	Commissioners of Beaver County	"	101.00
123	David Sommers	"	22.00
124	Alexander Aiken	"	41.00
125	Joseph Austin	"	51.00
126	Joseph Austin	"	36.50
127	James Conlin	"	31.00
128	John McDonaugh	"	33.00
129	John McDonaugh	"	27.00
130	John McDonaugh	"	36.00
131	Thomas Henry	"	26.00
132	Thomas Henry	"	21.00
133	Thomas Henry	"	32.00
134	Thomas Dunham	"	30.00
135	Thomas Dunham	"	32.00
136	Michael Baker	"	41.00
137	Thomas Dunham	"	44.00
138	James McCreery	"	29.00
139	James McCreery	"	75.00
170	James McCreery	"	82.00
171	James McCreery	"	73.00
172	William Clarke	"	74.00
173	Mahlon T. Stokes	"	54.00
174	Mahlon T. Stokes	"	56.00
175	John Stokes	"	61.00

This list is certified and signed by all three of the commissioners above named, under date of January 25, 1817.

It appears that an earlier sale was held at which most of the above mentioned lots were sold, a list of which is on file under date of November 27, 1816, signed by only one of the commissioners, Guion Grier, which did not constitute a legal majority of the Board.

Why the whole Board did not sign the earlier list does not appear.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON RESALE OF OUT LOTS IN 1826

The Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly passed the 10th day of April, 1826, entitled "An Act directing the sale of certain lots in the Reserve Tract of land at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and for other purposes," gave due and public notice as required by said recited Act of Assembly, of the time and place of sale in the "Western Argus" published in the Town of Beaver, in the "Pittsburgh Gazette" and "Statesman" published in the City of Pittsburgh.

Sale was opened on the 16th of October agreeable to said notice, and sold one lot, and adjourned the sale until the 20th of October at 10 o'clock when sale was opened and a number of lots were sold.

Sale was adjourned until the 23d of October at 10 o'clock, when sale was opened and the whole sold. Sale was then adjourned until the 30th in order to resell any lots that were not paid for agreeably to the Act of Assembly, and the 27th of October appointed to receive the first installment. Commissioners met on the 27th and also on the 28th of October to receive payments and take bonds, 30th October sale was opened to sell lots that had not been paid for. Sale adjourned until the 6th of November at 10 o'clock to give further opportunity to make payments. Sale opened and a number of lots sold that had not been paid for. Sale adjourned until the 13th November, when full payments were made agreeably to the terms of sale.

Total proceeds of sale \$2,995.50
One-fourth of which being paid amounting to \$748.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, an abstracted account of which is hereto annexed.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL
THOS HENRY

30th Novr., 1826

Mr. Moore absent at the City of Washington when the above report was made. Bonds were taken payable to the Commissioners for the use of the Commonwealth for the other three instalments

SALE OF OUT LOTS ADJOINING THE TOWN OF BEAVER

No.	As.	Ps.	Name	Price	Date of Payment	One Fourth
87	2	53	William V. Smith	\$13.50	27 Oct. 1826 Paid	\$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
123	6	74	John Mulvannan	26.00	" "	6.50
122	8	26	" "	27.00	" "	6.75
121	7	40	" "	16.00	" "	4.00

History of Beaver County

No.	As.	Ps.	Name	Price	Date of Payment	One Fourth
120	9	109	Jos. Hemphill	\$ 17.00	13 Nov. 1826 Paid	4.25
119	9	75	{ Chas. Risinger & } { D. Ramsay }	16.00	30 Oct. " "	4.00
116	9	7	James Handby	25.00	" " "	4.25
108	10		James McCreary	23.00	27 " "	5.75
107	10		" "	33.00	" " "	8.25
110	10		" "	40.00	" " "	10.00
111	10		" "	49.00	" " "	12.25
114	9	152	" "	33.00	" " "	8.25
109	10		" "	25.50	" " "	6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
115	9	74	" "	25.00	" " "	6.25
117	9	108	John R. Shannon	28.00	30 Oct. "	7.00
118	8	113	James McCreary	17.50	27 " "	4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
113	10		" "	30.00	" " "	7.50
106	10		" "	28.00	" " "	7.00
105	10		Robert Moore	24.50	13 Novr. "	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
103	6	140	John Light	20.00	27 Oct. "	5.00
104	9		" "	23.00	" " "	5.75
102	7	120	" "	31.00	" " "	7.75
100	10		Anderdon Agent	25.00	" " "	6.25
89	10		" "	34.50	" " "	8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	10		Joseph Rhoads	50.00	" " "	12.50
91	10		James Clarke	130.00	13 Novr. "	32.50
92	10		Joseph Rhoads	67.50	27 Oct. "	16.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
99	10		James McCreary	50.00	" " "	12.50
98	10		" "	50.00	" " "	12.50
93	10		John R. Shannon	37.00	30 Oct. "	9.25
97	10		James McCreary	25.00	27 Oct. "	6.25
72	8	85	John Clarke	62.00	" " "	15.50
84	6	54	{ J. R. Shannon & } { S. Dunham }	46.00	30 Oct. "	11.50
80	6	144	{ J. R. Shannon & } { S. Dunham }	47.50	" " "	11.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
83	5		{ J. R. Shannon & } { S. Dunham }	41.50	" " "	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
82	5		{ J. R. Shannon & } { S. Dunham }	40.00	13 Nov. "	10.00
79	5	69	{ J. R. Shannon & } { S. Dunham }	41.00	" " "	10.25
78	5	47	David Hall	37.00	" " "	9.25
77	5	70	Levi Brown	42.00	6 Novr. "	10.50
81	7	84	Dunham & Shannon	24.00	30 Oct. "	6.00
76	6	120	John Wolf	50.00	27 " "	12.50
85	8	70	Dunham & Shannon	38.00	30 " "	9.50
86	6	116	" "	30.00	" " "	7.50
74	10		Wm. Maclain	105.00	" " "	26.25
73	7		" "	73.00	" " "	18.25
71	8	20	" "	81.00	" " "	20.25
70	6	60	" "	56.00	" " "	14.00
96	6	36	Jas. McCreary	17.00	27 " "	4.25
94	7	80	John R. Shannon	20.00	30 " "	5.00
95	5	118	" "	21.00	" " "	5.25
101	10		Jas. McCreary	16.50	27 " "	4.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
68	8	20	Saml. Power	65.00	" " "	16.25
65	8	20	Henry Strock	57.50	" " "	14.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

No.	As.	Ps.	Name	Price	Date of Payment	One Fourth
60	7	90	William Cairns	\$ 20.00	6 Nov. 1826 Paid	5.00
75	8	71	{ Jas. Vera & } J. R. Shannon }	70.00	30 Oct. "	17.50
69	8	85	Jos. Hemphill	36.50	13 Novr. "	9.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
66	5		" "	19.50	" "	4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
61	5		William Cairns	12.50	30 Oct. "	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
54	5		Saml. Powers	51.50	27 "	12.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
67	6	60	Charles Risinger	63.50	" "	15.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
64	9	90	{ David Hall & } Jos. French }	21.00	13 Nov. "	5.25
59	5	159	Robert Moore	9.00	" "	2.25
58	7	61	Adam Shoemaker	21.00	27 Oct. "	5.25
63	9	140	Wm. Maclain	83.00	30 "	20.75
57	7	14	John Light, Jr.	18.50	" "	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
62	8	100	James Eakin	50.00	27 "	12.50
56	7	106	" "	16.50	" "	4.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
55	9	14	John Allison	15.50	13 Novr. "	3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
53	5		" "	45.00	27 Oct. "	11.25
52	7	96	David Hall	42.00	" "	10.50
51	7	112	Joseph Hemphill	30.00	13 Novr. "	7.50
50	9	44	Richard Ayres	30.50	27 Oct. "	7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
49	8	121	" "	53.00	" "	13.25
48	9	101	" "	74.00	" "	18.50
47	8	129	Jos. Hemphill	27.00	13 Novr. "	6.75
46	9	150	Sylvester Dunham	19.00	" "	4.75
45	9	85	John Clarke	39.50	27 Oct. "	9.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
44	9	134	Joseph Rhoads	36.50	" "	9.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
\$2,995.50						\748.87\frac{1}{2}$

One fourth proceeds of Sales

\$748.87 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amount paid to Town Council as per directions of

Act of Assembly, see receipt

\$500.00

Publishing notice of Sale Editors of Gazette

1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$

" " " " " Statesman

1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$

" " " " " Argus

1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$

Richard Ayres, Crying Vendue

2.00

James McClelland, do.

7.00

Thomas Henry printing blank notes & Receipts

2.00

Christopher Penny keeping on fires & ringing bell
&c.

.75

Robert Moore, 9 days service as Commissioner,

9.00

Joseph Hemphill, " " " " "

9.00

Thomas Henry, 11 days " "

11.00

Stationary

.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$544.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ This sum transmitted to the State Treasurer by Saml. Power,
Esqr.

\$204.00

LAST PAYMENT ON "OUT LOTS"

The following is a list of Lots in the Reserve Tract sold by Thomas Henry, Joseph Hemphill & Robert Moore, adjoining the Town of Beaver in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 10th day of April, 1829, for which the full amount of the purchase money has been paid.

		D C
1829	Fourth and last payments by the following persons,	
	Joseph Vera & John R. Shannon No. 75	17.50
	John Mulvennon Nos. 121, 122, 123	17.25
	Henry Strock No. 65	14.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	James McCreary Nos. 108, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 109, 115, 118, 113, 106, 96, 99, 101, 97, 98	125.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	John Light, Jr., No. 57	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	William Meclean Nos. 74, 73, 71, 70, 63	99.50
	James Allison, Esqr No 53	11.25
	James Hanby No. 116	6.25
	John R. Shannon No. 117	7.00
	Joseph Roads, now dead, paid by widow Nos. 90, 92, 44	38.50
	William Carnes No. 60	5.00
	" " 61	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Adam Shoemaker No. 58	5.25
	David Hall No. 52	10.50
	John R. Shannon & Sylvester Dunham, Nos. 84, 80, 83, 82, 79, 81, 85, 86	77.00
	John Clarke, No. 45	9.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sylvester Dunham, No. 46	4.75
	David Hall, No. 78	9.25
	Richard Ayres Nos. 48, 49, 50	39.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Joseph Hemphill Nos. 120, 69, 66, 51, 47	32.50

We the subscribers Commissioners named in the above recited Act of Assembly do certify that full payment has been made for the above mentioned Lots, Witness our hands & Seals this 27th Feby. 1830.

THOS. HENRY (Seal) }
JOSEPH HEMPHILL (Seal) } Commissioners.
ROBERT MOORE (Seal) }

FOURTH SALE OF TOWN LOTS, IN BEAVER

BEAVER Town 8th January 1835.

SAMUEL WORKMAN Esquire,
Secretary of the Land Office
Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed you will receive a Return of "In Lots" in the Town of Beaver, and other Lands adjacent thereto, sold by the undersigned as Commissioners, authorised by an Act of Assembly passed the 15 day of April 1834, which we hope will be satisfactory.

Very Respectfully,

Your obt. servts.

JAMES LYON

BENJ. ADAMS

JAMES D. EAKIN.

We the undersigned Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly passed the 15th day of April Anno Domini 1834 to sell "In Lots," in the Town of Beaver, and other Lands adjacent thereto, in compliance with said Act, do report that they have sold the following In & Out Lots, to the following persons for the prices set opposite their names, as Pr. statement below to wit:

	<i>Nos.</i>		
In Lots	82	William Fields	\$127.00
" "	83	Jackson Sloane	62.00
" "	53	Samuel Powers, Esquire	30.00
" "	54	Samuel Powers,	30.00
" "	55	Samuel Powers, "	30.00
" "	86	Ricky Eakin	40.25
" "	87	Ricky Eaken	31.00
" "	88	David Minis	45.00
" "	84	Ricky Eaken	50.00
" "	85	James D. Eaken, Esquire	50.25
" "	89	James D. Eaken,	40.50
" "	90	John Braden, Esquire	40.00
" "	91	James D. Eaken Esquire	51.00
" "	92	James McCreary	69.00
" "	94	Adam Gormly	65.25
" "	125	Henderson C. Hall	31.50
" "	126	Henderson C. Hall	35.00
" "	127	Henderson C. Hall	34.50
" "	128	Adam Shoemaker	35.00
" "	129	Adam Shoemaker	31.00
" "	130	Adam Shoemaker	32.50
" "	134	Richard Ayres	23.25
" "	135	Richard Ayres	21.25
" "	136	Richard Ayres	40.12½
" "	171	Henry Woods	41.00
" "	172	Henry Woods	42.00
" "	173	Mahlen T. Stokes	62.00
" "	174	Mahlen T. Stokes	45.00
" "	175	Mahlen T. Stokes	57.00
" "	122	Nancy Moore	79.00
" "	52	James D. Eaken, Esquire	26.00
" "	49	John Dicky, Esquire	34.00
" "	48	Benjamin Adams & John Dicky, Esquires	32.00
" "	47	Benjamin Adams, Esquire	30.00
" "	46	Charles Reisinger	27.00
" "	45	Sylvester Dunham, Esquire	28.00
" "	44	Sylvester Dunham, Esquire	30.00
" "	43	Sylvester Dunham, Esquire	24.00
" "	42	Sylvester Dunham, Esquire	28.00
" "	41	Sylvester Dunham, Esquire	17.00
" "	158	William Cairns, Esquire	39.00
" "	8	Thomas Hoops	30.00

\$1,716.37½

Out Lots Nos.		Out Lots
" "	21	\$163.00
" "	24	140.00
" "	25	227.00
" "	36	75.00
" "	38	60.00

665.00

\$2,381.37½

Given under our hands this 8th January, 1835.

JAMES LYON
 BENJ. ADAMS
 JAMES D. EAKIN
Commissioners.

A List of "In Lots" and "Out Lots" in the "Beaver Reserve," in Beaver County, as appears on the Land Lien Docket, in the Department of Internal Affairs, giving names of original owners and names of patentees.

"IN LOTS"

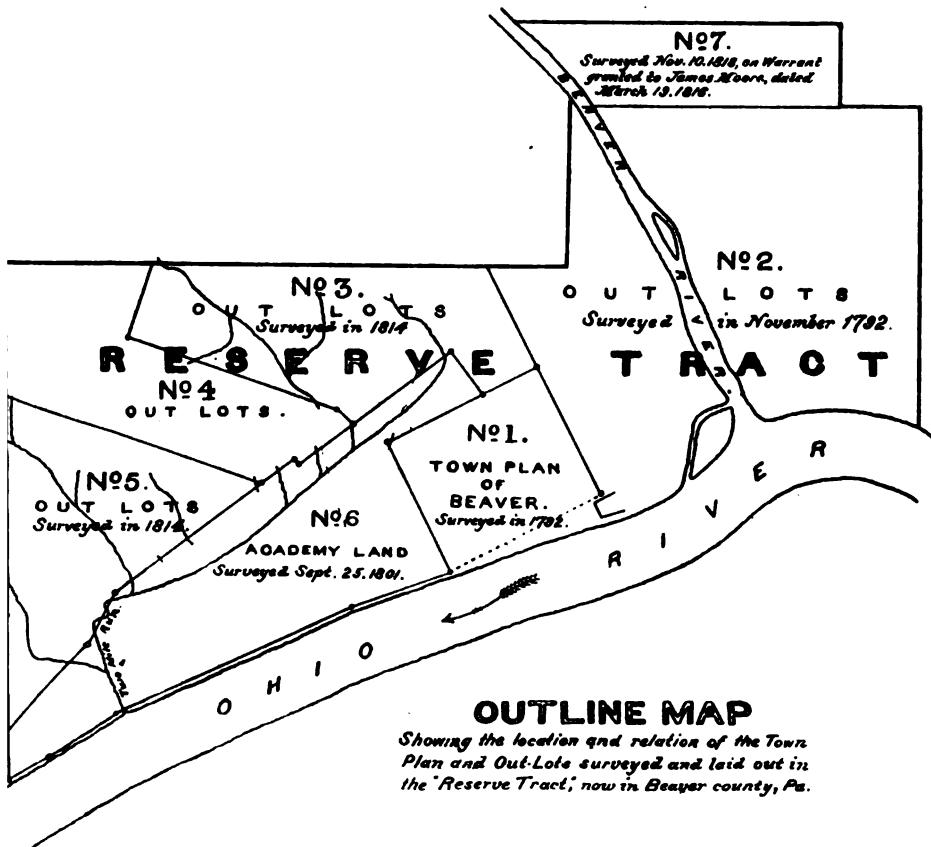
- No. 10 David Johnston patented Aug. 10, 1870, to T. M. Johnston.
 " 35 Henry Wolf, patented Oct. 26, 1897, to Beaver Borough School District.
 " 36 James Carothers, patented Oct. 26, 1897, to Beaver Borough School District.
 " 37 Samuel Johnston, patented April 14, 1869, to Michael Weyand.
 " 41 Sylvester Dunham, patented July 13, 1869, to John F. Dravo.
 " 42 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 43 " " " " " " " " " " " "
 " 44 " " " " " " July 8, 1869, to Daniel Risinger.
 " 45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

Interest on above lots was computed at 2 per cent from March 30, 1809.

"OUT LOTS"

- No. 64 D. Hall & Jas. French, patented Aug. 12, 1869, to Thos. Wickham.
 " 77 Levi Brown, patented Aug. 23, 1869 to Levi Brown.
 " 89 Anderton Agent.
 " 100 " " not patented.
 " 119 Chas. Risinger & D. Ramsey patented April 1, 1869, to Joseph Risinger.





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NO. 1.

20	2.50	145	130
25	3.00	150	145
30	3.50	155	150
35	4.00	160	155
40	4.50	165	160
45	5.00	170	165
50	5.50	175	170
55	6.00	180	175
60	6.50	185	180
65	7.00	190	185
70	7.50	195	190
75	8.00	200	195
80	8.50	205	200
85	9.00	210	205
90	9.50	215	210
95	10.00	220	215

Street

Street.

Street.

West Main	76	2.50	West Main	76	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
West Main	75	2.50	West Main	75	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
West Main	74	2.50	West Main	74	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Alley	74	2.50	Alley	74	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
West Main	73	2.50	West Main	73	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
West Main	72	2.50	West Main	72	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
West Main	71	2.50	West Main	71	2.50
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

Beaver

Design Govt Office March 12th 1793
By the Committee's Resolution the Act on the Statute Book
Numbered 1, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
and for public use. General Gordon G. G.

of the original
canto set my
i day of May

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

*remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of
Brazil and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed
904.*

Isaac T. Hopper

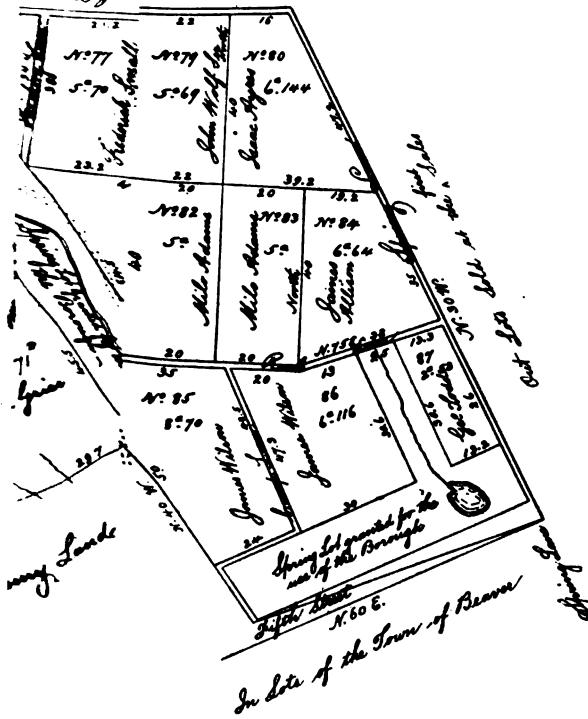
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

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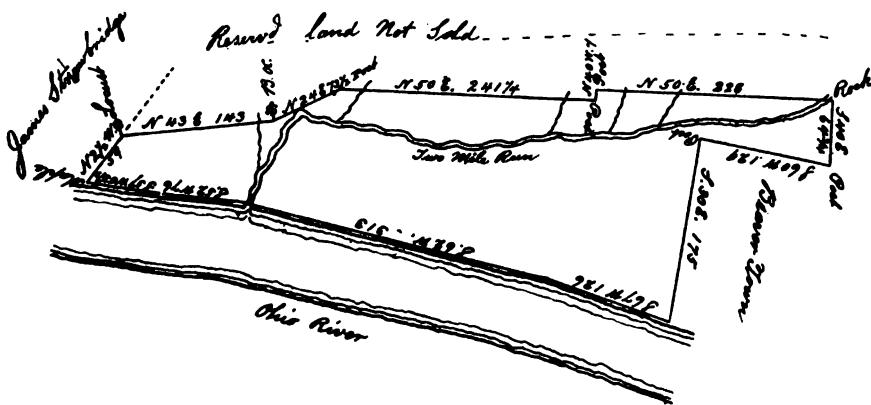
16000 rupees
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on file Department of Internal Affairs of
caused of said Department to be affixed

S. D. Johnson
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

N^o 6.



The above is a draft of a Tract of Land Surveyed the 25th day of September 1801, by order of the Governor and for the use of an Academy that may hereafter be established by law in the Town of Beaver Situate, on the West side of said Town and adjoining the Ohio River, in the Reserved tract of land; containing 500 Acre Strict Measure.

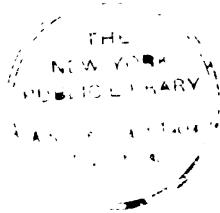
Samuel Cochran, Esquire S. G.

Jos Garthas D.S.

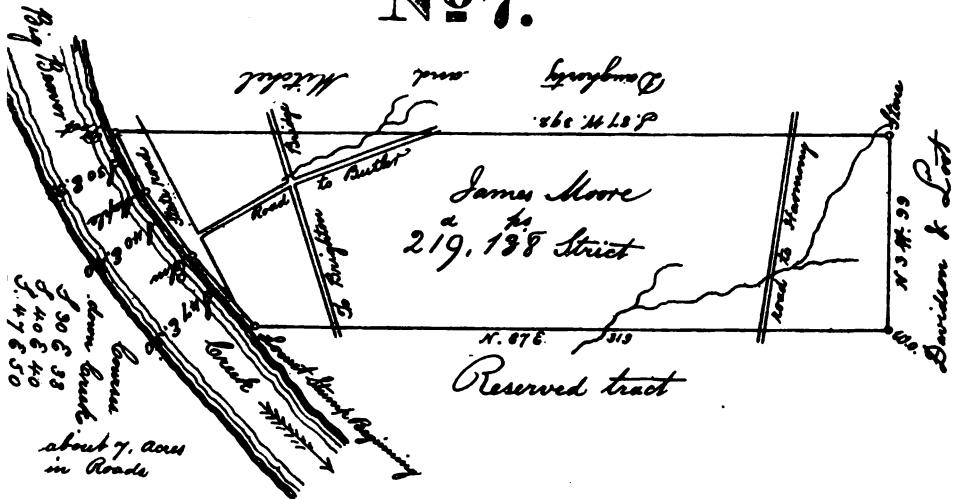
In Testimony That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, the fifth day of May 1904.

Isaac P. Grosser
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Seal.



N^o 7.



Above is a Draft of a certain fractional part of the reserved tract of Land at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek in Beaver County, Granted to James Moore by an Act of Assembly passed the 22nd day of February 1803. Warrant Granted the 2^d day of March 1816. Situate in New Sewickley township, Beaver County, containing 219 Acres and 138 perches Surveyed 10th Nov 1818.

Hugh McCullough do Certify that the said James Moore
is actually residing on the Land at the time of Survey,

Jacob Spangler Esq. } Hugh McCullough, D. S.
Surveyor General. } Novt. 16th 1818.

In Testimony, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in
the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of said Department
to be affixed at Harrisburg, the fifth day of May 1802.

Isaac B. Brown
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Seal.



APPENDIX No. VIII

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN BEAVER COUNTY

BY JAMES M. SWANK

General Manager of the American Iron and Steel Association

IMMEDIATELY after the organization of Beaver County in 1800 the manufacture of iron from the raw materials was undertaken in a small way within its limits.

A blast furnace was built at Beaver Falls, then called Brighton, on the west side of Beaver River, in 1802, by Hoopes, Townsend & Co., and blown in in 1804. A forge was connected with it from the beginning and it was in operation in 1806, according to Cramer's *Pittsburgh Almanac*. Both the furnace and the forge were in operation in 1816. The whole enterprise was abandoned about 1826, after frequent changes of ownership. The ore used at the furnace was picked out of gravel banks in the neighborhood in very small lumps. The fuel used was charcoal.

There was another early charcoal furnace in this county, named Bassenheim, built by Detmar Bassé, the history of which is so interesting that we make room for the following letter we received many years ago from Mr. Henry Muntz, an aged citizen of Zelienople, Butler County.

Bassenheim Furnace was built and put into operation in the year 1814 by Detmar Bassé, a German gentleman of education, much enterprise, and some means. He carried it on to 1818, when he sold out to Daniel Beltzhoover, Robinson & McNickle, who worked it five or six years more. About that time, viz., 1824, the charcoal and iron ore beginning to fail in the neighborhood, and their capital being pretty much sunk, they ceased operations and retired, leaving the furnace a ruin, and now there is nothing to mark the place of its location except a large stack of stone overgrown with moss and bushes, and also a great pile of cinders, clinkers, and ashes, to show where the furnace had been. This furnace was not located in Butler County, but in the adjoining county of Beaver, between two and three miles from Zelienople and lower down the Conoquenessing Creek and about a mile west of the Butler County line. Its owners, Detmar Bassé and also Daniel Beltzhoover, resided at Bassenheim farm on the Butler side of the county line, and much of its business was transacted at Zelienople.

These circumstances will account for the popular belief that this furnace was located in Butler County. There was no forge connected with it, nor any other work except to convert iron ore into pig metal, stoves,

kettles, pots, fire irons, etc. The ore was mostly dug out of the ground within a mile or two of the furnace in lumps weighing from one pound to fifty, generally of a blue color. At first the bellows was blown by water-power, but, after the high water of the creek had washed one of the abutments of the dam away, and let the water out, the owners were obliged to apply a steam-engine at considerable expense, by which it was afterwards operated with much trouble and little profit. After the War of 1812 times were very hard and money exceedingly scarce. One other reason that this work did not succeed and pay better was the great expense of getting its metal and wares to a market. I remember well that in February, 1818, \$12 per ton were paid for hauling the pig metal to Pittsburgh, thirty miles, over a bad road.

Mr. Bassé's homestead, "Bassenheim," stood on the hillside near Zelienople, in Butler County. Zelienople was so named after Mr. Bassé's daughter Zelie, who became the wife of a fine German gentleman, Philip Passavant, and the mother of the late philanthropist, Rev. William A. Passavant, D.D.

John Henry Hopkins, who subsequently rose to distinction as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, was a clerk at Bassenheim Furnace about 1815. He was afterwards manager of Hermitage Furnace, in Ligonier Valley, in 1816 and 1817, when it was operated by O'Hara & Scully. Hermitage Furnace had been built about 1802 by General Arthur St. Clair, who failed in business in 1810.

Still another furnace in Beaver County was Homewood, in the north-western part of the county, on the Beaver Canal, near the mouth of the Conoquenessing Creek, and two miles from Homewood station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. It was built by James Wood of Pittsburg, to use coke or bituminous coal, and was put in blast in 1858. It was finally blown out in 1867 or 1868. There are now no blast furnaces in Beaver County.

The manufacture of finished forms of iron and steel, in which Beaver County is now so prominent, was commenced in this county several years after its first blast furnace was built in 1802, the admirable water-power furnished by the Beaver River and the facilities for shipment afforded by the Ohio River and subsequently by the Beaver Canal presenting special inducements to manufacturers of iron and steel products, as well as to millers, wood-workers, and other manufacturers.

In 1828 Robert Townsend & Co. built at Fallston, on the opposite side of Beaver River from New Brighton, in Beaver County, a mill for the manufacture of iron wire. In 1864 Robert Townsend retired from the company and W. P. Townsend became the head of the firm, which was thereafter styled W. P. Townsend & Co. W. P. Townsend, son of Robert Townsend, retired in 1894 and was succeeded by his sons, constituting the present firm of C. C. & E. P. Townsend. About 1852 the manufacture of rivets was added to the business, and in 1887 the manufacture of wire nails was commenced. The founder of this early and successful enterprise, Robert Townsend, was at first a dealer in wire and wire goods, having engaged in this business in 1816 on Market Street, Pittsburg. One of the buildings of the present firm of C. C. & E. P. Townsend at Fallston occupies the site of Robert Townsend's first mill, built in 1828.

The firm of Hoopes, Townsend & Co., mentioned above in connection with Beaver County's first blast furnace, had no connection whatever with Robert Townsend's wire enterprise.

For more than a quarter of a century Beaver Falls has been one of the country's prominent iron and steel manufacturing centers. In 1859 the Harmony Society (commonly styled the Economites) bought several hundred acres of farm land at what is now the town of Beaver Falls, and subsequently it bought other farms adjoining its first purchase, all of which it laid out into town lots and in time sold, at the same time offering inducements to business men to establish manufacturing plants at the new town, one of these inducements being the excellent water-power which the Society controlled. It was not long until the Society itself became actively engaged in various manufacturing enterprises at Beaver Falls. As the result of its own enterprise and that of others the manufacture of cutlery, files, saws, axes, hoes, shovels, etc., which technically consume iron and steel, was soon established, and subsequently the manufacture of steel itself was added. As this article is devoted especially to the manufacture of iron and steel, no attempt will be made to enumerate all the enterprises at Beaver Falls or elsewhere in Beaver County which merely consume these products, but the most important will be mentioned.

In 1871 the firm of Emerson, Ford & Co. established extensive saw works at Beaver Falls, James E. Emerson being the leading member of the firm, the name of which was afterwards changed to Emerson, Smith & Co. The works are still running. They have always done a large business in the manufacture of circular and other saws.

In 1875 an enterprise was established by Abel, Pedder & Co., at Beaver Falls, styled the Beaver Falls Steel Works. In 1881 these works were purchased by the Harmony Society and operated by it until 1893, under the name of the Beaver Falls Steel Works, when they passed into the hands of James M. May and others, Mr. May being treasurer and general superintendent. For many years these works were very successful and constituted one of the leading industries of Beaver Falls, their products being plow, spring, cutlery, file, and tool steel. On July 1, 1900, the works were absorbed by the Crucible Steel Company of America, and have been idle ever since. At first water-power was used exclusively.

In 1879 another enterprise was established at Beaver Falls, by J. S. Craft & Co., styled the Beaver Falls Rolling Mill. Its products were at first refined blooms, bars, and billets for steel-making. A new firm soon came into possession and added sheet iron as a leading product. Afterwards, in new hands, the works produced only fine sheet iron. They were burned in 1888 and were not rebuilt.

In 1883 the Hartman Steel Company, Limited, built extensive works at Beaver Falls for the manufacture of merchant steel and wire rods, to which the manufacture of wire nails, fencing wire, steel wire mats, and other steel products was afterwards added. H. W. Hartman was chairman of the company, and R. A. Franks was treasurer. In a few years these works passed into the hands of Andrew Carnegie and his associates, then into the hands of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, and

then into the hands of the American Steel and Wire Company, their present owners.

In the same year, 1883, H. M. Myers & Co., Limited, built a rolling mill at Beaver Falls for the manufacture of sheet steel to be used by the firm in its shovel, spade, and grain scoop factory at Beaver Falls. These works are still in active operation.

In 1888 the Hartman Manufacturing Company established works at Beaver Falls for the manufacture of "Hartman" steel wire mats and the "Hartman" steel picket fence, both being entirely new products. The plant was removed to Ellwood City, Lawrence County, in 1892, and operated until 1901, when it was removed to New Castle, in the same county.

At Aliquippa, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, in Beaver County, the Aliquippa Steel Company built, in 1892, the Aliquippa Steel Works for the manufacture of open-hearth and crucible steel for conversion into special qualities of plate and sheet steel. These works are now owned and operated by the Crucible Steel Company of America. In the same year the Aliquippa Tinplate Company established works at Aliquippa for the manufacture of tinplates and terne-plates. These works have since been abandoned.

In 1893 the Russel Shovel Company built works at Aliquippa for the manufacture of shovel blanks from purchased billets, to be used in its shovel works at Aliquippa.

In 1895 the Ohio River Sheet & Tinplate Company built works at Remington Station, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, in Beaver County, for the manufacture of sheet iron and black plates for tinning. After being operated for several years by the company mentioned, these works passed into the hands of the American Tinplate Company, which has abandoned and dismantled them.

In 1897 the Keystone Axle Company built works at Morado, near Beaver Falls, for the manufacture of circumferentially rolled car axles. These works have recently been purchased by W. A. Crist for himself and others. They were in operation in 1901.

In 1899 the Atlantic Tube Company built works at Grand View Station, near Beaver Falls, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, for the manufacture of seamless drawn tubes from steel blanks, also made by the company. Since January 1, 1902, these works have been operated by the Pittsburg Seamless Tube Company. This plant is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. Boiler tubes and hollow shafting are leading specialties.

In 1900 a small experimental plant was built at West Bridgewater, Beaver County, for the manufacture of rolled car axles, but it has never been put in operation.

The New Brighton Steel Company built works in 1900 and 1901 at New Brighton, for the manufacture of crucible tool steel, wire-drawing plates, and steel forgings. J. J. Blake is president and general manager of these works.

The bicycle craze led to the establishment between 1890 and 1900 of many works in this country for the manufacture of bicycle tubing. Two

of these works were built at Beaver Falls—one the Brown Manufacturing Company and the other the McCool Tube Company.

In 1901 the firm of Kidd Brothers & Burgher Steel Company, since changed to the Vulcan Crucible Steel Company, established works at Aliquippa for the manufacture of tool steel and rolled steel products. These works were successfully started in February, 1902. In their construction the buildings of the abandoned works of the Aliquippa Tinplate Company were utilized.

In 1901 the Colonial Steel Company commenced the erection of extensive steel works at South Monaca, Beaver County, for the manufacture of crucible and open-hearth steel and various rolled steel products. These works have been put in successful operation in 1902. James W. Brown is the president of the company.

The Penn Bridge Works, at Beaver Falls, build railroad and highway bridges and erect iron and steel buildings. These works were established in 1868 in New Brighton by T. B. White & Sons.

A few years ago the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, of East Berlin, Connecticut, purchased about 105 acres of land above Economy, in Beaver County, and lying between the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway and the Ohio River, on which it proposed to erect a bridge-building plant. The erection of this plant was commenced, but work upon it was soon suspended. The Berlin Iron Bridge Company was absorbed in June, 1900, by the American Bridge Company. This latter company has now in course of erection on the land above referred to above Economy probably the largest bridge-building plant in the United States. When completed, which will be in the near future, this plant will also embrace a yard for the construction of steel barges.

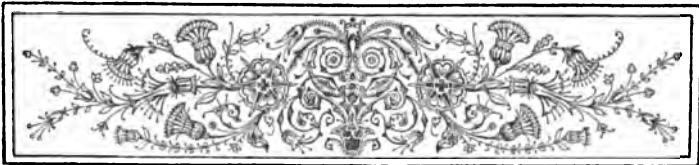
The manufacture of chains was undertaken at New Brighton a number of years ago, but the works, although projected on a large scale, were not long in operation. The works were located in the building near the present passenger station of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which was built for a car works and is now owned by the Pittsburg Wall Paper Company.

The Roberts Manufacturing Company was organized several years ago at Beaver Falls, to make steel link-beltting, but the business has been abandoned.

At New Brighton the Standard Horse Nail Company has for several years manufactured machine-made horse nails of all sizes.

About ten years ago the National Separating and Manufacturing Company built a small steel plant at West Bridgewater for the manufacture of light steel castings. Provision was also made for the manufacture of light castings of iron, solder, or Babbitt's metal. These works were not successful and were soon abandoned.

The prominence of Beaver County in the manufacture of iron and steel during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and at the present time, has been largely due to the development within its borders of an ample supply of natural gas. Beaver Falls, its leading iron and steel manufacturing town, is located within less than thirty miles of Pittsburg.



APPENDIX No. IX

GEN. SAMUEL H. PARSONS ← HIS DEATH BY DROWNING IN THE BIG BEAVER IN 1789—CORRESPONDENCE RELATING THERETO

IN *The Olden Time* (vol. ii., p. 527) we have the following reference to the subject of the correspondence which we give below:

During the winter of 1845–6, the editor had occasion to visit Philadelphia. While there, he fell one day in conversation with Chief Justice Gibson, who once resided at Beaver, and in the course of it, that gentleman inquired whether we had ever heard of the death of a high officer (British, he thought,) by drowning, at the Falls of the Big Beaver, many years ago? We replied we had never heard of it. He was sure such an accident had happened, but he had no recollection of the name of the sufferer at the time. Since then we had made diligent inquiry, but could not get the slightest information on the subject. One gentleman only

¹ Samuel Holden Parsons: soldier and jurist; was born at Lyme, Conn., May 14, 1737; graduated at Harvard, 1756; studied law at Lyme in the office of his uncle, Governor Matthew Griswold; was admitted to the bar, 1759; was representative in the Legislature many years in succession from 1762; became king's attorney, 1774, when he removed to New London; was a member of the Connecticut Committee of correspondence, 1775, in which year he took command of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment at the siege of Boston; took part in the battle of Long Island; was chosen by Congress brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1776; succeeded Putnam in command of the Connecticut line, 1779; became major-general, Oct. 23, 1780; practiced law at Middletown after the peace; was commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians, 1785; member of the Connecticut convention for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, Jan., 1788; was appointed by Washington first judge of the Northwest Territory; was commissioner of Connecticut to purchase from the Wyandot Indians the tract in Northeastern Ohio known as the Connecticut or Western Reserve, 1789; settled near the Ohio River; published a paper on the antiquities of the Western States in the *Transactions of the American Academy* (vol. ii.); was drowned in the rapids of the Big Beaver River, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1789. (*The Universal Cyclopædia*, vol. ix., p. 147.)

By error this article locates the Big Beaver in Ohio, instead of Pennsylvania. See *Western Annals*, page 442, a letter from General Parsons to Captain Hart of Fort Harmar, dated "Ft. Finney, Dec. 20, 1785," giving a very interesting account of the treaty conference with the Miami Indians, in which Parsons, the General Richard Butler referred to in this correspondence, and the celebrated General George Rogers Clark were Commissioners of the United States.

Living descendants of General Parsons are Mrs. M. S. Turrill of Los Gatos, Cal., now over ninety years of age, whose husband, Judge Turrill, was sent out on the frigate *Congress* as our first consul at the Sandwich Islands. She is the only living granddaughter, but there are several great-granddaughters. There are besides, Samuel Holden Parsons of New York City, a grandson; George Parsons Lathrop and his brother Francis; Chas. S. Hall, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y.; his brother, Theodore Parsons Hall of Grosse Pointe, a suburb of Detroit, and possibly others.

recollected having some thirty years ago, heard it stated that a distinguished officer had been drowned at the place before mentioned. Under these circumstances we had almost abandoned the subject in despair; when, in looking over the papers of Gen. Irvine, we came across one which removed all doubt as to the correctness of Judge Gibson's belief that such an accident had happened. The sufferer, however, was not a British officer, but Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, of Connecticut, a Revolutionary officer, and one of the commissioners who held the Treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Miami. It excited in our mind some painful thoughts, that a man who had faithfully served his country during our long struggle for Independence, should miserably perish, and yet that catastrophe be utterly forgotten within a half a century.

The editor then gives an extract from a letter of Gen. Richard Butler to Irvine, which is in substance the same as that which he wrote to Enoch Parsons, a son of the General, and which will be seen below.

The correspondence herein published is in the hands of Charles S. Hall, Esq., an attorney of Binghamton, N. Y., and a great-grandson of Gen. Parsons. Mr. Hall is now preparing for publication *Parson's Life and Letters*, and has been in communication with W. B. Cuthbertson, Esq., and Major Thomas Henry of New Brighton, and others, in the effort to obtain all the particulars, possible of discovery, bearing upon the death and place of burial of his ancestor, and copies of certain of the letters he has given us for our present use. The death, under such sad circumstances of such a distinguished man, at our very doors, seems to warrant us in giving space to an account of it so far as it is obtainable.

In 1788-89 General Parsons had been commissioned by Connecticut to procure a survey of the Western Reserve, and to prepare the way for a treaty extinguishing the title of the Wyandot Indians in the Reserve. He had also formed a land company for the purchase of lands in the same region, and through Captain Hart, or Heart, mentioned below, who explored the country east of the Cuyahoga, he had located 24,000 acres at the Salt Springs on the Meander in Mahoning County. He had also located a quarter of a township in what is now Cleveland, Captain Hart and Gen. Richard Butler being both interested with him in the deal. In 1788 he commenced the survey in the Reserve, but desisted on account of an uneasy feeling among the Indians. The letter to his wife immediately following, and which is dated "Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1789," shows that he was then about starting to the Reserve to finish this survey, and doubtless to carry out his other plans:

MY DEAR:—Two days ago I arrived at this place which Enoch had left the same day for Wheeling, to which place I have sent for him back, being totally in the dark respecting everything in the East. On Wednesday, the 4th, I expect to set off for Lake Erie in company with Captain Heart to finish the survey of the Connecticut lands; it will be a long and arduous tour, but I hope to be able to endure it. I have no time to add a word—the conveyance is now waiting.

Yours aff.

SAML. H. PARSONS.

The Enoch named in this letter was a son of the General living at Marietta, which was also at that time the residence of the latter. He

was later Register and Clerk of Probate of Washington County, Ohio. Six days later the General wrote to him at Marietta as follows:

BLOCK HOUSE ON BIG BEAVER, November 7, 1789.

MY DEAR SON:—I am thus far on my way to the Lake. My health is more favorable to my view than for some days before I left Pittsburgh, but I am not entirely free from my cold. However, if I find the pursuit will be attended with too great fatigue, I shall endeavor to return from the Springs. This day is too bad to travel, I shall therefore stay until morning. I was much disappointed in your not returning from Wheeling or sending me some message in answer to my letter. I have left my papers and about \$400 with General Butler with orders to deliver to you if any misfortune befalls me. Perhaps it may be best for you to come to Fort Pitt with Dr. Scott. Of this, however, you must judge as all things over the mountains are unknown to me. I, at present, apprehend no danger of consequence in my route, and, if good weather, I think I can be at Pittsburgh again by the first of December. From this to Salt Springs is about forty-five miles; from thence to Mahoning twelve; to the Standing Stone on the Cuyahoga, eighteen; to the Lake thirty, in the whole about one hundred and five miles to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, from thence to the Pennsylvania line about sixty, to Venango about forty, where we shall take a boat to Pittsburgh. We expect to go about twenty miles a day, except when we run lines, when we can make only about half that distance.

Remember me to my friends and do not let anyone into the particulars of my route. Perhaps it may be best for me to go over the mountains before I return to Marietta. Of this you can better judge.

Yours affec.

SAML. H. PARSONS.

Parsons expected to make the trip with Capt. Heart to the Lake and around by Erie to Venango and Pittsburgh, but evidently did not feel equal to it, and parted with Heart at the Salt Springs, as he said he should, "if he found the pursuit attended with too great fatigue." It is probable that the severe cold which he had when he left the Block House made it unsafe for him to proceed. Heart made the route laid out, and as appears was at the Block House again in January. On his way back, Parsons was drowned somewhere above the Block House, at what is now New Brighton, probably in the upper falls, or, as they were at that time, rapids, of the Big Beaver. The waters were high at the time, and the rapids very dangerous. All that is known of the accident is related in the letters which follow.

The same day that Butler wrote to Gen. Irvine of Parsons's death, he wrote the following to Enoch Parsons, the General's son, at Marietta:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25, 1789.

SIR:—It is with great regret that I find myself under the distressing and disagreeable necessity of informing you of my fears on your worthy father's account. Lieut. McDowell informs me that on Tuesday, the 17th in the evening, a man whom Gen Parsons had sent from their encampment with his horses that morning arrived and informed him that the Genl. had set out in a canoe to come down Beaver Creek, with a single man whose leg was broken, and that he directed him to tell Lieut. McDowell that he intended dining with him the same day. A snow that had fallen prevented the man getting in as soon as he expected, but that about mid day the canoe came past the Block House broken to pieces

and some of the things were seen afloat. Lieut McDowell had every possible search made to find Gen. Parsons but without effect. He renewed the search the next day and more extensively, but was still unsuccessful. In truth, Sir, it is his opinion that both the General and the poor man with him have ventured rather imprudently, and in all probability have fallen victims to the rapidity and roughness of the rapids. I shall send a man or two to morrow to make search for the body of your worthy father, though I confess I have doubts of finding it, the waters have been so high since the disaster. If it is to be found, you may depend on every respect being paid should you not arrive in time, but I really fear he has been carried out into the Ohio. If so, there can be little hope of his being found. Your presence, I should suppose, will be immediately necessary, as he left his papers with me and desired me to give you both advice and assistance which you may depend on as far as is in my power.

I am Sir, your aff. servt.
RICHARD BUTLER.

Governor Wolcott and Mr. Davenport, co-commissioners with General Parsons for the extinguishing of the Indian title were at Marietta awaiting his return, and they and Enoch, the General's son, were at dinner when the news of the sad accident was received.

A month later Butler writes as follows:

PITTSBURGH Dec. 26 1789

To ENOCH PARSONS.

DEAR SIR.—A few days since I received your favor from Lieut McDowell dated the 28th of Nov. The loss of your parent and my friend is great and I regret in addition to that loss, that there is no hopes of the recovery of the body, although Lieut McDowell assures me every search has been made and is still continued. Should he be so fortunate as to recover it, you may depend on every attention in my power to the decency of the interment. The matters left in my hands are safe and shall be untouched until you arrive; and as my worthy friend left it a charge on me to give you both advice and assistance in case of any misfortune happening to him, you may depend on anything in my power. I send by Mr. Allison the deed of sale of my proportion of the Salt Springs, land &c. to Col Meigs to be recorded. This I request you to do as soon as possible and transmit the original to me. Capt. Heart, I believe can give you some information of matters relative to the country in which your interests now lay that may be useful to your interests, which I have no doubt he will do. As the season is likely to come on hard, it may be inconvenient for you to come up, but nothing will be neglected in search for the body that could be done by you. I know of no business that can be attempted in that country until spring and some other arrangement of the troops takes place that might cover our people, so that you can judge of the propriety and utility of coming at your own time.

I am, Sir, your friend,
RICHARD BUTLER.

William Parsons, an older son, was residing in Connecticut, and on learning of the accident wrote to Enoch at Marietta, Dec. 17, 1789, saying: "Should the body of our parent be found, let it be interred at Fort Pitt—of this don't fail. I will cause a monument to be erected. If he should have been found and buried, don't fail to have him removed to Pittsburgh. I shall never forgive you if you do."

From the following letter it would appear as if Enoch Parsons had

requested to have what property the General had left at the Block House, or had been recovered from the creek, sent to him. It is as follows:

BEAVER January 25, 1790.

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of December 31st, last night and embraced the first opportunity of complying with your request. By Mr. Loget's boat you will receive a small box, coat, hat and a tea-kettle. The hat is the only article that was last with him. When Capt. Heart returned, he told me all his papers were in the box and he could not do without them. Upon which I suffered him to open it and take out a packet marked "Capt. Heart's papers" and two small pieces of parchment which I suppose he informed you of. You are under no obligations for what I have done. The esteem which I had for your father was a sufficient inducement to do anything in my power. Believe me, I am truly sorry for the melancholy accident by which I lost one of my best friends

I am with esteem your very humble servant

N. McDowell.

To ENOCH PARSONS.

Enoch remained in the Territory for six months for the purpose of continuing the search, and the body having been recovered, he resigned his offices and returned to Middletown, Conn. The evidence that the body was found rests upon the testimony of Mrs. Judge Turrill, who saw much of Enoch Parsons, and who says that he often told her of the circumstances of his father's death and the long search for his body, and of its being found six months after the accident in such an advanced state of decomposition that it had to be buried where found. In addition to her testimony we have documentary proof in the memorandum of articles found with the remains, made by Lieutenant McDowell and sent to Enoch Parsons. That memorandum is as follows:

Articles found with the remains of the late Judge Parsons, deceased, on the 14th of May, 1790

A silver watch with a silver seal.

A small compass.

A pocket book with several papers.

A silver shoe buckle and knee buckle.

A pair of mitts and gaiters.

A silk handkerchief.

An ink stand.

A pen-knife and pair of spectacles.

Most of the above articles were too far gone to be saved.

I have taken all the pains with the papers I possibly could.

N. McDowell.¹

There should apparently be a letter accompanying this memorandum describing the finding of the body and the place and manner of its interment, but it is not among the Parsons' papers so far as known. The testimony of the next two letters which we give is explicit, however, both as to the fact of the finding of the body and the place of its interment:

NEW YORK June 11. 1790

DR. SIR:—I hoped the pleasure of seeing you at this place to converse on and try to close some matters. In this I am disappointed for

¹ For data concerning McDowell see vol. i., pp. 114-15.

the present, as I am just setting out for Fort Pitt. I hope you will not pass through without seeing Gen. Irvine and closing his business satisfactorily to him. I also wish you to succeed in some matters we talked over, as they may be of use to the parties. I can say no more on business at present. Let me now tell you that the body of your late and worthy Father and my friend, was found and his remains laid in the ground by William Wilson about the 16th of last month. This acct. was given me the very moment I mounted my horse to come this way, by Mr. David Duncan. When you come to Pitt, I hope we shall be able to have his remains moved to Pittsburgh. It will be a mitigation of his loss even to have that in the power of his friends.

Compliments to your mother and the family

I am Dear Sir, your friend

R. BUTLER.

To ENOCH PARSONS.

PITTSBURGH August 2, 1790

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor 29th June three days since and note the contents, which shall do all in my power to comply with. I wish I had a copy of the surveys which your late father returned, *for reasons*. I have not yet seen Mr. Duncan. He is busy with his harvest since he returned from Philadelphia, but have no doubt of his compliance with your order. Should the appointment you hint at take place, it may be of use to you as well as _____. I wish you had the appointment I mentioned to you &c. *I have seen Lieut McDowell. He was at the depositing the remains of your worthy father* and has sent under sealed covers to my care a bundle of papers which he dried carefully, a watch, one silver buckle and a few other trifling things. There was no money found with the body, but since it was found there has two F. Crowns and some coppers been picked up. If I recollect right, Captain Heart told me there was money in the portmanteau or saddle-bags. *The body was found just below the mouth of Beaver where it is deposited*. You shall hear from me again soon. Please present me respectfully to your mother and family and be assured that I am

Dear Sir,

Your friend

RICH BUTLER

To ENOCH PARSONS.

Two things, however, seem to conflict with the statement made by Butler in this letter as to the place of interment, or at least with the supposition that that was the final resting-place of the body. First, the inscription on the monument that was erected to Parsons at Middletown, probably by his son Enoch or his grandson, Samuel Holden Parsons, says that he was "drowned in the Great Beaver Creek in the State of Ohio, the 17th of November, 1789, aged 52 years," and that "his body is interred on the south bank of Beaver Creek near its confluence with the Ohio." In this inscription there are, of course, two errors. The Beaver is not in *Ohio* and it has no *south* bank, but any one writing from memory, or with only a general knowledge of the western country, might easily err in these details, and yet be correct in the main fact as to the location of the grave, which is said on another part of the monument to be New Brighton. Second, there is confirmation of the statement made in the inscription on the monument in the word of a reliable citizen of our own neighborhood, namely, Joseph T. Pugh of New Brighton, lately deceased in his ninety-fourth year, who used to relate that he had it

from his father, John Pugh, that the body of Parsons was buried in the Block House graveyard, on ground now known as the John C. Whitla lot. According to John Pugh, also, the body was found by William Wilson, the Indian trader, at whose post it was that Captain Sam. Brady and his party killed the Indians supposed to have been concerned in some deprivations on the south side of the Ohio.

There is, we think, no improbability in the theory that reconciles both stories by supposing that the body was, on account of its offensive condition, buried where found, just below the mouth of the Beaver, on the north bank of the Ohio, and that afterwards it was removed from this place to the neighborhood of the Block House. In what letters remain there is nothing more definite than the statements we have already given. Some letters belonging to Parsons are known to have been lost, and the two principal correspondents of Enoch, Gen. Butler and Captain Hart, were both killed at St. Clair's disastrous defeat, Nov. 4, 1791. There is no reason to suppose that the wish of William, the older son, to have the body buried at Fort Pitt, was ever gratified, although that purpose was kept in mind. June 11, 1790, Butler writes to Enoch at Middletown: "When you come to Pittsburgh, I hope we shall be able to have his remains removed to Pittsburgh." And again, Dec. 18, 1790: "The request you make respecting your worthy parent should have been complied with had your letter arrived at a season that was practicable. This cannot be done until spring."

We are inclined from all the evidence to believe that General Parsons was buried finally at New Brighton, and in the Block House graveyard, but wherever he may lie—

The knight's bones are dust,
And his good sword rust,
His soul is with the saints, we trust.

Since writing the above we have found in our reading the following references to this incident:

"In November, the Honorable S. H. Parsons, one of the judges of the territory, and a director of the Ohio Company, lost his life by drowning in the Big Beaver creek. He was descending that stream in a canoe with Captain Joseph Rogers, as an assistant, and being a fearless man, insisted on passing over a rapid or fall, not usually attempted by the navigators of that stream. In this experiment the canoe upset and he was drowned. His companion was more fortunate and escaped with his life at that time, to be killed by the Indians a year or two afterwards.

Judge Parsons was a citizen of Connecticut at the time of his appointment, and took an active part in the early transactions of the Ohio Company."—*Pioneer History*, by S. P. Hildreth, Cincinnati, 1848, p. 258.

This is the only place we have seen Parsons's companion named. Butler's letter says the man in the boat with Parsons had a broken leg and was drowned. This does not agree with Hildreth's account, but it is in accord with what is said in the following extracts from Denny's journal:

"16th.—The river continued to rise. With hard work we made Dawson's, opposite the mouth of Little Beaver, about eight o'clock at night.

"17th.—As we turned up Beaver creek, to go to the block-house two miles up, where an officer and party is stationed, we met General Parsons's canoe, with some property, floating down. Found the old gentleman, in attempting to pass the Falls, about five miles up, was cast out and drowned, with one man who accompanied him. Judge Parsons was esteemed a useful, enterprising citizen. He had an interest in Salt Spring tract, on the Mahoning, and anxious to prove the navigation of the Falls practicable, the experiment cost him his life. It is said that his life was insured in New York."—*Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Denny*, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1859, page 135.

LIEUTENANT DENNY TO GENERAL HARMAR

PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1789.

DEAR GENERAL—We did not arrive here until the 19th, owing to bad oars, indifferent oarsmen, and meeting two smart floods; however, we got safe, and had the pleasure to find Major Wyllis, Captain Beatty, Captain Mercer, Lieutenant Peters, Ensign Sedam and Doctor Allison in town. They arrived two days before us. The Governor is expected in town to-morrow or next day. His boat is here waiting for him, and Mr. William St. Clair, who came from Detroit to Fort Harmar last winter, accompanies him down the river. I have endeavored to impress Mr. Elliott with a just idea of the condition of the posts below with respect to provisions. He says he feels more concerned than we possibly can. He goes down himself in a few days.

I am very sorry, indeed, that I have to inform you of the loss of one of the most serviceable members of the Western Territory, General Parsons. He left the old Moravian town up the Beaver early on the 17th, on board a canoe, accompanied only by one man. Sent his horses down by land. About one o'clock that day, as we entered the mouth of the creek, we met the wreck of a canoe, with a good deal of her cargo drifting down, all separately. Part of the loading we took up. When we got to the block-house, Mr. McDowell told us they had taken up a piece of the canoe, a bundle of skins, and had seen a pair of saddle bags, which were well known to be the judge's, and the same evening the man arrived with the horses, and told us he left the judge early that morning about twenty-five miles up the creek, that he intended to dine that day with Mr. McDowell at the block-house, and the man knew the property which we took up to be part of what was in General Parson's canoe, leaves no doubt of his being lost in attempting the Falls of Beaver. The canoe was very much shattered, and bottom uppermost, when we met her. Mr. McDowell has made search on both sides the creek, above and below the falls, but can make no further discovery, more than finding part of the canoe at the foot of a remarkably dangerous fall in the creek, which strengthens the belief that there the old gentleman met his fate.

I shall be glad to be affectionately remembered to Mrs. Harmar, while
I remain, &c.

E. DENNY.

—(*Military Journal of Major Ebenezer Denny*, Appendix No. I., page 242.)



APPENDIX No. X

A HUMAN DOCUMENT

BEING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE JOURNAL OF REV. ROBERT DILWORTH, D.D., PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF LITTLE BEAVER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

ROBERT DILWORTH, the fifth principal of Greersburg Academy and later pastor of several churches in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, was one of the sturdy, faithful pioneer educators and ministers who did yeoman service for God and men throughout eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and what is now West Virginia. His father, George Dilworth, was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1765, and, while a child, moved with his father to a settlement near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, where Robert, the subject of this sketch, the oldest of eight children, was born, November 19, 1790. George Dilworth, in the spring of 1796, removed to Beaver County, and settled in the forest near Greersburg, now Darlington. With his family he camped out in the woods until he had built a small cabin, which they made haste to occupy even before it was roofed over. Several other families besides Dilworth's had come into this neighborhood at the same time, all having previously resided within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant in Westmoreland County. They therefore soon organized a church in their new location and called it after the old home church, Mount Pleasant. This was in 1797, 1798, or 1799, certainly not earlier than the first date named, nor later than the last. Of this church George Dilworth was a member from its beginning, and under its care, Robert, of whom we write, grew to young manhood, working on his father's farm and receiving such educational advantages as the neighborhood afforded.

He was doubtless a student in the academy that was established there at an early date by Thomas Edgar Hughes, the first pastor of Mount Pleasant Church, and became, as stated, its fifth principal.

For many years, *i. e.*, from 1820 to about 1860, he kept a daily journal, in which in a fine hand, on small sheets, of note-paper size, he set down in circumstantial manner the minutest details of his life and of the happenings in the communities around him. Through the courtesy of his daughter, Mrs. David E. Lowry of Freedom, we have been permitted to

read this journal and to cull from it at pleasure. A few extracts may interest the reader, as they show the life of the past and reveal a type of humble, rural heroes to whom the world is debtor.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
His sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life
He kept the noiseless tenor of his way.

Teacher of Latin and Greek, later minister and missionary, wood-chopper, fence-builder, tailor, shoemaker, blacksmith, there was almost no employment for head or hand or heart that did not find him ready to honestly do his part in it. A consecutive perusal of this journal can alone give the full flavor of its human interest, where humor, conscious and unconscious, abounds, and marks of genuine worth in the writer, always unconscious, are found on every page, but we venture to give the following tid-bits:

March 5, 1821. "Today attended school. Declined teaching in the afternoon and attended 'Society,' it being the order of our church to meet for prayer on the first Monday of every month."

12th. "For some time past I have employed my leisure moments in reading voyages, travels and journals and find my mind relaxed as well as improved. I am now reading Robbins' journal among the wandering Arabs, which excites sympathy and indignation, while it gratifies curiosity."

14th. "A fencing master commenced teaching a school in the academy mornings and evenings." 24th. "The company of fencers spent the evening in training on horseback." 28th. "Early in the morning the fencing master having ended his term, left town, and was escorted a short distance by his pupils, who marched in military order with a violin and clarionet in front."

April 14, 1821. "Finished making a pair of shoes for Margaret" (his wife).

30th. "Yesterday was the Sabbath. Mr. Hughes [Thomas Edgar Hughes, the founder of the academy, and pastor of Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church.—Ed.] in the morning lectured on the 68 Psalm, and in the evening from 1 Peter 4:18. Today bought of S. H. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch auger and 2 brooms, 35 cents paid. Father came to town and brought a horse and giers. I plowed my garden, but done nothing in it, this evening being wet." (The master is weak in spelling and grammar, but he later improved much.—Ed.)

May 1, 1821, he records an interview with a curmudgeon who wanted to pay for his son's tuition in produce at *more* than the market price. "The day becoming fair Margaret and I commenced making garden, planted a little corn and potatoes and different kinds of seeds. Brother James called, having brought a horse and giers we haled two barrels of water for making soap."

5th. "Went to work on the roads, for which I was credited \$0.75."

8th. "Margaret and I went to fathers; she to shear our sheep, and I to assist father build fence."

Muster and review days were great events in those times. There were few guns, and most of the men, in lieu of weapons, carried sticks, broom handles, and cornstalks while being drilled. An old citizen of the county, in recalling these events, has told us that they were occasions of much drunkenness and brawling, the quarrels of the previous months being then fought out. Master Dilworth confirms this statement in his entry for

May 15th. "Major Boyd's¹ battalion met in this place for training. The collection of men was large. In the evening there was a little quarreling and one skirmish in the street." Later in the summer, other meetings of the military are recorded. Several fights are noted.

July 20th. "My students all harvesting. Made a pair of shoes for myself."

August 25th. "Went with Mr. Boyd to survey a piece of land, and bought of him a dozen *herin* [italics are always ours.—Ed.], \$0.37½ on credit. G. D. borrowed of me 6½ cents."

April 11, 1822. "Attended school. Several absent in the afternoon, having attended the marriage of Clarkson Freeman and Hetty Marshall. The groom's company having been joined by the bride's, passed through town." This sounds quite oriental (see Parable of the Ten Virgins). Later he describes another marriage custom of the olden time, that of holding "the infair," and his walking with a family party to one in the country side.

26th. "Went to the Falls of Beaver and sold there 11½ lbs. of wool, for which we received 5 lbs. of cotton yarn and a due bill for \$1.95 cts., to be paid in check. Bought fish for 18½ cts. The fish were running smartly in Big Beaver and they were catching a great many."

May 1st. "Began to make a pair of shoes for Margaret. Weather warm. Planted some cucumber and watermillion seed."

Dr. Dilworth was one of the first to welcome the temperance movement, but at this time there was no awakening yet upon the subject, so there would be no objection in his mind to the proposition of which he now speaks. Money was scarce and both teachers and ministers were frequently paid for their services in whisky.

Aug. 2d. "Francis Chatly called and said he had thought of sending Andrew to school, and that he would pay me in whisky at 33 cts. per gallon." Later: "Francis Chatly sent me some whisky, near 8 gallons." We often hear it said that whisky was so pure in the old times that it was not so harmful as now, and that little drunkenness prevailed as compared with the present. This journal does not seem to support that view. Hardly a month passes without the Doctor recording the sad ending of some drinker in his neighborhood, either by delirium tremens, by drowning, by freezing to death, or falling, or fighting, or in some other way. He records his own moderate use of spirituous liquors when occasion calls for it, and is not writing as a temperance advocate when he sets these things down. He merely records them as happenings in the community.

The "olive plants" were abundant in that congregation—he makes

¹ Major — Boyd, grandfather of Simeon Jennings Boyd of Beaver.

this entry on August 26th: "Yesterday was the Sabbath. Twenty-eight children were baptized."

They had also large accessions of adult members to the church: the applicants were so many that one day was not long enough for the session to examine them, but a second day was given to the work. Sixty were received on one Sabbath. In his account of their taking the sacrament this antiquated form of expression occurs: "Mr. Hughes then set a fence around the table, and the Supper was administered."

Preaching is often announced to be "at early candle-lighting."

Sept. 23d, he mentions Mr. Vallandigham as supplying the pulpit at Mount Pleasant. This was the father of the celebrated C. L. Vallandigham, of Rebellion notoriety, the story of whose tragic death is perhaps not known generally. His father being much in this county and he himself being popularly, but erroneously, thought to have been a student at Greersburg Academy, we may relate it. After his banishment by President Lincoln beyond the lines, he returned by way of the Bermudas and Canada to Ohio, where he resumed his practice of the law at Lebanon. In June, 1871, he was counsel for the defense in a mysterious shooting case, which he held to have been accidental. He had a theory as to how the accident occurred, and while explaining it to his colleagues in his room in a hotel, the revolver which he was holding in the position demanded by his theory was discharged, and killed him, thus giving an all too terribly practical demonstration of the correctness of his reasoning.

In October Margaret and he, in a "little wagon" of which he often speaks, and which was in great demand in the neighborhood, went to Pittsburg to "shop," and this is what they got for their money: "Bought a bonnet for Margaret and trimming, about \$9.00; also crape dress \$5.00; also bombazette \$2.70; also dimity petticoat \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$; also for myself vest pattern, \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; also muslin for shirt \$1.75; also 3 silk handkerchiefs \$3.50; also 2 scissor chains \$0.50; also Andrew's *Logic* \$0.75; also tin horn and copper kettle \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; also 3 knives \$0.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; also a watch chain \$0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; also wheel irons \$0.25; also a little bottle \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; shaving soap and two awls \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; washing sister Peggy's bonnet \$0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; and perhaps other articles amounting to about \$30.00." On this trip they stopped at Mr. Vicary's¹ at Freedom, Pa., and heard "the forte piano," a novel experience apparently.

There had been an extraordinary ingathering into the church (Mt. Pleasant), and more tokens were needed for the approaching communion, so he says:

Nov. 2d. "Father and Wm. Sample called and made above 100 tokens." The tokens were small round or oval pieces of lead, with the initial letters of the name of the church on them, which were distributed by the members of the session to intending communicants, and lifted by the elders after the communicants had seated themselves at the table. They were used to exclude the supposedly unworthy. The use of the tokens prevailed until a late date in this region.

¹ This was Captain William Vicary, great-grandfather of William Vicary Hetchie, of Freedom, Pa. The "forte piano" was of course the piano forte.

Jan. 1, 1823. "Jos. Marshall assisted me to kill my hogs. In the afternoon attended sermon at the meeting-house. Mr. Right [Wright] preached from Jer. iii: 23. Cut up my hogs at night: one weighed 129 lbs., the other 121 lbs."

28th. "Mrs. Hannah died this morning about sunrise. In the evening went to the *awake* and staid until 3 o'clock in the morning."

He now decided to go to college, and in company with Mr. Hughes and his two sons John and Watson (the Hughes brothers afterwards became able ministers) and Eliza and Margaret, his wife, he proceeded on the 22d of May to Canonsburg. He had \$7.00 and his father gave him \$14.00. "Arrived at the river in the evening, and crossed, paid 50 cents ferrierge. Tarried a short while in Georgetown and fed. Paid for *cider* 25 cents. Lodged at Mr. Moody's at Hookstown." He was now thirty-three years of age and had given hostages to fortune with a wife. But she was a helpmeet too, as we have seen; able to keep house and even to "shear sheep." He relates his manner of college life, full of earnest study, but with a little recreation mixed in, for see:

26th. "Attended college. In the evening Margaret and I went to see an elephant, for which we paid 25 cents."

Sept. 25, 1823. "The degree of A.B. was conferred on me, for which I paid 2 Dol. & 50 cents." It is to be remembered that he was a classical scholar before he went to college. This accounts for his speedy graduation. He returned home and began to prepare his exercises for the Presbytery in order to receive licensure to preach.

A man and a boy lodged with them, and he says next day: "The man who lodged with us paid his reckoning in pins and pearl ash." Nearly everything was paid in barter in those days of small currency. Again he says "Margaret bought of Mrs. Harvey three *geese* to be paid for in *wool*," and shortly after, "Margaret bought of Mr. Boyd a silk handkerchief, 87½ cents to be paid for in *butter*."

As we turn the pages we see entries of "Attended to study" alternating with such as these, "Made two benches," "Built a back-wall in my house," "Halled some fire-wood." His spelling still leaves something to be desired; but then neither did Robert Louis Stevenson ever reach a point when he was sure of his ground in orthography. And so these notes of his diligence in business run on: 17th. "To day began to write a sermon." 18th. "Cut a pair of pantaloons for myself out of cloth from the Lisbon [New Lisbon] factory." 19th "Sheared James Smart's and John Marshall's hair" (even a tonsorial artist!). Dec. 2d. "Collected a few hands and raised my stable higher," and later we find him hoeing corn, cutting rye, butchering sheep, building haystacks and fences, cutting bee-trees, doing duty in Beaver as a juror, and what not!

October 6, 1824, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hartford, meeting at Westfield, and then goes back to civil and domestic duties, the former by conscientious casting of his vote at the election, and he tells us how he voted, as the record for October 12th is: "Attended the election and voted as follows: Congress, Allison and Forward; Assembly, Lawrence; Sheriff, Dickey; Coroner, Porter; Auditor, Harsha; Commissioner, Logan."

In November he made a preaching tour in the Western Reserve of Ohio, and later in his ministry he made long evangelistic tours through the regions beyond in the western parts of Virginia and eastern Ohio, traveling as many as three and four hundred miles during one absence, and enduring many hardships. When he got back the record keeps on after the same manner: "Studied a little. Set up a cow rack. Beginning to fodder." "Studied some and chopped sausage meat. At night preached at uncle Joseph's." "Finished making my shoes." "Planted some current [currant] twigs and lumber poplers [Lombardy poplars]."

We must skip several years. Rarely in all these jottings, which must often have been made during hours of discouragement and sometimes when his spirit was provoked within him, for even in his world there were sorrow and sin and human perversity enough, does there occur a word of complaining, and never a word of bitterness. Once, August 13th, 1827, he says: "Attended to study. My mind considerably gloomy and unhappy." And no wonder, poor man! for over him began to gather a cloud that for him had no bright side that could be seen from this low earth. This was the overthrow of his beloved Margaret's reason. But for many years, like Charles and Mary Lamb, they walked hand in hand through the darkness of this valley of the shadow of death. For weeks and weeks he makes the record, "Margaret no better."

The end came at last, and, though in the nature of the case her death was a relief to her and to himself, he manifested the deepest and most reverent sense of regret. In a rather short time afterwards, however, he took to himself another wife who bore him one child, the daughter to whom reference was made at the beginning of this article, now Mrs. Jennie D. Lowry, wife of David E. Lowry of Freedom, Pa.

His second wife was Miss Eliza Sloan, of Allegheny City, Pa. She died in 1858, and hers was a loss more keenly felt. For years, at the close of each day's entry in the diary occurs some expression of the sense of her worth, and of the poignancy of his grief at losing her. Dean Stanley comments upon an epitaph in Westminster Abbey,—that of a little Yorkshire girl, who lies in the cloisters, and who died in the Revolution of 1688, and which is simply "Jane Lister, dear child." He speaks of this and similar ones in the Roman catacombs, such as, "My most sweet child," "My most sweet wife," "My innocent dove," etc., as manifesting the perpetual sympathy of human nature, and proving that the whole Christian world from the first century to the present "is kin." The expressions of natural affection referred to affect us in the same way as we read at the close of each day's record the words "Dear Eliza"; "My dear Eliza"; "Today dear Eliza much in my mind"; "Day was fine. Thought about my dear Eliza;" "Day wet and lowering. Dear Eliza much in my mind," and so on and on for months and years. And it is no discredit if the aging father should even think of seeking further matrimonial comfort and companionship for himself and for the mothering of his child, as the following language might seem to intimate: "July 29.—Wrote a short note to Anne S.—with a heavy heart. I have thoughts of visiting her on special business. May the Lord direct me what to do. My dear

Eliza. My mind is much concerned about my little sweet daughter. I pray that I may be kept from taking any step that will be injurious to her."

We have seen none of Dr. Dilworth's sermons, save one on an historical subject, but a careful perusal of his diary extending over a period of forty years convinces us that he was not in his preaching the type of man that is found in such ministers as old Dr. John McMillan or Joseph Smith. We find too much human sympathy in his daily journal to be able to believe that he could have been the Boanerges that Smith was, of whom one who heard him said that when, "arrayed with divine and awful majesty, he uncovered the bottomless and wide-extending pit of wo, whose billows of fire are ever lashed into fury by the Almighty breath of an incensed, slighted Savior, the sinner lost his coat of mail, retreated in terror, or fell prostrate, imploring for mercy." The celebrated Robert Morris, the great American financier, said he "liked that kind of preaching that drives a man into a corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him." We do not think Dr. Dilworth's was that kind. Was there anything of that kind in the preaching of Him whom the common people are said to have heard gladly?

We note an absence from his journal of cant, and of the morbid pietism that makes so much of this kind of writing only less unwholesome and spiritually hurtful than the opposite kind represented by the Confessions of Rousseau or Cassanova. There is a simple, unaffected piety, which seems all the truer from its economy of expression, and to come direct from the heart in contact with the moving circumstances of human experience of joy and sorrow seen in the light of Divine love and goodness.

Grateful acknowledgment of recovery from sickness of himself or his dear ones, prayer to be kept humble and faithful, new consecration to the service of the Master and his little ones—these are frequent, but there is no play to the galleries, no fine writing about spiritual exercises to be edited by some one for the admiration of posterity. Even in the crises of his life, a fine reserve is maintained, and he says no more than we may easily believe that he really felt. Of his ordination on the 23d of November, 1825, we have a brief record, and he closes with the remark : "This I felt as one of the most solemn and interesting occurrences of my life."

August 14, 1850. "Got my old horse shod. . . . Rec'd a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, containing a resolution of the Board conferring on me the degree of D.D., on the 6th inst. I pray the Lord that I may maintain an humble & godly frame of mind, & not feel anything like self-exaltation because of the honor bestowed on me, & that I may conduct myself in a wise & prudent manner so that my heavenly Master will be honored by me & his cause promoted."

February 29th, 1826, a call was given him from Pleasant Valley Church, for three fourths of his time at a salary of \$230, which he accepted at a meeting of the Presbytery of Hartford, at Beaver, April 19th, the same

year. This church at New Waterford, Ohio, still flourishes. The other fourth of his time was taken by the Yellow Creek congregation, in the "Scotch settlement," not far from Wellsville, Ohio. The Presbytery of Hartford extended over a good part of Beaver County; this explains his being within its bounds, and receiving calls from Ohio churches.

We are not aiming to follow the chronological order. Here is a curiously worded entry. 25th. "Adam Hatfield returned home, and I having received information from Mr. Bar of destitute settlements went to Wooster and bo't tobacco, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents paid—then proceeded to Mr. Stanley's, 9 miles N. W. of Wooster, where I lodged." A Martian visitor reading this would find himself puzzled to know if he bought the *tobacco* for the destitute settlements.

May 29, 1827, he went to Economy and had his wool graded. "I had 81 lbs., which was valued at \$26.00—the $\frac{1}{2}$ of which they paid in cash, the balance I took out of the store, viz., 32 yds. sheeting muslin, \$4.48—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds ticking \$2.44—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds calico \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 yds girthing \$0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ —in all \$8.67."

May 15, 1828. "Furrowed my corn ground. Two pedlars called with clocks. I bot one, for which I gave 3 ewes with their fleeces and two lambs."

October 20. "Attended Synod [at Pittsburgh]. Went over to Allegheny town and got a bag of yarn which I left there, that was sent by the women of Pleasant Valley to procure table linens for the meeting house [for the communion tables?—Ed.]. Paid a cartman 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to carry it over to Pittsburgh. It amounted to \$8.50, for which I got 14 yards of table linen at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per yard—\$5.25; 15 lbs. of nails at 10 cents per lb. and a thumb latch 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 y'ds muslin at 22 cents per yard; a school bible 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 tumbler and two stock glasses 34 cents—\$1.62. Amounting to \$8.50, the price of the yarn."

Oct. 31, 1828. "Raised my potatoes and buried them. Attended the election for electors to elect a President—Voted in favor of Adams."

His marriage fees were generally small, but one which he mentioned in a previous note was very trifling, only 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but then he was consoled a few days afterwards, for a Mr. Aton, with whom he lodged, gave him "a pup and a little basket to carry it home in," and later as he remarks, "Ralph Martin, Andrew's son, brought me 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. dried peaches to assist in paying stipends." For one wedding he got "a French crown, a Spanish dollar and a five franc piece."

In one of his letters James Russell Lowell speaks of a clergyman of his acquaintance receiving a present of some tobacco, and adds "he does n't smoke, but then he can give it to some of his parishioners, *they will know how good it is.*" This parson knew how good it is, for among the varied entries of his purchases this frequently occurs "paid for tobacco 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents." But at last he records his "farewell to tobacco": "I this day, about noon, resolved to make the attempt to abandon the use of tobacco, and so touched it not during afternoon." It was apparently a vain attempt for the succeeding entries still mention the weed. Like Lamb he remained to the end "an unconquered Canaanite."

But what heart so hard that could begrudge this faithful toiler in lonely places the solace of

Sublime tobacco! which, from east to west,
Cheers the tar's labor or the Turkman's rest?

If a Puritan strictness refused the privilege just because it is a pleasant thing to smoke, as Macaulay says it opposed bear-baiting, not because it hurt the bears, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators, might it not with old George Wither (1620) have found an ethical value in it, the weed becoming to the preacher and moralist almost what his hair shirt was to à Kempis? Listen to the poet:

The Indian weed, withered quite,
Green at noon, cut down at night,
Shows thy decay; all flesh is hay.
Thus thinke, then drinke tobacco.¹

The pipe that is so lily-white
Shows thee to be a mortal wight;
And even such, gone with a touch.
Thus thinke, then drinke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Thinke thou beholdst the vanity
Of worldly stiffe,—gone with a puffe.
Thus thinke, then drinke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul within,
Thinke on thy soule defil'd with sin,
And then the fire it doth require.
Thus thinke, then drinke tobacco.

The ashes that are left behind
May serve to put thee still in mind,
That unto dust return thou must.
Thus thinke, then drinke tobacco.

But a later entry in the journal raises the suspicion that our parson chewed tobacco. He says: "Went to Mr. Hughes and tarried awhile—Called in town and paid Todd 56½ cents postage. Bot. of Gilliland inch auger and plug tobacco—33 cents paid." There is no poetry in chewing; let us hope that it was "plug-cut."

In July, 1832, he refers to the cholera scare: "Considerable alarm is now abroad respecting the Asiatic cholera, which is now in Canada and approaching us." On August 9th, he says: "This day was appointed

¹ Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking* tobacco.

Chapman, *All Fools*, ii., 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I *drunk*.

B. Johnson, *Every Man in his Humor*, iii., 2.

Century Dictionary.

a fast in Pennsylvania by the Governor in reference to the cholera." June 30, the following year, 1833, he says: "In evening Eliza, Oliver Shiras and Charles arrived from Pittsburgh, having fled from the cholera which is commencing there."

Woe to the preacher if Aunt Rebecca could have seen his entry for September 25th viz.: "Called to see uncle Joseph—he is ill as usual. Aunt Rebecca is also very ill with hystericks."

Oct. 30. "In evening went to Robt. Andrew's and took 2 yds. calico to make his youngest child a frock—he having called it for me."

Nov. 19, 1833. "This day closes my forty-third year." 26th. "saw a notice in the papers of the death of doctor McMillan, which occurred a few days since." This was the celebrated Dr. John McMillan, the first of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers, who came to what is now Washington County, Pa., in 1776. He died Saturday, November 16, 1833; therefore the newspapers which Dr. Dilworth read must have been several days old, or else the news reached them late. But there were no telegraph and telephone facilities in those days.

Neglecting the dates notice these remarks: "Opened my mind to an individual on a subject interesting to me & having troubled my mind for some time, but not to be made public." If our parson were not at this time a married man we might suspect a proposal under this veiled expression.

The brethren of the cloth will respect the fine sense of honor and clerical comity in the following:

"Richard Porter called to see if I would solemnize marriage [he invariably says "solemnize marriage"] between him & Kezia Martin on Tuesday next. I told him he should get Mr. Bradford to do it, as he is their own minister, and he agreed to do so."

"Today called at David Luken's and repaired his clock." Another instance of the variety of his accomplishments.

He wrote wills for the people, attended to many matters of business for them, yes, and loaned them money, with and without notes and interest. He had always a shilling for a beggar man or a gift for a neighbor down on his luck, or a widow or orphan in need. This record occurs: "A colored man called asking aid to purchase his family who are in slavery in Virginia. He said he had a wife and 8 children, & that \$2,200 are needed to purchase them. I gave him \$1." Another: "Gave a colored man who lives in New Castle, 50 cents to assist in relieving his son who is imprisoned in Virginia, having been sold as a slave by a drover."

"Abigail Dildine gave me a pair of socks as a present."

"Mr. M—— called in the morning and spoke roughly to me for worrying his hogs yesterday with a dog. Attended to study." That is a good way to do when people annoy us—attend to study. Four days after: "Mr. M—— called in the morning & paid me \$2 which he borrowed more than a year ago." Moral—Worry your debtor's hogs with your dog and he will pay up.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad was the first road constructed

in Beaver County (it is now the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago), and we have a notice of the interest which it excited among the rural population. Dr. D. goes to Presbytery at New Brighton, and that day the 16th of September, 1851, is a red-letter day in his calendar. He writes: "Had the pleasure of seeing the cars pass on the railroad thro Brighton. They made a splendid appearance." Next day: "Spent the forenoon in viewing the cars and the railroad."

On the 15th of the next month, October, he decides on a ride on the cars to Pittsburg. "Isabella [Andrews] and I started for Pittsburgh a little before 4 o'clock & arrived at Bridgewater a little after 7 o'clock. Left my buggy and beast at Dunlap's tavern. Paid \$2 for tickets for Isabella & me to Pittsburgh and back. We took the cars & arrived at Allegheny city at about 9½ o'clock." Dec. 1st, as he is returning home from a visit he sees "the cars which convey the iron for the railroad run off the track near James Duff's." Dec. 8th: "Yesterday was the Sabbath. Felt grieved to see a number of men at work on the railroad. This morning learned that the cars are to commence running as far as Palestine today, & to continue running daily. Heard their whistle & the report of a cannon at Palestine."

Jan. 1, 1856. "Heard that a fearful accident happened last evening about 5 o'clock at the Darlington station by the meeting of a freight train of cars and a passenger train by which Mr. Stokes, stage agent, Mr. Johnston, brother to David Johnston, tavern keeper, & a stranger were instantly killed, & about 17 persons were wounded."

August 20, 1856. "The company constructing a railroad thro our place [the Darlington Cannel Coal Company, afterwards the Pittsburg, Marion, and Chicago Railroad Company] had a celebration to-day. A carload came down their railroad to our place & they had a dinner in grove which the company obtained of me. We all went up to the grove & took dinner. Several short speeches were delivered. When they returned I went in the car with them to James Duff's. The road is now ready for transporting coal."

May 14, 1841. "This day is a fast appointed by the President in consequence of the death of President Harrison."

April 12, 1845. "Heard that a tremendous fire occurred in Pittsburg on Thursday, by which about 1200 houses were consumed & an immense amount of property."

The limits of our space will not permit further quotation.

Dr. Dilworth's last days were spent in Enon Valley, where he died April 18, 1868. He was buried in the family burying-ground on his father's farm, and Sept. 26, 1890, his remains were removed to Little Beaver cemetery.



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FESTIVAL MARCH

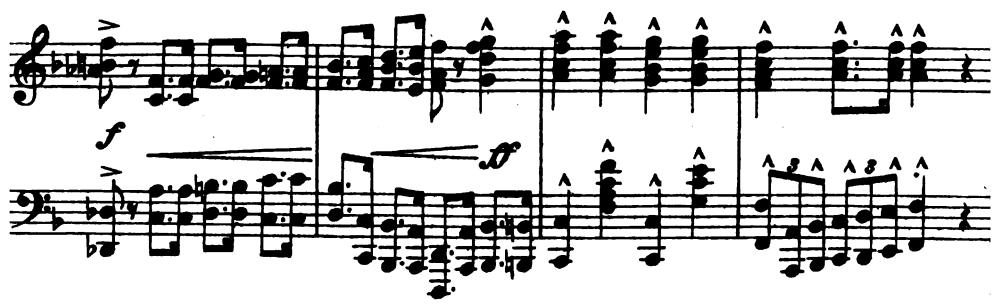
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BEAVER COUNTY CENTENNIAL HELD AT BEAVER, PA.
JUNE 19TH TO 22ND 1900.

by

J.S. DUSS.

Festival March.

composed expressly for the Beaver County Centennial June 19-22, 1900. BY J. S. DUSS.



Musical score page 4, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: **p**, **mf** *marcato*, **f**. Measure 5: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 4, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Measures 9-10: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measures 11-12: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 4, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Measures 13-14: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measures 15-16: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 4, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: **f**, **p**, **pp**. Measure 17: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 19: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 20: Treble has eighth-note pairs, bass has eighth-note pairs.

dolce

melody marcato

1. 2.

festival M. 4

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